THE ATHENS REPORTER, AUG. 2, 1911

hard.

the horse's feed when hard-worked in cool weather, but not as suitable as oats while oats, corn and bran form a splen-

did ration for the horse in winter. The

working horse will require at least one pound of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight daily, and may take a fourth more when the work is jextra

FARMING PAYS.

The Secret of Success Told by David

Rankin.

When David Rankin, the world's larg

est farmer, was asked to tell the secret of his success (he began by borrowing \$6 and died worth \$5,000,000, all made

n farming). he answered promptly: "Success in farming consists in making

every minute, every cent and every seed, count. A good workman is cheap at most any price and a shiftless, careless

man is dear if he works for nothing.

Not long before he died Mr. Pankin

amplified his views. "To make a profit

the farmer, just as any other manufac-turer, msut reduce the cost of produc-tion," he said. "I saw this long ago and when I saved a hand's wages by the use

when I saved a hand's wages by the use of a new piece of machinery 1 felt pret-ty good; that was making money for mo. We farmers must not only keep eternally at reducing the cost of produc-

tion, but plan a way to get the most out

of our product. Use your head as well as your hands, for it is the little sav-

ing that make up the profits at the end of the year. It takes sharpening of wits all the time." The fertilizer problem is one of the most serious confronting the farmer to-day. Shall he open up his fields to the commercial article or shall he hus-burd his own successful the

and his own resources and retain the

band his own resources and maintain the

fertility of the soil by returning to it the elements of which it was robbed in

producing a crop? The answer is sim-

ple. A ton of average fresh manure contains ten pounds of nitrogen, five

d crops has equalled and often

acceeded this theoretical valuation.

ounds of phosphorie acid and

ncreas

Farm.

Sunday School.

LESSCN VI.-AUGUST 8, 1911. Jeremiah Triad and Acquitted .-Jer. 28: 1-24.

Commentary-I. Warnings given by Jeremiah (vs. 1-6). Jeremiah was the

son of Hilkiah, a priest, but probably not the Hilkiah who was high priest in the time of Josiah. His home was at Anathoth, a priestly city a few miles from Jerusalem. He was in a position to be familiar with the religious and political life of the nation. Called in early life to be a prophet (Jer. 1. 6), and being a priest also, weighty responsibil-ties rested upon him. "In misery and continua: peril of death he witnessed the fall of the state and the destruction of Jerusalem; he survived it, but in the silent tomb of an alien land," for he died in Egypt. The prophecies of which which a brief summary are given in the lesson are recorded in chapters 7-10. God directed the prophet to speak these words to the people that they might turn from their evil ways an humble themselves before him, yet they did not heed His words. "The more definite he had become in his warnings, the more he excited the wrath of the false prophets and of those who sided with them; and now that he had explicitly announced (Jer. 25, 11) a seven-

pictify announced (Jer. 23, 11) a seven-ty years' captivity, their indignation boiled over, and they sought to com-pass his death."—Streame. The frequen-cy and persistency with which God had ent instructions and warnings to His people. are shown in the prophet's words. "Both rising up early, and sendprophet's ing them." The declaration that the temple would be made like Shiloh exthe doom that awaited touse of the Lord if the people failed to "irenrken." Shiloh was of the seat Israelitish government and the religious centre. but it had been abandoned and had fallen into decay. H. Charges against the prophet

7-11). 7. Priests... prophets.....people — The words of Jeremiah had engaged the attention of all classes. If, as the Sepfunging has it, the prophets were "false prophets," it is easily seen why there was such a hostile feeling against the speaker. 8. Made an end of speaking aker. 8. Made an end or spracher bearers respectfully held their peace nuti) the message was delivered. All the people—A plrase indicating a gen-eral agreement among themselves. Took him "Laid hold on him."—R. V. thou what surely die—The ground upon which this meature agreement generation. this penalty was declared that Jeremiah had prophesied falsely and the punishment according to the law was death (Deut, 18. 20). 9. Why hast thou prophesied—Since the people were unwilling to believe the prophet's message, they persuaded themselves, that he was a false prophet. Gathered against.-"Gathered unto."--R. V. The trial was about to take place. 10. The princes of Judah--Probably the judicial officers who were about the palace, the germ of the Sanhedrin of later times. germ of the Sanhedrin of later times. They evidently had the power of life and denth.-Whedon. Heard these thing--Upon hearing the tumult of

people they understood that their the people they understood that their services were needed to settle the dis-turbance. Entry of the new gate— It was probably the gate built by Jotham (2 Kings 15, 35). Trials were usually held at such a place as this, 11. Then spake the priests, unto the princes— A formal accusation was presented against the arrested prophet, and the ground of the accusation. Prophesied against of the accusation. Prophesied against this city-Their unbelief had construed This error inter interest and construct the words of a true prophet into a false prophecy, and they would rather have Jeremiah put to death than accept

the message. 111. Jeremiah's defense (vs. 12-15.) 12. Then spake Jeremiah—He was permit-ted to plead his own cause in the pre-sence of those who had authority in the case and before his accusers. The sence of those who had authority in might think that killing the prophet the case and before his accusers. The lord sent me to prophesy—We can not would bat add to their guilt and sggrafail to admire the calm confidence of vate their ruin. Jeremiah stood firm, the prophet. When he delivered the and God wonderfully preserved him in faithfully proclaimed God's message though priests and false prophets spitemessage he was certain it was from the Lord and he was prepared to plead difully persecuted him. He stood to his vine authority for the words he had utdoctrine to the letter in the face of his tered. This was his only defense, but it was sufficient. Their complaint was persecutors and God raised up men to protect and deliver him. It was the in reality against God rather than prudent princes who stilled the excite-ment and prevented the infuriated peoe prophet. 13. Amend your ways and your doings .- From defending ple from carrying out their designs upon the life of the defenceless prophet Jerehimself he turned aside to exhort his "'Ways' will mean rather the mian. These men constituted themselves accusers. scitted habits, 'doings' the separate acts which go to form them."- Cam. Bible, Jeremiah had only the weifare of his fore them Jeremiah made his defence. prophet and people were summoned. Be-fore them Jeremiah made his defence. people at heart, and he seems to have lost sight of his own he His plea was ever the same, that he could not but utter the words with which the lord had sent him. His bold sight of his own danger in considering the danger that threatened the nation. The Lord will repent him of the evil-The dostruction which God had and ingenuous defence turned the situa-tion in his favor. The people recalled foretold was to fall upon the people be-cause of their sins, but if they would forecold was to fall upon the people be-cause of their sins, but if they would humble themselves and seek the Lord, the punishment would be averted. God would change his attitude toward them of they would change their attitude to ward him. 14. I am in your hand—His with the violent taeasures King Jeno-iakim would favor against God's pro-phets. He was neither pious toward God nor just toward men. This better element among the people prevailed and the hand of violence was stayed and ed upon for dairy cows. Two factors Jeremiah was left to go free. Sinners should be taken into account when do ward him. 14. I am in your hand-His personal safety was of trifling importance in comparison with the welfare of the nation, yet he did not wish them to consider him a false prophet, for in so doing they had warned them. 15. Innothe hand of violence was stayed and deremiah was left to go free. Sinners are the same in all ages, over ready to excents vengence upon those who in-ctrupt their carnal security by warning them of impending punishment upon the impenitent. Not daring to challenge blood-The prophet was conscious of his own integrity. Of a truth--"Tho mas Aquininas points to Jeremiah's words here as an illustration of the firmness of conviction which in the main

been fully as score as those of Jere-miah, yet no penalty came to him; the people on the other hand humbled themselves and the threatened destruction was turned aside. 19. Desought the Lord-Hezekiah, so far from killing him, was led to "tear the Lord," and pray

for remission of the sentence against Judah (2 Chron. 32: 26.) Thus might we procure-"Thus might we commit." --R. V. 20-24. The case of Urijah is cit ed as a further ground for justifying Jeremiah in the stern message which he brought to the Jews. "It would seem that Jeremiah added this incident in orler to perfect the contract betwee Hezekiah and Jehoiakim, and thus still nore perfectly illustrate the difficul-ties and dangers by which he was en-vironed."--Whedon. The prophet had a faithful friend in the influential Abikam

who effectually protected him from those who sought his life. Jeremiah was those who sought his life. Je preserved from his enemies. Questions.—When did Jeremiah pro-plusy? Where does he rank among prophets? What other office did he prophets? What other office did he hold? What prophecy did he utter that angered the people? What effort was made against him? Before whom was Jeremiah brought to trial? Where? What defense did the prophet make What was the decision of the court? court? What was his manner durin gthe trial? What did Jeremia's exhort the people to do? What reference fas made to Mican? To Unjah? What faithfut friend came to the assistance of Jere-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

miah?

Topic.--God's terms with sinners. I. Presented through his prophet. 11. Evaded by misrepresentation. J. Presented through his prophet. God directed Jeremiah where to speak, when to speak, what to speak and to whom to speak. Neither to please men nor to save himself was Jeremiah permitted to diminish a word. He met the people assembled for their devotions and gave them in God's name a plain, practical, rational and pathetic sermon on repentance and reformation. The law was what God himself had set before them. Those who would not be subject to the com-mands of God subjected themselves to the curse of God. The message was God's entreaty to the people to repent and also a declaration of what their refusal to do so would bring. Jeremiah declared he was commissioned to God and spoke only the words he gave nim. He mingled hope with warning. His months, it follows that there is actually prophecy aimed at the real good of the a difference in the income from two nation, making the morality of the na-tion as imperative as that of the indi-vidual. Jeremiah was candid in warn-

ing the people of their punishment. He was prudent in declaring his divine mission. He had charity toward those whom he exhorted to repent. Though he spoke fearlessly he spoke of peace as well as wrath, and assured all men of God's mercy to the penitent. Yet Jeremiah's message gave such offense that he was in danger of losing his life for presenting it. Instead of awaking conviction among the priests it exasperated them.

II. Evaded by misrepresentation. The priests and prophets assumed that the thing which Jeremiah prophesied was absolutely impossible, and proceeded to deal with him as a criminal. He showed them that his motives were good, and if they did not make good use of his message it would be their own fault. He assured them repeatedly that he was Cod's messenger, and spoke what was appointed unto him to say, and was therefore under divine protection. He warned them against their danger if they proceeded against him. He had no fear of death and having a good conscience in a good cause he was fearless. He exhibited resignation, meekness and cheerfulness under persecution. As a divinely-commissioned prophet Jeremiah was above all human tribunals. They

A BARDEN

THE HEN, THE HOG AND THE COW To the honest, hard-worked farmer I would give some good advice, You may take it now or leave it, But I'll need not tell it twice

But I'll need not tell it twice. Of all the things upon the farm That pay best, I'll allow, Are things not often valued high-The hen, the hog, the cow. They help to fertilize the fields, And eat the surplus grain, And whether they are kept or sold

They're always making gain. The hen and hog gives oggs and meat, The cow rich milk and cream, Which by the farmer's wife is made Into golden butter clean.

They furnish money, furnish food, And pay the mortgage, too, The "mortgage lifters," they are called, For this is what they dc. The farmer with his hogs and hers, And also with his cow, Need have on fear of debt or want At produce prices now.

With eggs for breakfast, pork at noo For supper milk and cream, The farmers' fare is equal to

An epicurean dream No city fare can equal it, No give such health, I trow. All honor to the farmer's friends, The hen, the hog, the cow.

RETURNS PER COW.

(Department of Agriculture, Dairy Divi sion, Ottawa.)

Out of 2,400 cows tested last month in Ontario for members of cow-testing associations, 895 of them, or over one-third of the total number recorded, gave yields of over 1,000 pounds of milk and 33 pounds of butter fat. Many cows gove over 40 pounds of fat. In sharp contrast are some low average yields, from all cows included in three or four associations, of less than 26 pounds of fat. With butter fat valued only at 20 cents per pound, this means that good cows are earning \$3 per month more than poor cows. If this average is mul-tiplied by a milking period of ten months, it follows that there is actually such cows of as much as \$30 in the sea Those astonishing differences are only

brought to light and to the apprehension of owners when they begin to re-cord weights of milk and to take sam-ples for testing. If cows are viewed from a right perspective (a full season's satisfactory production and not a brief, near-sighted glimpse of a record for a day or a week) not one will be retained in the herd that does r. return a good profit; and such common differ-ences as noted above will not be possible in the properly selected dairy herd, each cow selected on the basis of her individ-

ual demonstration of profit made. Ev-ery dairy farmer will find it advantage-ous to keep dairy records. C. F. W. STANDARD FOOD FOR COWS.

Professor Thomas Snaw thinks certain foods may be looked upon as standard for feeding dairy cows, and that every dairyman can grow them, wherever he may be located. These include as houghage plants of the clover family; as silage, corn in one or the other of its varities; and as a grain, a mixture of wheat and outs. Of course, in addition to these, many other foods should be grown, but these are less important than he foods named.

Professor Shaw says that whenever the clover plant can be grown it ought to be used with much freedom. The food furnished for cows represents only one element in its value. The effect on the soil is atways helpful, and in many instances greatly so. Usually clover can be best grown in mixtures for dairy cows. This means that two or thre varieties may be grown together. It would also seem correct to say that quite a sprinkling of timothy improves a clover ration for dairy cows. It does to by helping to support the clover while it is growing, and by making it easier to cure when the crop is cut. Alfalfa will answer the same purpose as clover. Where neither may be had it may be quite possible to get vetch or cow-pea hay. Professor Shaw thinks no food can be grown in the United States that will provide so large a proportion of nutri ents as corn. But the nutrients furnished do not tell all the story. In addition to nutrition, when cured in the silo, n succulence is beneficial. It is helpful to the direction. the digestion. It also favors milk pro-duction. These are two advantages if always will have over corn fodder fed 1

manufacturing of heat and the surplus al goes to form heat fat. It also is incomplete as regards min-eral matters needed for bone and since making, ingredients in which oats is rich. Yet, if properly fed, corn is an ar-cellent food. Yet with all that, for MARKET REPORTS cellent food. Yet with all that, for hard-working horses it does not take the place of sound old oats, nor is it per-fectly satisfactory as a food in hot wea-ther. Corn is an excellent adjunct to TORONTO MARKETS.

Eggs, dozen Chickens, spring, lb.

Spring lamb, lb

Lemons, case Bananas, bunch

Pineapples, case Apples, basket Cherries, eating bkt. Do., ceoking bkt. Raspberries, box

Lawtons, box Thimbleberries, box

Plums, bkt.

ucumbers bkt.

Cauliflower, dozen

Watermelons

THE FRUIT MARKET.

FARMERS' MARKET.

0 25 0 18 Ducks, spring, lb. . . . 0 18 Turkeys, lb. . . . 0 18
 Ducks, spring, lb.
 0
 18

 Turkeys, lb.
 0
 18

 Apples, bbl.
 4
 00

 Potatoes, bush.
 1
 50

 Beef, hinquarters
 11
 00

 Do., forequarters
 6
 50

 Do., medium, carcase
 7
 75

 Do., choice, carcase
 9
 00

 Mutton prime
 8
 60
 0 2 to 23 1-4c 12 50

9 00

12 50

0 15

10 00

11 50

0 13

offered a rather firmer feeling prevailed

Receipts of fruit and vegetables were fairly large to-day, with the demand good and prices irregular. Oranges, Valencias\$ 4 25 \$ 4 75 5 25 5 5 5 5 25 1 75 3 50 3 00 50 1 35 1 25 1 10 14 13 15 15 Thimbleberries, box 1 50 Blueberries, bkt. 1 50 Currants, red, 11 qts. ... 1 73 Do., black 2 00 Gooseberries, large bkt... 1 50 0 00 0 00 1 00 2 00 50 30 0 00 Potatoes, bbl. 4 75 40 50 SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in baga, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's 5 05

 do. Acadia
 5 00
 above, and the prices realized for active, sheep, lambs and calves show no change.

 Imperial granulated
 4 fo
 sheep, lambs and calves show no change.

 Beaver granulated
 4 90
 The demand for hogs was good, and prices ruled firm, with sales of selected do. St. Lawrence

 4 65
 box at \$7.85, and mixed lots at \$7.25

 LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

CATTLE MARKET.

pounds of potash. At the prices which these elements of plant food would cost CATTLE MARKET. Toronto despatch: There are no export cattle at the city yards this morning. Butchers are unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Light stockers have taken a little jump, being now \$4.30 to \$4.65. Caiver and lambs ar eunchanged. Hogs are \$7.35 f.o.b. fed and watered at the city yards. and \$7.85 fed and watered at the Union Stock Yards. Three prominent men in the city yards together with the Harris Co., are forcing prices on caives and hogs. Hogs are expected to drop 55 cents in a week. a commercial fertilizers the value of anure would be \$2.50 a ton. This do not take into account the value of the organic matter furnished, which may be greater than that of the plant food. That this theoretical valuation is very onservative is shown by the result of periment stations and by various ex-periment stations and by practical farmers. The value as shown by the

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

371/

An experiment conducted in Jasper		
county. Missouri, resulted in an acre	Wheat-	
which had been treated with eight tons		96
of manure yielding sixty-five bushels of		92%
corn, while an acre immediately adjoin- ing-which had not been treated with	Dec 911/2 911/8 9175 911/	
natural fertilizer-yielding only twenty-		-
nine and a half bushels. Experiments	oury	36%
conducted at. Columbia in the same		371/4

less.

ten

July ... Oct. ... conducted at. Columbia, in the same State, resulted as follows: A tract on which corn had been grown continuously 36% Dec. NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. New York, Beeves Receipts 13,000 head; no trading; feeling steady. Unives Receipts 379 head; market dull and unchanged; veals, \$6 to \$8.75; culls, \$5; grassers and buttermilks, \$3.59 to for twenty years yielded only three bushels to the acre. Immediately ad-joining a tract planted to corn for twenty years, but which had been liberally manured, yielded thirty bushels to the acre. Another tract, likewise adjoining, Western calves, 6.50. Sheep and -Receipts 8.740 head: market acre. Another tract, likewise adjoining, on which corn had been rotated with oats \$4.50; Western calves, 6.50. Saeep and lambs—Receipts \$,740 head; market steady; sheep, \$3 to \$4; culls, \$1.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.25; eulls, \$4; Hogs — Receipts \$95 head; market firm to \$5c higher; State and Pennsylvania hogs, and clover, yielded forty-nine bushels the acre. Still a fourth tract, immedithe acre. Still a fourth tract, immedi-ately adjoining, on which scientific man-agement had been practiced to the ex-tent of both rotating cross and man-uring the field, yielded sixty bushels to the acre. From "Efficiency on the 6.90 to \$7.25. LONDON WOOL SALES.

ork, small pieces, but fat, barrels, \$16 Canadian western No. 2, to 43c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 42 to 42 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 41 1-2 to 42c; No. 2 local white, 41c; No. 3 local white, 40c; No. 4 local white, 39c. boal white, 40c; No. 4 local white, 39c.
Flour-Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.30; seconds, \$4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do., in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85. Rolled oats-Per barrel, \$4.75; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.25. Corn-American, No. 3 yellow, 69 to 69 1-2c. Millfeed, bran, Gartario, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba, \$20 to \$21; midllings, Ontario, \$24 to \$25; shorts. Manitoba, \$23; moutilie, \$25 to \$31.
Erggs-Selected, 21 1-2c; do., fresh, 17
Mer, do., No. 1 stock, 18 1-2c. Cheese Westerns, 11 3-4 to 12 1-4c; easterns, 11 1-2 to 12c. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.-At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market this morning the of-Live Stock Market this monthing the of-ferings of live stock were 500 cattle, 625 sheep and lambs, 1,525 hogs, and 500 calves. Owing to the more seasonable weather and the small supply of cattle

in the market, but price showed no change as compared with those of Mon-day. The demand was better, and a fairly good trade was done, but really good to choice cattle were rather scarce. Choice steers sold at 6 to 6 1-4c, good at 5.1.2 to 5.3.4c, fairly good at 5 to 5.1-2c, fair at 4.1-2 to 4.3.4c, and common at 4 to 4.1-4c per pound. There were a num-ber of cows on the market, which brought from 3.1-2 to 4.3.4c, and builts from 3 to 5c per pound, as to quality. The tone of the market for small meats was very firm, but prices show no ac-tual change. The demand was good, and, as supplies were not large, an active trade was done. Sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$6; lambs at \$3.75 to \$5, and calves at 00 \$3 to \$6 each, as to quality. There was 50 no change in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being firmly main-tained under a good demand from pack-ers, and sales of mixed lots were made at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and heavy weights at se to \$6.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. At the Montreal Stock Yards, West-and Market, there were offered for sale 200 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 675 hogs, and 500 calves. The condition of this and 500 calves. The condition of this market was much the same as the one above, and the prices realized for cattle, LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Liverpool Despatch:-Closing wheat-Spot, steady: No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 7d. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 51-2d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4d; futures, easy; July, 6s 11 7-8d; Oct., 8s 9 3-4d; Dec., 6s 10 7-8d. Flour-Winter patents, 27s 6d. Hons-In London, Pacific Coast, 27 to 27 15s. Reef-Extra India mess. 73s 9d. Pork-Prime mess western, 72s 6d. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 72s 6d. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., 54s: short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 658 6d; clear bellies, 16 to 16 lbs., 658; long clear mid-dles, light, 28 to 36 lbs., 658; do. leavy. 3 to 40 lbs., 54s; short clear backs, 16 to 23 lbs., 47s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 45s 6d. Canadian cheese-Finest, white, new, 55 6d; do. colored, new 55s 6d. Canadian cheese-Finest, white, new, 57s 6d; do. colored, new 55s 6d. Reein-Common, 15s 9d. Petroleum-Refined, 6 1-3d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago Report:-Cattle-Receipts es-timated at 5,000; market, steady to strong: beeves, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.10; western steers, \$4 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$5.55; calves, \$5.50 to \$8. Hogs-Receipts estimated at 15,0000; market, 5c higher than yesterday's av-erage: hight, \$6.50 to \$7.10; mixed, \$6.60 to \$7.10; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.02; l-2; roughs, \$6.39 to \$6.55; good to \$6.10; chick \$6.60 to \$1.02 1-2; pigs, \$5.30 to \$6.70; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$7. Sheep-Reseipts estimated at 18,000; market slow at yesterday's close; na-tives, \$2.60 to \$4.25; western, \$2.50 to \$4.25; \$3.75 to \$7.15; western, \$2.50 to \$4.25;

MACDONALD HALL

the Examinationo Held Results of

sustained ich prophets in their trying (icd, they presume that the messenger and dangerous calling." IV. Jeremiah's acquittal (vs. 16-24.) blasphemy against flod. In their pre-IV, Jereminis acquittal (vs. 16-24.) Not worthy to dis—The uobles, recklass and worldly as they were, with a deper tentions righteousnoss they put their captive under penalty of law. Like Hered with John the Baptist, Jehoiakum

of justice than his fanatical as sails, the solemnly acquitted him,-Stan-ley. The princes and the people in would not have serupled to quench in blood the light that east such strong general were convinced that Jeremiah ondemnation upon his oppressive ac was a true prophet, even if he brought

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

ions. that strongly condemned message them, and , that he was seeking their highest good. 17. The elders of the Washington, July 31.- It is believed are that both the Anglo-American and land-These represented the assembled congregation, giving vote to the senti-ment of the people.-Whedon. The term. Franco-American general arbitration treaties can be made ready for signature elders of Israel, occurs in Exod. 3: 16. A few technical adjustments remain Some have supposed that the elders re presented the people as the princes re A tew technical adjustment remain to be made in the text of the French treaty, and these are now being wrought out at the State Department which is in constant cable communication with Paris presented the king at the trial, and that the elders concurred in the decision of the princes. 18. Micah-One of the what earlier than Jeremiah. The words Paris.

which the elders quoted in connection with Jeremiah's acquiital are found in Mie. 3: 12. Zion shall be played-Utter-by devastated. The words of Micch had ter. New York Press.

termining the amount of grain to teed. alfalfa is fed, and the second is the pro attain is ted, and the second is the pro-duction of the cow. The rule with som is to feed one pound of grain tor every three pounds of milk produced. Whe clover or alfalfa forms a large part the ration it would see mreasonabel t suppose that a less ugantity of gram-would suffice than the amounts named.

THE WORK HORSE.

The work horse needs food that is not only concentrated but nutritious. But that is not all. Dr. Alexander says the concentrate should supply to the high-est degree, and in the least bulk, the greatest proportion of ingredients most needed for repair of tissue consumed in work, and at the same time provide the

necessary amount of force, vigor and heat. Oats have been found to be the best food to meet these requirements

Magazine. **ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

The object of the Ontario Plowmen's Association is to advance the interests f Agriculture: (a) By encouraging its members to

rive greater attention to thorough culvation of the soil. (b) By establishing branch associa ons throughout the Province. (c) By disseminating useful informa-ion with regard to the fertilization and ultivation of the soil.

(d) By instruction of the soll.
(d) By instruction farmers' sons to be-ome first-class plowmen, thereby largely increasing the yield and quality of the ield crops of Ontario.

(e) My encouraging annual Provincial unty and township plowing matches, (f) By awarding premiums at such mpetitions.

(g) And by such other means as may sirable

1. This organization shall be known as the Ontario Plowmon's Association.

2. Any person may become a member of the association by the payment of one dollar per annum, pavable in advance and a single payment of ten dollars shall constitute a member for life. Life mem-bers shall not be entitled to respesentathe board of directors, but shall e entitled to vote at the annual me

The object of the branch associations shall be those set forth in the preamble of the Ontario Plowmen's Association. A branch association may be formed in any township in Ontario.

LAW OF SEPARATION.

Lisbon, July 31.—The Government has delivered to the representatives of the powers copies of the promised amend-ments to the law of separation, exemu-ing the foreign churches from the pay-ment of one-third of their revenues for charities and removing them from the lamining of the fixed authorities of the lominion of the fiscal authorities of the Portuguese churches.

FOUND CHILD'S REMAINS. best lood to meet these requirements, while corn cannot fill the bill, being an incomplete food. 'Oats make mus-icle and at the same time supply vim and vibor, some heat and much force, while a surplus is capable of being stored up in the, tissues as fat and nitrogenous matter to be drafn upon her under ex-tre stress. Corn, on the other hand, is in the animal connony mainly for the

in August Technical World here to day. There were 9,900 bales of the demand was poor and withdrawals were frequent. Full wooled

on-A sale o

withdrawals were frequent. Full wooled skins were unchanged to 5 per cent, lower and short wooled and faulty grades declined from 5 to $7/_9$ per cent. Following are the subes and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 700 bales at $21/_9$ to $81/_9$ d; Vietoria, 2,500 bates at $21/_9$ d to $81/_9$ d; South Australia, 500 bales at $21/_9$ d to $81/_9$ d; South Australia, 500 bales at $21/_9$ d to $81/_9$ d; 81/4d; West Australia, 1,400 bales at 21/4d to 83/4d; Tasmania, 300 bales at 31/4d to 83/4d; New Zealand, 2,200 bales at 2d to 8%d; Punta Arenas, 1,900 bales at 3d to 7%d.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston. - Cheese brought 12 cents on the Frontenact board this afternoon. here were boarded 745 boxes of colored nd 221 of white.

Brockville .- Four thousand and sixtyfive boxes of chrese, 2,880 of which were colored, were offered on the cheese board to-day. Prices took another jump, the bidding starting at 11 7-8c. First sales

were recorded at 12 1-8c, but the ruling was practically cleared. Including curb sales, the day's transactions amounted about 8,000.

Winchester, Ont. Three hundred and sixty colored and 654 white cheese were oarded to-night; S5 white sold at 12e. MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal. - Business in all lines of grain for export account was quiet, but there was a fair demand from local buyers for oats, and sales amounting to 20,000 bushels of No. 2 C. W. were made at 42c per bushel afloat. The for-eign demand for spring wheat flour was

quiet, but there was a fair enquiry for new crop winter wheat grades, and as prices bid were 3d per sack higher, sales of 3,000 sacks were made. The local market is steady, with a fair trade pass-ing. Bran and shorts are scarce and

wanted. The trade in cheese, butter

wanted. The trade in cheese, outlot, eggs and provisions is good. All grades, of sugar advanced De per ewt. Stand ard granulated is now \$5.10. Dressed hogs (abattoir), \$10.25 to \$10.30 per 100 lbs, Beef-Plate half barrels, 100 lbs, \$7.50; barrels, 200 lbs, \$14.50; tier-Winniper, July 31.-The, warm, dry weather prevails throughout the Prairie Provinces, and wheat is rapidly ripen-in.: Oat cutting is general throughout Manitoba, and the yield is unusually heavy. The condition of wheat could not be better. The first excursion, bringing harvest hands, arrived from Ontario to-duy with 1,000 men aboard. They were distributed chiefly in Mani-toba to-duy. Another excursion will arrive to-night and be sent through to scuttern Manitoba, where harvest will be on first. Has, \$7.50; barrels, 200 Be, \$14.00; ther-ces, 375 Bs., **9**, 1-2c; hows, 50 Has, net (pachment lined), **9**, 5-8c; tubs, 50 Has, net, grained, two handles, **9**, 3-4c; tin pails, 20 Has, gross, **3**, 1-4c. Pork Heavy Canada short-out mess, barrels, **35** to **45** pieces, \$22,50; half barrels, **\$11**,50; Canada short-out and back nork **45** fo

Canada short cut mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, \$22.50; half barrels, \$11.50; 55 pieces, barrels, \$22.50; Canada clear perk barrels, 30 to 25 pieces, \$21; beau perk barrels, 30 to 25 pieces, \$21; beau

Last June.

Guelph, July 31 .- The following are the results of the Macdonald Hall examinations, held at the end of une:

Junior Normal Class- 1st class Misses Joh, Davis, Coggs, McKim, Jones, 2nd class-Misses Shaw, Taylor, Allely, Farncomb, Pinal, gan, Dougall, Dobson, Craig.

Senior Normal class (tw course)--lst class--Miss Mac. 2nd class-- Misses Sutherland, (two-year MacAdam bler, Ross, E. Cooke, Carpenter, Hales, MacTavish, Burke, Seaborn, Lampkin, M. Coke, Powell, Bickford, Senior Normal Class (One-year course) - Ist class Misses Perkins, course) - Ist class - Misses Wright, Burns . 2nd class

Borgs, Walsh. Junior Housekeeper Class - 1st class - Miss Pringle, 2nd class - Misses Fear-nyan, Hardy, Wright, Boughuer, Doer-Hamilton, Black, Cole, Condition

g. Hannibson. Miss Gibson. Senior Housekeeper Classe 1st class

Sonios Housekeeper Chasa - Ist Crans Miss Elliot, 2nd class. Misses Frank, Gardiner, McGie, Carnick, McLellan, Dunlop, Howell, Comforf, Homemaker Class - Ist class - Misses Douglas, Farmer, Dickie, H. Smith, 2nd class - Miss A, Greig, Mallory, Herring-ter M. Carnick Board, Martin Pröstar ton, N. Carriek, Beard, Martin, Proctor Whittaker, McKay, McGiffin, Scott Cober, Young, Rutherford, Ware, Cruw Scott. ford, Gregory, J. Greig, Baines, Snelling Greenfield, Lightbourne, Buchan, D Walker, Dutton, Bell, Brown, Condition

ed Missoa Richardson, Jackson, ***



Harvesters Arrive.