THE ATHENS REPORTER. AUG TO BE

THE ATHENS REPORTER, AUG 30, 1911 Je Var and Garden

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\$C.75 to \$7.25.

Sheep and lambs-Receipts. 2.000; market active and steady; choice lambs, Si.60 to \$6.75; cull to fair, \$4.50 to

\$6.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2

Hogs--Receipts, 2,040; market slow

10 to 20c lower; Vorkers, 83.05 to 88.10; stags, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$7.80: mixed, \$8 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8; roughs, \$7.55 to \$7.95

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York.-Beeves-Receipts, 1,900 coad; feeling steady for all grades.

Calves-Receipts, 359 head: market

steady; veals, 57 to \$0.75; culls, \$5 to \$6: medium westerin calves, \$5.50; grassers and buttermilks, nominal

Sheep and lambs - Receipts, 3,029 head: trade dull, but prices stealy; sheep, 2 to \$4; lambs, \$4,50 to \$7,35; culls, \$4.

Hogs-Receipts, 1,135 head; market lower at \$7.80 to \$8.05.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal.-A steady feeling prevailed in the market for cattle and prices showed no further change oding to the fact that the demand

fact that the demand was good from

ocal butchers and supplies were not in

excess of the requirements. A fairly ac-tive trade was done with sales of choice steers at  $6\frac{1}{4}c$ , good at  $5\frac{3}{4}c$  to 6c, fairly

steries at 5/4c to 5/4c and builts at from 3c to 4/4c per pound, as to quality. Owing to the increased supplies of sheep and lambs coming forward a weaker feeling developed in the market and prices dedinate 1/4c to 1/4c per pound.

and prices declined 1/2 to 1/2 per pound but at this reduction the demand was

good and an active trade was done

Lambs sold at 6c and sheep at 4c per pound. The demand for calves was good

made at prices anging from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size and quality. The mar-

each, as to size and quanty. Inc mar-ket for hogs was weaker and prices lowered on account of the larger offer-ings. The demand was fair, with sales of selected lots at \$7.50 and mixed and

heavy lots at from \$6 to \$7.25 per 100

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Closing-Wheat spot dull, No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 101/2d;

No. 3 Manitoba. 7s 7d; futures steady

Oct. 7s 2 7-8d; Dec., 7s 3 1-2d; March, 7s 4d. Peas, Canadian, no stock. Flour, winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops, in London

(Pacific Coast), steady. £8 10s to £10 10s. Beef, extra India mess, 86s 3d. Pork, prime mess. western. 85s; hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs. 75s; bacon, Cum-

berland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 598; short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs., 598; clear bellies. 14 to 16

lbs., 598; long clear middles. light, 28 to 34 lbs., 608 6d; long clear middles, heavy

35 to 40 lbs., 62s 6d; short clear backs

16 to 20 lbs., 52s 6d; shoulders, square 11 to 13 lbs., 49s. Lard, prime western

Canadian. finest white, 62s 6d; colored

63s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, 39s. 3d.Ros in, common. steady, 15s. Petroleum

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Ohicago despatch: Cattle - Re eipts estimated at 4,000; market, weak

eeves, \$5.10 to \$8.10; Texas steers,\$4.50

to \$6.45; western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.95; stockers and feeders. \$3.10 to \$5.50;

stockers and feeders. \$3.10 to \$5.50 cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; calves

Hogs-Receipts estimated at 18,000

market slow at yesterday's close; light \$7.20 to \$7.72 1-2; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.72

12: beavy, \$6.90 to \$7.65; roughs, \$6.90

eep-Receipts estimated at 18.000

market steady to shade lower: natives

\$2.25 to \$3.75; western, \$2.60 to \$3.70

vearlings, \$4 to \$5.15; native lambs, \$

western, \$4.75 to \$6.95.

11 to 13 lbs., 49s. Lard, prime 46s 6d; American refined. 47s.

in, common. steady, 15s. Perfined, 6 1-2d. Linseed oil, 43s.

pounds, weighed off cars.

were

Cheese

bulk of

and calves was good and sales

# Sunday School.

LESSON X .- SEPTEMBER 3, 1911.

Reviews.-Read Isa. 1: 10-20.

Summary.—Lesson 1. Topic. Impend ng calamity. Place: The land of Ju ab, under the reign of Hezekiah, Judah was measurably prosperous. This king was honest and careest in his efforts to accomplish a thorough reformation. The Assyrian army threatened to con-quer Judah. Sennacherib, however, at quer Ju on of of . The pted to secure the sub Hezekiah by intimidating him. The king of Judah took the threatening letking of Judah took the threatening let-ter which the Assyrian had written him and presented it before the Lord in prayer in the temple. Isaiah also pray-ed, and received the answer that the Lord would defend Jerusalem, and the great army of Sennacherib would be ut-terly defeated. The enemy would not make an attack upon the city, but would return to Assyria without accom-plishing what they had hoped. In one night thousands of their army were siain.

II. Topic: Prophetic view of redemp-tion. Place: Jerusalem. The lesson contains one of the most vivid descrip-tions of the Messiah in all the range of prophecy. In connection with the pre-diction of his coming, he is presented as being rejected by those whom he came to bloss. His sufferings are mincame to bless. His sufferings are min-utely described, and over again the truth is repeated that his suf-ferings were to be endured for men. "It pleased the Lord to bruise him," only in the sense that through his sufferings great benefit would come to the world. His griefs and sourcows were not to be in vain. The Christ who was to make "his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death," was to be forin his death," was to be for triamp

ever triumphant. III. Topic Reaction against religious reform. Places: Jerusalem; Babylon. Manasseh's reign was the longest of all the kings of Judah and Israel. He was one of the worst kings that even satt upon the throne of Judah. His workedupon the throne of Judah. His wocked-ness consisted in introducing the most degrading forms of idolatrous worship into Judah, and he even erected altars to false gods in the very courts of the temple. His sin is spoken of as being worse than that of the heathen of surrounding countries. The Lord spoke called the "gospel of Isaiah." That he should have been given that marvelous view of the future while Judah was so corrupt and ready to fall, is convincing proof of his fellowship with God. It also disclosed God's constant purpose to redeem His people from the power of sin, and in their darkest hour send Manasseh by his prophets, seeing to in his attention, but all to no pargain his pose. In justice, as well as in mercy, the Lord permitted him to be taken into captivity in Babylon. By this means he was led to humble himself be-fore the Lord. God regarded his prayer and he was restored to his kingdom and npted to undo the wrong that be atter

IV. Topic: Independence of Christian character. Place: Jerusalem. The suc-cessor of Manasseh in Judah was ris young son Josiah, who proved to be one of the best rulers in the history of the nation. In the eighth year of his reign he sought the Lord, and in the twelfth he began to uproot idolstry, which had a firm hold in the mation. He did not confine his efforts to the tribe Judah and Benjamin, but wrought forms also in the tribes that had constituted the northern kingdom. In b with his efforts to destroy idol atry was his purpose to repair the house of the Lord, which had been allowed to fall into decay, and to restore the worof Jehovah now for a long time ne

V. Topic: Providential discove Phace; Jerusalem. An important dis-covery was made in connection with the work of repairing the temple. Hilkiah the priest found the book of the law of the Lord which had been lost for years. When it was read before the king he was no deeply affected by it that he rent his clothes in token of his grief. Inquiry was made of the Lord through Huldeh the prophetors. and the king Place Jerusalem. An important dis Inquiry was made of the Lord through Huldah, the prophetess, and the king was assured that the curnes promonneed in the book would be visited upon the nation because of their sins, but he himself would be spared from seeing the denid not

walem and gained an entrance into the city. King Zedekiah and his men of war sought to escape, but were soon overtaken and made prisoners. They were taken to Riblah, where Nebucahadearthly god othat money and position could procure they were forgetful of God, but when losses came and they were left destitute they turned toward were taken to Riblah, where Nebucahad-nezzar had his headquarters, and severe judgment was passed upon Zedekigh. His sons and nobles were alain, his eyes were put out and he was taken in chains to Babylon, where he was a prisoner until he died. All the important people, of Judah were taken to Babylon, only the poor people being left to care for the fields and vineyards. The walls of Jer-usalem were broken down and the prin-ciple buildings were burned. PRACTICAL SURVEY. TOPIC-Judah a tottering kingdom. the Lord.

"Departed not from following the Lord" (2 Chron. 34:33). Many things in Josiah are commendable, and among them are his devotion to the house of the Lord and his ready acceptance of the book of the law. God's word is the book of the law. God's word is like a lighthouse on the seashore. In constructing a lighthouse great care is taken to make it solid and permanent. lights are carefully arranged so as the shine brightly and steadily. Seamen are guided by this light, being able to avoid a dangerous rocks and shoals. Sailors may deliberately disregard the light and be wrecked, so men may ue-

TOPIC .- Judah a tottering kingdom

11. Her kings. 111. Her people. 1. Her prophets. The presence of the prophets in Judah was not merely in-cidental, nor their office important. They spoke as the oracles of God, both eo strengthen and direct the people in times of deep distress and to warn and entrast them arguingt apostary. Their

times of deep distress and to warn and entreat them against apostasy. Their positions among the people betoken God's watch-care for His faltering peo-ple. Their messages breathed forth the divine faithfulness in that that they re-vealed plainly the sins of the nation and pointed out the way of frepentance.

With every threatening and warning was given an entreaty to return to God

and His true worship with the promise

was faithful to his vision, and conse

cration and vision and failed not to per

form his prophetic duties, whether they

the dark days to which Judah was fast

hastening or whether they glowed with the glories of the coming of Christ's kingdom. His faithfulness in declaring

the gracious opportunity of looking in-

to the future when the "Desire of all nations" should come, and through whom salvation should be offered to alfi

the peoples. Isaiah's prophetic vision

of Christ so wonderfully connects the

Old Testament with the New that it-is

morth a gletam of hope. The prophe

resentative in the midst of his people.

history of Judah. Her kings stood in contrast to each other in their charac-

ter and rule. It was a seefing contest between the powers of darkness and the

strength of man's devotion to God. The

of choice is strongly

out in this history. Good and evil were

set before Judah. Divine counsel and help were offered to enable them to re-

strong, godly men. who proved the pos-

God's requirements. They gave beed

right. Prosperity attended their a. Marvelous deliverances against

to God's law. They sought to know

thei renemies were wrought, while nu-der the other kings, studied in this sec-

raged in wilful transgression.

tion, fe se crime, persecution. and

ing apostasy.

sibility of rising to the standard

live trees

the rule.

CHOLE

Hezekiah and Josiah

bronght

were

of

warnings of the Lord won for him

the evil of the times and

legial

of pardon to all repentant souls.

L Her prophets. II. Her kings.

ect God's word and go down to ruin. "The king had burned the roll" (Jet 36:27). In striking contrast to Josiah's reverence for God's work was Jehoiak-im's contempt for it. God's word 18 indestructible, no matter how gheat may be the hatred toward it or how strong may be the efforts put forth against it. Voltaire boasted that he would destroy it in a few years, but his boast was The very house which he occu-became later a Bible repository. vain. Jehoakim's unholy example has been followed by multitudes in the centuries ince he lived.

"Carried away captive into Babylon" Jer. 39:9). The folly of Judah and (Jer. 39:9). The folly of Judah and Israel has been repeated over and over in the world's history. "Because sen-tence against an evil work is not exeruted speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil" (Eccl. 8:11). Men presume upon the mercy of God. They love upon the mercy of God. They love their own ways and persist in following them in defiance of the authority and power of the Almighty, Men say they will not submit to God. but sometime they they repent. A man declared that h would never bow his knee to God and in so doing used very ireverent langu-age. Shortly before he died he fell apon his knees and pleaded for mercy and was saved.

# **Results** of Experiments Throughout the Province.

**AUTUMN SOWING** 

Jeremiah filled an important position after Isaiah. His vibe, searching fessages did not allow the people to Four hundred and forty farmers throughout Ontaric conducted experi-ments with autumn sown crops auring the past year. Reports have been re-orived from thirty-three of the counties of the Province. The average results of the Province. The average results of the carefuly conducted co-operative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form forget that God was calling upon them from sin. They revealed sin and its consequences and the only way of deflyerance from sin. Thep revealed sin and its consequences and the only way of esperiments with automn sown crops are have presented in a very concise form. WINTER WHEAT-rive varieties of winter wheat were distributed last aut-tomn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acro of straw and grain are as follows: Imperial amber is tons, 24.1 bus.; No. 5 Red, 1-3 tons, 23.5 bus.; American Banner, 1-2 tons, 23.5 bus.; Taszania Red, 1-2 tons, 21.8 bus. deliverance from faithfulness marets ed his entire career. Amid persecution be continued his pleadings as God's rep-II. Her kings. Good and evil, light and darkness, righteousness and sin changed places in the latten part of the

tone, 22.5 bas; Tassanna root, 21.8 bas 21.8 bas ber has given good results throughout ber has given good results throughout bural College. The Crimean Red, which stands second in the co-operative exper-iments, has been grown at the College for nine years, and is one of the highest ylebiers. It possesses wheat of excel-ylebiers. iments, has been grown at the College for nike years, and is one of the highest yiekiers. It possesses wheat of excel-lent quality, but the straw is somewhat weak. The American Banner is a wheat which resembles very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety in me-thol of growth and in quality of grain. WINTER RYE.—Two varieties of win-ter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1910. The results show that the Mammoth White variety came at the head of the list in the yield of grain, with an average of 24.5 busilels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontarie for the last five years, the Mammoth White annual average of about four bushels per has growth the Common Rye by an acre.

FERTILIZERS WITH WANTER God's prophets Philting 22,005 with WHAT WHYTEST WHEAT - In the co-operative experi-ments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the av-erage yield of grain per acre for the sev-en years are as follows: Mixed Pertil-izer, 22.7 bushels: Nitrate of Soda, 22.3 bushels: Muricte of Soda, 23.4 were mocked and ill-treated. God's law was spurned and the whole nation was



### FARMERS' MARKET.

10 7 Eggs, dozen..... Chickens, lb..... dozen..... 0 25 0 17 0 16 Turkeys, lb.. ..... 0 18 

 Turkeys, ib.
 4 00

 Apples, bbl
 1 20

 Potatoes, bush.
 1 20

 Beef, hindquarters
 11 00

 Do., forequarters
 6 50

 Do., choice, carcase
 9 00

 De., medium, carcase
 7 75

 Matter
 9 00

12 50 Mutton, prime..... 9 00 11 00 Veal, prime ..... .... 10 00 12 00 15 THE FRUIT MARKET. Oranges, Valencias .. .. \$ 4 50 Lemons, case ..... Bananas, bunch ... 5 00 1 75 Pineapples, case ...... eaches, basket ... 50 Plums, basket ..... Pears, basket ..... Tomatoes, basket .....

35 1 50 0 00 2 25 60 25 Cucumbers, bkt. ..... Potatoes, bbl. ..... Watermelons ..... Thimbleberries 20 4 50 4 75 Corn on cob. dozen 08 1 25

SUGAR MARKET. 

mperial granulated ..... 5 30 

eep and lambs are the only slow think market, and they show a slight in price. Hogs are unchanged

\$4.60; milkers choice, each \$60 to \$70; common and medium, \$25 to \$50; calves

bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.25, Hog -fed and watered, \$8.10; do .o.b., \$7.70.

Toronto despatch: Cash prices for vestern oats are a little higher; wheat

FAIDER 2 100

\$6.50

eipts

\$6 to \$8.75.

ales. \$7.20 to \$7.50.

fall in the soil it can produce 40 bush els per acre, and corn can make 50 bush-els. A half pound of dried weeds or cach square yard will take up enougt moisture to reduce the wheat 20 bush-els per acre and corn 24 bushels. There is only one way to make sure of the amount of weeds in a field, and that is amount of weeds in a field, and chart a to cut them on a square yard and weigh them. If this is done at harvest time the weeds dried and then weighed. a very accurate measure will be secured of the damage done by the weeds. The moisture that the weeds take is just where the error can get it. North Da where the crop can get it .-- North Da kota College.

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#### PASTURING STOCK.

Many farmers are grazing all their stock in the same pasture fields. Where sheep are kept in conjunction with other stock, they pasture the grass so closely that the cattle may have trouble in ob taining enough to satisfy their appetites and their needs. Where grass is abund-ant, no bad effects may follow the practice of pasturing all in the same field but as the season advances the amount of herbage will become less and less and the close-feeding sheep, if kept in large numbers, will crop it so closely that the cattle will be unable to obtain suffici ent feed. As fields are cleared of hay or grain, they can profitably be used a sheep pasture, save where there is clo ver to preserve against their destroying she nippers. Sheep feed so closely and eat so many of the different kinds of weeds stat they are very profitable to use at scavengers in fields from which the crops have been removed. They not only destroy the weeds in the cropped part of the fields, but they destroy, also, the ence-corner weeds which are increasing so fast since the last problem sitated leaving the grass and weeds long the fences uncut. In fact, it is one of the strong features of sheep-breeding that they destroy so many noxious weeds. In view of this fact, and for the best interests of the cattle and other farm stock, the sheep should be placed on newly-cleared fields from time placed on newly-cleared heids from time to time, and thus save the regular pas-ture for the other stock, and at the same time destroy the weeds in the cul-tivated fields. The sheep like a change of pasture, and do better when given ew grazing grounds frequently. Much is thus gained by pasturing the various classes of stock, especially sheep, in sep-

arate fields .- Farmers' Advocate THE ONCE DESPISED POTATU.

The potato was not always the popu lar and useful vegetable that it is to-day among civilized peoples. For instance, Turgot, the most eminent of all French statesmen, in so far as efforts to improve the agriculturel and economic conditions of the country were concerned introduced the potato among other new food plants and grasses. Curious oppo-sition developed. It was claimed that sition developed. It was elaimed that potatoes should not be eaten, because they caused leprosy, and because no mention of them was made in Scripture The latter consideration has not been urged against the potato, but only the other day the attention of one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate" was called to the prejudice that still exists in the minds of some agginst esting to-matoes, because they are thought to be world of pains that Turgot was able to induce the upper French classes to adopt the potato as a part of their diet, thus wearing away the prejudices of the masses of the people. In order to ac-complish this, he had to induce no less personage than the King himself to is-use a special order that the new vegetable sh uld be served on his table .-- Farmer's Advocate

SOMETHING NEW IN BARNS

M.S. Yoder, a farmer living at Shipshewana, Indiana, is the designer and builder of a unique cement barn. Be-sides drawing up the plans and supenintending the construction. Mr. Yoder invented a hay-carrying device that con

ic less. LIVE STOCK. Western Cattle Market, Toronto, des-patch: The market is fairly strong this morning in good butcher cattle with good to medium butchers selling steacy on the

drop in price. Hogs are unchanged yesterday's prices. Receipts show 156 cars comprising 1,600 cattle, 1,365 sheep, 2,100 hogs and 372 calves. 2,100 hogs and 372 calves. Latest quotations: Export cattle choice \$5.90 to \$5.25: do medium, \$5.75 to \$6; do bulls, \$4.30 to \$5.25; butchers

cattle, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.10: do mediue \$5.50 to \$5.70, do common, \$5 to \$5.25; butchers cows, choice, \$4.30 to \$5.25; do medium, \$4 to \$4.40, do common, \$3. do incorani, 32 to 33.40, to commun, 32 25 to 33.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; do. bulls, \$3.54 to \$5.25; feeding steers, \$5. 25 to \$5.50; stockers choice \$4.75; light

\$3 to \$7. Sheep-Heavy ewes \$2.50 to \$3.15; light, \$3.25 to \$3.85; lambs, \$6 to \$6.25; to \$7.15; good to choice, heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.65; pigs. \$4.75 to \$7.45; bulk of

GRAIN MARKET.

s firm and corn is slightly lower this norning. Latest quotations are: Outario wheat—No. 2 winter, 93 to

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 53 50 84c outside; new wheat, 82c to 83c. Manitobæ wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.04/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.04; No 3 northern, \$1.01/2. Oats—Canada western No. 2, 43e;

No. 3, Canada western, 42c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 39c to 40c

take place in his day, because of faithfulness to God.

raithfulness to God. VI. Topic: God's terms with sinners. Place: Jerusalem. In the early part of the reign of Jehoiskim, who succeed-ed Josiah, his father, Jeremiah uttered a prophecy in which the destruction of the netion was mediated unless that a propagety in when the destruction of the nation was predicted unless they repented. The Lord sent this message in an effort to induce. Judah to turn away from their idolatry and rebellion. The priests and false prophets were enraged at Jeremiah because of this pro-phecy, and declared that he ought to be phecy, and declared that he ought to be put to death. When the case was brought before the primess and the peo-ple, they recognized the fact that the message was from the Lord, and declarmessage was from the Lord, and declar-ed that the prophet was not worthy of death. The Lord thus raised up friends for Jeremiah to protect him. "Ahikam, the eon of Shaphan," being especially helpful to him. VII. Topic: Drvine deliverance de-spised. Place: Jerusalem. In the fifth year of Jehoiakim, king of Jurah, a message was read to the people assem-bled at Jrusalem which made a deep im-pression upon them. It was a message

bled at Jrusalem when made a deep im-pression upon them. It was a message which the Lord gave to Jeremiah, and which Baruch, the scribe, wrote as the prophet dictated it. This was another gracious opportunity given to the na-tion to return to the Lord. The princes upon hearing it decided that the king ought to know what was in the roll. upon The king was angry and with his pen knife cut off strip after strip of the parchment and threw it into the fire until all was consumed. Afterward the Lord told Jeremiah to write the same message in another roll and in addition to write the judgments that would come Jehoiakim upon Jo VIII.

upon Jehoiakim. VIII. Topie: God's constancy to Judah. Place: Jerusalem. After the three months 'reign of Jehoiachin, the son of Jehoiakim. Zedekiah, a son of Josiah, became king by the appointment of Nebuchadnezzar. Zedekiah rebelled against Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar's army besieged Jerusalem. Jeremiah uttered a prophecy that the city would fall into the hands of the Chaldeans, in spite of the fact that the beseign army would depart for a time to fight against the army of Egypt. While the army was away Jeremiah left the city to go to his former home at Anathoth. The princes falsely accused him of go ing over to the enemy and put him in a dungeon. The king sought counsel of him later and had him placed in more

IX. Topic: Closing scenes in Judah. Jerusalem, Riblah, Babylon, Af-Places:

III. Her people. Upon the people of udah the weakening power of sin was sthongly markd. They were weak in individuality, purpose and will. Under strong, godly kings, they gave evidence of seal desire to return to the true worship of God, and so long as they were urged and required to observe the law, in a measure they did so. In those times hemarkable help was given them. On the other hand, when wicked kings depths in morals and idolatory. All knowledge of God and His law seemed forgotten. All regard for divine messages through the prophets was either ignored or despised. Their leading men were leaders in sin. They who should have ministered in holy things dealt erously. False prophets dared to

declare messages contrary to those given by Gd's faithful prophets. Rather than accept God's messages the people, anmoved, suffered the king to burn the written word. T. R. A.

#### PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

"He was wounded for our transgressions" (Isa. 53: 5). No one can care-fuly read the Old Testament and the New without seeing numerous referen-ces to the great doetrine of sacrifice for The patriarchal and Mosaic syssin. tems of sacrifices proclaim release from sin through the death of a victim. The sacrifices then offered pointed to the sacrifice of the Lamb of God, for the sins of the world. Christ "bare our sine in His own body on the tree, that we being dead to sins, should live righteousness" (I Pet. 2, 24). H He suf fered in our stead. An ancient king made a decree that any one found guilty of committing a certain crime should be punished by having his eyes put out. His own son wa sthe first to

be convicted of the crime. The king must aphold his own law, yet parental love urged him to permit his son to re-He solved the protain his eyesight. blem by causing his son to lose one of his eyes, and the king had one of his own put out. "In affliction he..humbled himself"

(2 Chron. 33:12). Manasseh does not sind as the only one in history who afflicted I went astray." (Psa. 119:67). The Lord is intensely interested in our being saved. If He sees that sorrows being saved. If He sees that sorrow, or losses will bring one to repentance He will let them come upon him. While While

this is true, it cannot be said that be cause suffers therefore he is sinful. Men ter a scige of a year and a half the have testified that while they were Chaldeans broke down the walls of Jer- prosperous in business and had all of

bushets: Muriate of Potash, 21.8 bushets, and Superphosphate, 21.4 bushets. On sin ilar land, cow manure at the rate of inenty tons per acre, gives an average yield of 25.9 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.6 bushfand which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.6 bush-els per acre. The Superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the Muriate of Potash and the Nitrate of Soda each 160 pounds per acre. The Mixed Fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of the other three fer-tilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers as used in this exper-ment is between four and five dollars ner acre.

WINTER EMMER AND WINTER

WINTER EMMER AND WINTER BARLET.-A comparative test of Win-ter Emmer and Winter Barley was made throughout Ontario during the past of 2.40 pounds, and the Winter Barley of side pounds per acre. Neither of these or 2.40 pounds, and the Winter Barley of strains have as yet become extensively. Distribution of Material for Experiments In 1911. As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experi-net and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1. Three winter try. 2. Five fertilizers with winter wheat. 4. Autumn and spring applications of Nitrate of Soda and Winter wheat and Winter barley. 5. Winter Emmer and Winter barley. 6. Winter Emmer and Winter barley. 6. Winter the soft of soda and winter wheat and winter barley. 6. Winter Stream of and winter barley. 6. Winter Chemer S and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail. C. A. Zavitz.

C. A. Zavitz.

# COW TESTING.

Dairy Representative to Be at Toronto Exhibition.

of the many enquiries last In view year the Dairy Commissioner has arranged for a representative of the dairy division to be at the Toronto Exhibition again this year to give information regarding cow testing to dairy farmers and factory proprietors. Assistance will be given to the individual dairymen and to any maker who wishes to organize

to any maker who wishes to organize a cow-testing association. Any one desirons of constructing a cool euring room for cheese, or build-ing a cheese factory or creamery will be able to obtain useful suggestions from the plans displayed at the booth in the dairy building. Officials of the dairy division will als

conduct dairy tests, or milking competi-tions, at the fall fairs to be held at tions, at the tail tairs to be held at Woodstock and Perth, Ont. Brome and Sherbrooke. Que. Awards will be based on the weight of milk, butter fat and solids not fat produced. C. F. W.

outside, and 42c to 48c on track at To ronto.

ronto. Corn-American No. 2 yellow, 661/ge, c.i.f. Midland. Peas-No. 2, 87 to 88c. Rye-No. 2, 70c to 72c outside. Mill feed-Manitoha bran, \$22 in bags; shorté, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags;

shorts, \$23.50.

horts, \$23.50. Barley-65c to 67c; outside for malf-ng and 55c to 57c for feed. Buckwheat-50c to 52c outside. Manitoba flour, first patents, \$5.30;

cond patents, \$4.80; strong bakers, Ontario flour-Winter flour, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.35 to \$3.40, Montreal, freight.

#### **OTHER MARKETS** WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat

Det	97 %	971/2	971/2	97 1/2	87 1/2
Dec	96%	97 1/2	971/2	96%	96%
May 10	11/8 .			• •	
Oats-					
Det	383%	381/2			331/2
Dec	381/2	38%			

CHEESE BOARDS. Alexandria-At the meeting of choese board 607 boxes were boarded, all white, selling at 13 7-16c. All sold except 30

vankleek Hill-There were 1,150 boxboxes. vankiesk nin-litere were also box-es white and 129 boxes colored cheese boarded here to-day. All sold on the board at 13 3.8c, both kinds selling for the same price. There were seven buy-

ers present. Brockville-The highest price ever re-

ceived for cheese on the Brockville board was paid to-day, when at 13 1-te the entire offering was cleared. Some 3,515 boxes, of which 2,610 were colored, were offered. On the curb the regulars brought the board price. In all over 6,000 changed hands

Winchester-Eight hundred and ninety-nine boxes of cheese were boarded to-night, 13 1-4c being offered, but none sold on the board.

Kingston — At Frontenac cheese board to-day cheese took the highest jemp of the season, selling at 13 5-16c and 13 1-4c. There were boarded 630 boxes colored and 130 boxes white. Even at this high price several factories refused to sell.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo .- Cattle-Receipts, 100; market fairly active; prime steers. \$7.25 to \$7.35; butcher grade, \$3.50 to \$7.

Calves-Receipts, 125; market active and firm; cull to choice. \$5 to \$9.50.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

Canadian Farmer: The farming industry occupies the attention and time of the world to-day. Farming and farm matters are being widely discussed, and too much cannot be said on a sub ject upon which the future of our country depends. Agricultural colleges are a strong factor in the development of our resources. These institutions ad-vise more crops and better crops, but forget one essential part of true agri-cultural education. We refer to a study of the cost of production.

of the cost of production. Farming is a business which requires just as much common sense as any other enterprise. If the merchant bought and sold his goods in the way the ordinary farmer disposes of his crops, how long would he be keeping store? What would happen to his business if, when you ask him the price of a bag of flour, he re-plies: "It is worth just what you like to pay for it!" How long would this merchant keep above water in this age of keen competition? Let us learn how much it costs to produce every bushel of grain and every quart of milk on the farm, and thus demand a price suffi-cient to cover costs and give a fair profit. When this shall come to pass, farming will be more profitable. Give the farmer an equitable price for his production and buy direct from the pro-ducer and the consumer will get easier prices. If our college will adort a core Farming 1s a business which requires

ducer and the consumer will get easier prices. If our college will adopt a sys-tem of teaching true economy of farm production it will be of lasting benefit to the country.

FEEDING YOUNG HEIFERS.

FEEDING YOUNG HEIFERS. Good breeding will not make well de-veloped heifers unless they are well fed. It is absolutely folly to expect that heifer calves will develop into first class cows if they are stunted when they are young. It is perfectly legitimate to get a good ration at as low a cost as possible, but nothing but failure can come from trying to save money by feed-ing a poor or insufficient ration. The average daily ration fed two-year-old heifers is as follows: Hay, eight pounds; silage, twenty pounds; grain,

our neutry is as follows: Hay, eight pounds; silage, twenty pounds; grain, one and a half pounds. The grain wix-ture made up of 300 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cornmeal, and 100 pounds of linseed meal.—Storr's Experimental Station.

SOIL MOISTURE AND WEEDS.

Moisture is the limiting factor in crop production-that being the case it is im portant to make good use of the rain. It is not how much rain that counts, but how much of it gets into the soil and is held there till the crop needs it. When wheat crop can have 15-in. of rainom the mow to any part o

the barn by gasoline power. The barn itself is remarkable in shape. as it is a polygon with 12 equal sides and contains in its structure not a stick of wood from ventilator to cellar of the unusual features of its construc-tion is that the reinforcement in the concrete is simply junk iron, mostly from an old bridge, but which served as well as the material made and sold for that purpose. This iron was wound with wire fencing to hold the cement to the beams and girders. Another preseworthy feature of the barn is the entire absence of wooden doors and window frames, for the doors are all kung on the outside and the windows are attached by boits imbedded in the cement while it was soft. The roof of this barn is of concrete

as well as the walls, and it conforms to the shape of the sides, giving the struc-ture a pleasing appearance. The ground floor is arranged for cattle, and houses 30 horses and cows. The second floor is a threshing floor and is approached by an old highway bridge used as re inforcement with the cement. The hay mow is very roomy, and the ventilator is cast on an iron wheel rim. made by knocking out the spokes of an old spur red harvester wneel. In mixing and conveying the cement the farmer called his gasoline engine into use, with con-siderable saving of labor. The barn complete cost \$1,700, not including the work of the farmer and his horses and help.-Canadian Farmer.

WHAT THEY LOST.

# British Railways Suffered Over £500,000 Worth.

London, Aug. 28.-British railways lost considerably more than £500,000 as a result of two days' strike last week. The traffic returned published last night show an aggregate decrease of £465,000 whereas under normal conditions an increase of £60,000 might have been looked for. On the London & Northwestern the

falling off was £101,000, on the Great Western £91,000, on the Midland line, £54,000, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Northeastern about £50,-

000 in each case. Of course, some of the traffic on the big trade lines, especially, is merely de-layed, and there ought to be unusually good returns for the next week or two, but much of the revenue is irretrievably

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