The first think so well and

### LESSON II .- OCT. & ISII.

The Lite-Giving Stream .- Ezek. 47 112.

Commentary.-I. The source of the Otream (vs. 1, 2). I. Afterward --Eze-kiel had been taken in his vision to Jerusarem, had been shown the temple, rebuilt, and the details of the templ service had been explained to him. He brought me again—The prophet's guide described in Lzek. 40. 1-3 The return to the door of the temple was not to survey the building and study its ap-pointments, but to behold a vision of pointments, but to behold a vision the life giving stream issuing from it Unto the door of the house-The en-trance to the temple. Waters issued out from under the threshold-In the prophet's vision the stream, which repre sented the manifold blessings of the pel, had its source in the visible dwell-ing-place of Jehovah. The temple faced the east and the stream, issuing from the right side of the house, flowed east ward at the south side of the altar which was in the centre of the inner court. The only stream actually exist-ing there was from "a fountain con-nected with the temple hill, the water of which fell into the valley east of the city and made their way toward the -Davidson, It was a "small stream whose 'soft-flowing' waters were already regarded as a symbol of the silent and unobtrusive influence of the divine presence in Israel (Isa. 8. 6). The waters of this stream flowed eastward, but they were too scanty to have any appreci-able effect on the fertility of the region through which it passed."—Skinner. The stream which Reskiel saw flowed ap-parently from underneath the most holy parce in the temple and passed near the altar of sacrifice. The waters sig-mified "the gospel of Christ which went forth from Jerusalem and spread into the countries about, and the gifts and the countries about, and the gits and powers of the Holy Spirit accompanying it by virtue of which it spread far and produced blessed results."—Henry. 2. The gate northward—The gate look-ing castward was closed as explained in Ezek. 44. 2 and 46. I. When the pro-thet resched the outer existent gate has phet reached the outer eastern gate he sawthe stream flowing forth from the right, or southside of it. His vision re garding the source of the stream i striking like that which John saw (Rev of the stream is 28. 1) Ged is the source of all the that comes to men. "Every good cometh down from the Father of

lights" (James 1, 17). H. An increasing stream (vs. 3-5). 3. The man that had the line—The pro-phet's guide. See note on v. 1. A thous-and cabits—About one-third of a mile. The distances measured are only im-portant as they indicate the rapid increase in the volume of the stream. The waters were to the ancles- It was as yet and insignificant stream in size but important on account of its source insignificant stream in size 4. To the knees, to the loins-This shows a marvelous increase in volume. The stream received no tributaries, hence the increase was due to its inherent energy. There is an energy in the gospel all its own. 5. A river-We are nded of the language of Psa. 46. 4, "There is a river, the streams where of shall make glad the city of God." A river is majestic in its onward sweep. Its course can not be stayed. Barriers may be thrown in its way, but it overflows them or sweeps them away. Some earth-ly streams are periodical in their flow; sometimes the banks are full, and at other times the channel is dry. The stream that Ezekiel saw is unceasing in its flow. It is a type of the progress of Christianity. At the time of Christ's. ascension there was but a handful of ascension there was but a handful of his followers. Their number has been constantly increasing until to-day there are five hundred million professed Chris-tians in the world, and their number has increased nearly threefold during the past century. The stream of Ezek-iel's vision is also a type of the grace of God in the soul

Sunday School. above all, in the form of saving grace. Besides the nourishing fruits therefor, are named also the healing leaves. The figure of the fish refers to the extent, the greatness of the community; this figure of the trees to it nature, in so far as the divine grace transforms it far as the divine grace transforms it into truly living members, who them-selves bear rich food and thereby beserves bear rice food and thereby be-come a means of life and recovery to others also.—Lange. Fruit according to his months. "This signifies a constant disposition, desire, resolution and en-deavor to bear fruit, not in their own wisdom, power or goodness, or any goodness in themselves, but by the congoodness in themselves, but by the coa-tinual supplies of divine grace. Who-ever may be the instrument of plant-ing them, it is divine grace which gives the increase." Leaf thereof for medi-cine. Even the leaves, the holy profes sion of the righteous, is a spiritual medi-cine. Righteousness is thus encouraged in the world.—Clarke.

1 - - A

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. "Water issued out from under the threshold of the house" (v. 1). Water is a type of spiritual life, the gift of God the father (John 4: 10); God the Son (John 4: 14), and God the Holy Spirt (Isa. 44: 3; John 7:38, 39). The word of God is the instrument God uses to purify or to satisfy us (Ezek. 36: 25; Eph. 5: 26; Isa. 35: 1; Rev. 22: 17). Water is necessary to human life, health and happiness (Isn. 41: 17; Zech. 9: 11). There is no spiritual life health or hap-There is no spiritual life health or hap niness apart from God to man, "whether in Eden, the garden of the Lord (Gen. 2: 10), or in the dry and weary wilder

"The waters came down" v. 1). The way from Ged to man is always "down," way from God to man is always "down," whether man be living under conscience (Gen. 11:5), under law (Exod. 19: 20), in captivity Daniel 4: 13), or under grace John 3: 13; 6: 38, 41, 51, 59). "The waters came... from...the right side of the house, at the south side of the altar" (v. e). The "right" way is the bright way. The rightcous shine here (Matt. 5: 14-16) and hereafter (Dan. 12: 3; Matt. 13: 43). Facing the east the right side is toward the south, the place of warm devotion. "The waters came down from...the altar" (v. 1. Type of Calvary, the place of sacrifice. From the wounded side flowed blood and water (John 19: 34). The place of sacrifice is the place of salvation. To believe in him who came "by water and blood" (1 John 5: 5, 6) is to overcome by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of our testimony (Rev. 12: 11). "Then brought he me" (v, 2). "He

brought me" (v. 3). Salvation is all from brought me" (v. 3). Salvation is all from God., All the way it is a "gift" to re-ceive. It is "by grace — not of works" (Eph. 2: 8, 9). If we will "let God" (Rom. 3: 4; Pla. 69: 1), he will lead us on to his "uttermost" salvation (Heb. 7: 25), even to the "salvation ready to be correlated in the tast time." revealed in the last time."

"The waters were to the ancles" (v. 3). This suggests spiritual advancement. One of the first things a child learns is to walk. Life precedes walking. The child of God begins fully to walk by faith (2 Cor. 5: 7), in newness o flife Rom, 6: 4), to walk in good works (Ept 2: 10), walk circumspectly (Eph., 5, 15), honestly (1 Thess. 4, 12), then goes on honestly (1 Thess. 4, 12), then goes on to walk in the Spirit (Gal. 5: 16), and wal kafter the Suirit (Romans \$: 4); God's presence . "The waters were to the knees" (v. 4).

Water knee deep speaks of spiritual wor-ship (1 Kings 8: 54; Dan. 6: 10). Geo. W. McCalla, in his "Rising of the Waters," says, "True worship is not only in the Spirit and belief of the truth (John 4: 24). Knee deep waters have to do with sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth (2, Thess. 2: 13): with those who accept Christ as their teacher, as well as their sanctifier: who have not only purity of heart, but are filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding (Col. 1:9). Many take the Spirit as a purified who know him not as an in-structor: receive him as the comforter, but refuse him as the guide into all truth (John 16: 13). Only a Spirit-given knowledge of the truth gives liberty. Unless the spirit enlightens us we can-not distinguish the turth of God from not distinguish the turth of elv traditions of men (Mark 7 "For the waters were risen, waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over" (v. 5). This is the deep place where (hrist is all and in all (Col. 3: 11). No limit, no measure: unfath-omable, impassable.

THE ATHENS REPORTER, OCT. 4, 1911.



# Pays High Tribute to Borden and Laurier.

# **Banquet Tendered to His Excellency** in Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: In a speech marked by rare tact and dignity and by a wholeheadted and inspiring Imperialism and Canadianism, Earl Grey bade a formal public farewell to the people of Canada, expressed to the people of Canada, expressed his heartfelt regret at severing a long and happy official relationship with Canadians, voiced his hopes and as-pirations for the Dominion as the potential dominant partner in the British Empire, and urged upon all patriotic citizens the duties and re-sponsibilities of high ideals of civic and national life. The occasion was a farewell ban-

The occasion was a farewell ban-quet tendered to his Excellency in the restaurant of Parliament by the Canadian Club of Ottawa, to which he has always been an active and helpful patron. It was attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, who would have a speches the genuine regard of the people of Can-ada for the retiring representative of the Crown, and school his Imperial and national aspirations, for the

the Crown, and schood his Imperial and national aspirational for the future of the Dominical. Earl Grey spoke for availy an hour, his remarks covering a wide range of national subjects. The address, delivered with obvious feeling and sincerity, was a fitting caledictory and a thoughtful resume of national problems and of national develop-ment during the ceven years of his and a thoughtful resume of national problems and of national develop-ment during the ceven years of his tenure of office, concluding with an eloquent tribute to the Character of the two political leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, in whose high leadership Canada. was indeed fortunate. "I do not believe," he said, "that you could find either in this country of outside of it two men this country or outside of it two men who better futfill and the highest ideals of the word 'gentlemen.' Their high high characters are examples to all Canadians. Never during my whole term of office have I heard one word of sel'ish ambition from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As leader of the Opposition he will be the same great servant of the State and the Crown that he has been as leader of the Government. Mr. Borden will, I know, continue the high traditions of Sir Wilfrid. You Canadians are happy and fortunate in having the destiny of your councharacters are examples to all n having the destiny of your coun-

ry in the hands of such men His Excellency announced that, ow-ing to the political events of the past week, he was glad to say that he would have a week longer in Canada than he had expected. His departure had been postponed until October 12. had been postponed until October 12. He also intimated that he expected to disregard the unwritten convention which had kept previous Governors-Genaral from returning to Canada, and he hoped to revisit the Dominion, coming back next time via the Hud-son Bay Railway. He suggested the son Bay Railway. He suggested the wisdom of cultivating a closer part-nership with Newfoundland in prefer-ence to the present mutual policy of holding aloof on each side. He urged as among the ideals of Canadian statesmanship the necessity of train-ing the character of the children through the influence of the very best treachers that money could buy, the teachers that money could buy, the thorough supervision of moving pic-tures to prevent evil influences on young minds, and careful sanitation of homes and effective measures to measures to

or even a roast chicken, so one may judge from this that his pay is suffi-cient for his needs in this land of plenty. "The French farmers reside in towns

and set forth every morning to their work, so that the rolling valleys are seen work, so that the rolling valleys are seen for miles without a house, but every inch of the ground is cultivated and checkered with fields of yellow grain and blue vineyards. I do not take an artistic license in saying 'blue,' for the vines are all sprinkled with copper sulphate to destroy the butterfly eggs. The culti-vators are also burning nicotine around the vines vine

"At all the horticulturists I saw 'An erican Vines' advertised, and asked a French farmer the meaning of this. He told me that good and bad things come from America: that some years ago a worm known as the 'phyloxera' had been brought into the country from America and had eaten the roots of the vinea brought into the country from America and had eaten the roots of the vines throughout France, and that now the grape cultivators were grafting the Am-erican wild grapes on to their vines in order to atrengthen their roots. "In the field one sees the barvesters cutting the grain with scythes, followed by women who tie it in bundles, and after the grain has been tied into two.

by women who tie it in bundles, and after the grain has been tied into two wheeled one-horse carts, the gleaners come and pick up little bunches of grain that the reaper- have overlooked. A reaping machine of ancient date was pointed out to me with great pride by pointed out to me with great pride by one of the peasants, for it is quite a novely in this part of the country. "All the southern fruits, except the clive, are found here, and the French

farmer is particularly clever in econom izing space; he trains his graps vines up above a stone wall, and forces his frui where a store which and there is that the trees to grow vinelike along the sunny wall below. His flowers are planted round about his yegetable garden, with hedges of roses and daisies, so that the whole place is both beautiful and useful. place is both beautiful and useful whole place is both beautiful and useful. He takes infinite time, spends infinite pains and produces a finer fruit than we do in a smaller quantity. "A great many women work in the

"A great many women work in the fields, and instead of using a whole herd of cows, you will meet a bent old woman leading a single cow along the roadside, where it crops the grass that grows by the way, or a little girl in wooden shoes taking care of a couple of goats. Horses too, are scarce, and sometimes a dog is harnessed to a push cart to help his master take the vege tables to market, but most of the farm ers own donkeys, and it is quite a pretty sight to see the little donkeys with their red tassels pulling a cart heaped high with cabbages, carrots and cauliflowers, while a fresh-faced peasant woman in a white cap and red apron walks beside. "Altogether a more pictures use sight than ours, but far less agreeable."

The Age of the Sire.

(The Farmers' Advocate.) If a bull is properly cared for pro-viding he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better con-dition and more vigorous at four years of age than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a bull has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous during his entire life. Some of the best bulls of every breed have lived to be that age. As a mat-ter of fact, the value of a bull is not known until he is four years old There known until he is four years old. There is no way of judging accurately the val-ue of a dairy sire until his heifers become cows. That would be when the are at least two years old, and this will make the bull four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual, and one well bred, to dispose of him before his heifers become cows, because that is the only only way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individuality and performance to his female offspring, and how can the breeder tell about this until the heifer is old enough to be judg-ed at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until he is four years old. Then, if he does not prove to be what one desires the 2. STC to SSC. not prove to be what one desires, the 2, sooner he is disposed of the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be



#### **TORONTO MARKETS.** FARMERS MARKET

The grain receipts to day were 800 bushels, and prices ruled firm. About 400 bushels of Fall wheat sold at 87 to 88c, 300 bushels of barley at 65 to 80c and 100 bushels of oats at 48 to 50c per

Hay, quiet and firm, with receipts of only ten loads, which sold at \$18 to \$20 a ton for timothy, Bundled straw nom-

a ton for functory, Bundled straw nom-inal at \$14 to \$15 a ton. Dressed hogs are easier, with quota-tions ruling at \$9.50 to \$10.25. Wheat, bush. . . . . . . \$ 0 87 \$ 0 88 Out. bush. . . . . . . . \$ 0 87 \$ 0 88 
 Wheat, bush.
 \$ 0 87

 Oats, bush.
 0 48

 Rye, bush.
 0 70

 Barley, bush.
 0 65

 Hay, timothy, ton.
 18 00

 Do, No.<sup>4</sup> 2.
 15 00

 Straw, per ton.
 14 00

 Dressed hogs.
 9 50

 Butter, choice.
 0 28

 Do. inferior
 0 22
9.50 0.28 0.22 Do., inferior..... Eggs, dozen.... Chickens, lb.... 0 28 Fowl, lb..... Ducks, lb.... Turkeys, lb... 0 13 0 14 Polatoes, bbl. Polatoes, bag..... Beef. hindquarters .... Do., forequarters Do., choice, carcase. 2 00 1 10 11 00 6 50 9 00 Do., medium, carcase ... 7 75 Lamb THE FREIT MARKET.

There was a quiet trade to-day. Grapes in fair supply, and peaches in

8 50

0 60

0 00

0 75

1 15

3 30

0 00

0 30

1 00 1 25

93

0 85 Do., Crawfords.... .. Pears, bkt..... Grapes, large, bkt..... Oranges, Valencias .... 0 35 0 20 Lemons, case...... Rananas, bunch..... Tomatoes, bkt..... 4 00 1 75 Cauliflower, dozen .... 1 25 Cabbage, dozen ..... Cantaloupes, Can., bkt... 0 65 Potatoes, bag ..... 1 00 Water melons. . . . . 0 40 Unions, bag, 75 lbs. . . 1 65 Do., Spanish, case . . . 3 25 Cranberries Cape Cod., bbl. 3 50 ireen peppers .. .. . 9 25 Red peppers ...... .. 0 75

TORONTO SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags,

No. 1 5e less. 12.24

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The grain market s firm to-day, but the hoped-for ad-vance has not yet arrived. Latest quotations are: Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter wheat

86c outside, according to location : Mani toba wheat, No. 1 northern. \$1.04; No. 2 northern. \$1.02 1-2; No. 3 northern. \$1. at bay ports. Oats-Canadian western, No. 2, 45c;

No. 3, Canada western, 44c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 39 to 41 1-2c outside, and 43 1-2 to 44c on track To-American No. 2, vellow, 71 1-4c

Peas—None offering, nominal at No. , 87c to 88c. Rye—None offered, nominal, at No.

2. The to 72c outside. Barley-70c to 75c outside for malting Local retailers are busy and report an

100 head; active and steady at \$5.50 to 100 head: active and steady at \$5.50 to \$10.25. Hogs-Receipts, 2,500 head; se-tive; pigs steady, others 10 to 15c low-er; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mixed, \$7 to \$7.05; yorkers, \$6.20 to \$7; pigs, \$5.30 to \$6; roughs, \$5.60 to \$5.85; stgs, \$4.75 to \$5.25; dairies, \$3,600 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, \$4 to \$6.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York-Beeves-Receipts, 1,140 head; nothing doing, feeling weak. Calves-Receipts, 730 head; yeals steady, other calves slow; veals, \$7 to \$10.75; culls, \$4 to \$6.50; Western calves, \$5 to \$5.25; Southern yeals, \$8. Sheep and ambs-Steady; receipts, 2.900 head; lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$ 5to \$6.25. Hogs Receipts. 2,677; market lower; quota-tions, \$6.60 to \$7.15.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal—Trade at the East End Stock for the second state of the second state of the second poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer they bught of poor grade of catile on offer, \$5,50 to 5.75; no choice eastern steers; good steers, one bught at \$25.50; 55.50; fair, \$4.75; to 55. Buils are of alignily better quality, and of heavy buils \$3.50 was asked, but only \$10 to 325 bid: light buils, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cover, no good cows on offer; demand poor; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.76; can-ners, \$2.50 to \$3.55; one load of heifers afer demand, few sales \$40 to \$60 each; Receipts of hogs estimated at 1.550. Mar-kees \$5.75; owes, \$5.55; stags, \$3.75 per winds, \$4.55; sows, \$5.55; stags, \$3.75 per winds, \$4.55; sows, \$5.55; stags, \$3.75 per CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. 0 50 0 75 20 00 17 00 15 00 . 10 25 0 03 0 25 0 31 0 16 0 15 0 15 2 75 1 15 12 50 7 50 9 50

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

9 00 Chicago despatch: Cattle-Receipta estimated at 4,000, market strong, 10 to 12 00 10 00 20c higher, beeves \$4.75 to \$5,45, lexas steers \$4.30 to \$6.10, western steers \$4.15

to \$7.16, stockers and feeders \$3.15 to \$5.60, cows and heifers \$2 to \$6.20, calves \$6 10 \$9.50. Hogs-Eestimated at 18.000, market

steady to 5c lower; light \$6.05 to \$6.70, mixed \$6 to \$6.70, heavy \$5.90 to \$6.65, mixed as to \$6.10, nearly \$5.50 to \$6.60, roughs \$5.90 to \$6.10, good to choice heavy \$6.10 to \$6.65, pigg \$3.50 to \$6; bulk of sales \$3.15 to \$6.55. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000,

market steady, natives \$2.10 to \$4.13; western \$2.75 to \$4.20, yearlings \$3.85 to \$4.46. lambs. native \$1 to \$6, western \$4.50 to \$6.10.

LIVFRPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat-Spot, dull. No. 3 Manitoba. 8s; futures, Oct., 7s 3 3-8d; Dec., 7s 4-3-4d; March, 7s. 4 1-2d. Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops—Iin London (Pacific) £9 to £9

Beef--Extra India mess, 90s.

Pork-Prime mess, western, 95s. Hams-Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57a. Bacon-Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs 54s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s 6d. 54s; ahort ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s 6d., clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s 6d, long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 59s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.; 60s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 49s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, 46s 3d American refined in pails, 47s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white new Cheese-Canadian finest white, new

70s., do colored, new, 70s 6d Tallow—Prime city, 34s. Turpentine spirits, 38s 6d. do colored, new, 70s 6d. Resin-Common, 15s. Petroleum-Refined, 61/2d.

Linseed oil-45s.

### BRADSTREETS' REPORT.

Montreal reports of Bradstreet's say trade there has been quite active throughout the week despite the fact that everybody is at the moment giving more or less attention to politics. Fall trade has opened up in nearly all lines and the volume of business moving is very satisfactory. Orders from the west are particularly good and there is every sign that the fall trade in all parts of the country will be exceedingly active. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of business is moving freely.

or God in the soul. It is comparatively small in its beginnings, but its in-crease is constant as one trustfully obeys the Lord. III. An efficacious stream (vs. 6-12).

6. Hast thou seen this. The prophet's attention had thus far been directed to the source of the stream and its mar-vellous increase. The next revelation was the effects upon the region through which it passed.

Many trees. Compare Rev. 22:2 The stream was conductive to fruitful ness. 8. Go down into the desert. The region between Jarusalem and the Dead Sea was a desolate waste, but in his vision the prophet saw the land of fruit ful because of the flow of the river through it. The waters shall be healed. raters of the Dead Sea are inpregnated with various saits that fish can-not live in them. Its waters were ren-dered wholesome by the inflowing of the heating stream. This is typical of the thing.... shall use. Life and saivation shall continually accompany the preach-ing of the gospel; the death of sin being removed. the life of righteousness shall be brought in...-Clarks. Multitude of fish. The Dead Sea had become a sea of life. Out of death there arises, by the grace of God, a rich life. The sea is a sumble of the world. symbol of the world; accordingly men appear as the living creatures of the sea, as the fishes. Here there were only dead fishes, unspiritual, unsaved men... 10. Engedi...Eneglaim. The former at the west side of the Dead Sea, and the latter at the north end, where the Jordan enters. The expression includes the entire sea, where waters were heal the entire sea, where waters were heal-ed and abounded in fish of many kinds. Where the gospel is received it brings life and fruitfulnes. No community is so corrupt, no ind: 'bal heart is so de-praved, that it will not be savingly af-fected by the infloring of the stream of divine grace. 11. Marishes-Marshes, Shall not be headed. The gospel is the only healing medicine for the disorders of our fellen nature, and they who will of our fellen nature, and they who will not receive it in the love of it remain incurable and are abandoned to final ruin. - Benson. The solt comes into constream of divine love and are unwilling to regain health are henceforth to be given over to the curse, continuing to exist as monuments thereof. Around the sea of death there lingers on a death unto death. Klief. 12. Trees ideath unto death. Klief. 12. Trees clostic must present itself for the terribly sick heather, world, vanseis.

A. C. M. MANY LAWYERS



Ottawa, Oct. 2 .-- It has been figured out that the next Parliament will con-

tain: 76 lawyers. 36 farmers. 32 merchants. 21 doctors.

17 manufacturers.

- 10 lumbermen.
- 8 journalists. notaries public.
- canners.
- 1 pharmacist. stockbroker.
- I professional labor leader. licensed victualler.

# 1 cattle dealer. WELLAND CANAL.

## Stated That Jordan Route Will be Taken.

#### Toronto, Oct. 2 .- A despatch from St. Catharines savs:

The engineers appointed by the Dominion Government to ceport on the most desirable route for the new Welland ('anal will soon send in their report. It is learned on excellent authority that they will recommend what is known adderation here, not as seasoning, but that they will recommend units at Mor-ity. The thought is this: Only those as the Jordan route, beginning at Mor-who bar themselves against the gracious gan's Point, a few miles west of Port Colborne, and ending at Jordan harbor. which will be of immense lepth. It now takes ten to twelve hours to traverse the

"Every moment of my life in Can-ada during the past seven years," said his Excellency, "has been one of un-interrupted happiness for myself and my family. To be Governor-General of this Dominion is the happiest and pleasantest billet in the whole service of the Imperial Crown. It is not easy for us to leave without suffering many for us to leave return to Env. tugs at the neart. We return to Engltnd, our whole lives illumined by many glorious memories, and we shall leave a large part of our hearts with you in Canada.

Fully three hundred were present at the banquet, including practically every man of prominence in the capital. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat at the left of the President, Judge MacTavish and Earl Grey on his right. Next to his Excellency sat Mr. Borden, Hon. Clifford Sifton. sat Mr. Borden, and next to hum

For Farmers

#### MAKING THE MOST OF THE SOIL

Farming in France-Interesting Letter From "Canadian Farm' 'Reader. A subscriber to Canadian Farm, who is spending his summer abroad, sends the following interesting account of how agriculture in some parts of France is carried on. While the French farmer's methods are primitive as compared with those followed on this side of the At lantic, he endeavors to utilize every por-tion of the land. There are no waste places around the fences. Every particle of land is cultivated and made to pro-duce its quota, thus leaving no room for weeds to grow and take nourishment out of the soil that should go evclusively for

plant food: "The Province of Touraine is known as the garden of France, and the beautiful valley of the Indre, where I have been staying, is the richest agricultural region in the Republic as far as the variety and abundance of its product goes, rival ling even Burgundy in its vineyards. The day-worker ,who cares for the vines and superintends the picking of the grapes by the women and children, works for 50 cents a day, but he carries with him to his work a couple of juley lamb cutlets the chores.

of homes and effective measures to prevent the curse of slums in the rapidly growing cities of the Do-minion. "Every moment of my life in Can-

in Great Britain to day represent a very substantial profit to the graziers of the Commonwealth. One hundred years ago the Australian sheep had a covering which was described as being more like hair than wool. The average fleece then mainteed 20 minutes Today the wool shorts, \$25. second patents, \$4.80. Ontario flour-Winter flour, 90 per

weighed 31/2 pounds. To-day the wool cent. patents, \$3.45 to \$3.50. Montreal of the Commonwealth has no rival for freight. of the Commonwealth has no rival for its quality. It tops the market of all countries. And while this advance in to quality, it tops the matter of a final countries. And while this advance in quality has being going forward, the average weight of the fleece has been increased from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to nearly 8 pounds. In other words, in the course of a century the sheep have increased from 4.0000 to 100,000,000, the weight of floece has been doubled, and the Toronto despatch: A good run of cattle helped to make things a little more lively this morning than the market has been for some time. Good cattle'sell well, but common cattle are still off. Receipts show 149 cars, comprising 1,910 cattle, 3,227 sheep and lambs, 1,700 hogs of fleece has been doubled, and the quality of the wool has been improved beyond recognition. and 291 calves. Export cattle—Choice, \$6.10 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; buchers' cattle, choice, \$5.80° to \$6.15; do., good, \$5.65 to \$5.75; do., me

Feeding Live Stock.

(Canadian Farmer.) To produce a maximum profit at a minimum cost is the ambition of the up-to-date dairyman and beef-raiser. Se-lection of herd, housing and sanitary conditions, are no more important than the feeding of the stock and the profit and loss thereof. \*\$6.15; do., good, \$5.65 to \$5.75; do., me-dium, \$5.30 to \$5.30; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do., medium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do., common, \$2.50 to \$4; do., canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; do., bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.35; feeders, 1,000 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$5.25; millers choice. each, \$60 to \$70; do., cows, medium, each, \$25 to \$50; springers, \$35

It is as a prevention of a falling off in the milk flow and beef gains that the to \$50; calves, \$5 to \$50; Sheep-Heavy ewes, \$3 to \$3.50; do., light ewes, \$2.75 to \$4; lambs, \$5.25 to sil performs its most valuable duty. When the grass becomes dry, unpalat-able and shorn, feed from the silo does much to keep up the milk supply and to make up for the lack of the early fresh grasses and clovers. Corn silage left over from the winter is doubled in its original values as a succelent food. The Winter Months.

The Winter Months. During the winter months there appears another problem. After years of experience in feeding the different kinds of live stock, it is proven that our ani-males thrive best on succulent food. This portion of the ration was supplied by roots until the advent of the silo made the feeding of silage possible, and the scarcity of labor made the profit-able growing of roots impossible. The value of corn protected from the ele-ments gives it an important place in our ments gives it an important place in our farm feed, and the value of the silo as a storage for grain folder for summer use has long since been recognized. The farmer with a well filled silo has at his command a supply of feed that cannot be duplicated. It combines succulence with a maximum of nourishment and enables him to make money out of his cows in the winter months when other people are loafing around doing

Buckwheat-Nominal, at 52c to 54c

LIVE STOCK

excellent turnover. Wholesale trade is brisk, and excellent orders for all lines outside. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, \$23 in bags; of fall and winter goods continue to come in. Local factories are also well shorts, \$25; Ontario bran ,\$23 in bags; supplied with orders. There is a notable scarcity of skilled workmen in many Manitoba flour-First patents, \$5.30;

lambs, \$5.25 to

lines. Winnipeg reports say business there continues to move briskly. Orders from the country continue very substantial in character and good shipments of gen-eral lines are going forward to country points.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say business at these and other provincial points continue brisk.

Hamilton reports say both retail and wholesale trade is active. Factories are will continue so for the balance of the season. Business in the surrounding district is fairly brisk. Deliveries of produce and fruit are large, but the de-mand is brisk and prices are steady.

London reports say a good steady tone is noted to all lines of trade there. Ottawa reports say general business there hold a steady tone.

Quebec. The elections somewhat in-terfere with country trade during the week, and as a rule wholesalers report orders backward

# GOES TO JAIL,

## But Was Allowed to Go There in a Cab.

AToronto despatch: Clark II. Smith, former secretary and promoter of the Farmers Bank, must wait in jail till his 421/8 case is called in the assizes. This morning Magistrate Denison committed him 42:4 to jail when Detective Guthrie, who brought him back from Vancouver, identified him as being the man mentioned in the indictment of the nigher court. Smith is charged, with a number of others, with conspiracy to obtain the bank certificate by fraud. Hugh E. Rose asked about bail, but the magis-trate told the counsel that all he had to

de was to commit him to jail. "But I don't want him to wait in jail till all the formalities are complied

May

Prev. Close, Opea, High, Low, Close, Wheat-Oct. .... Dec. ... Oats-Oet. .... 403/4 38% ..... 421/4 May ...

\$5.90; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.25.

OTHER MARKEIS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

THE CHEESE MARKET. Winchester.-At the Cheese Board to-night \$30 boxes were registered; a few white sold at 135%c.

Brockville.—At the Cheese Board here to-day 1,120 white and 1,850 colored were offered; 870 white and 1,480 col-

ored were sold at 143-16c. Kingston, Ont.-Cheese sold at 137% on the Frontenac board Thursday, There were boarded 295 boxes of white cheese

and 356 boxes cooled. and 356 boxes cooled. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. round doing East Buffalo, N. Y. Cat le Receipts, 350 head; market slow. Ver s--Receipts the best he could do. and 356 boxes coolred.

