THE ATHENS REPORTER, JULY 19. 1911.



LESSON IV .- JULY 23, 191%

Josiah's Devotion to God -2 Chron 34: 4-13.

Commentary .-- I. Josiah's "moral excellence (vs. 1, 2.) 1. Schian-He was the son of Amon and Jed dian. His name means, "Jehovan supports," and from his having received this name it has been inferred that his mother was faithful to the God of Israel. Eight years old-During the early years of his reign he must have been under the guidance of others, and these, no doubt, were loyal to Jehovah. We may reasonably sup-pose that his mother exerted a beneficial influence over him. 2. Did. right-He influence over him. 2. Did. right-He left the brightest name for piety and

religious zeal among all the successors of David. He shares with Hezekiah the praise of walking perfectly in the way of his father David. His reign marks the last glory of the earthly kingdom of David.—Smith. "He did that which was right," not because the tendency of the nation was in that direction, for it was not, but in spite of the prevailing idol-atry. In the sight of the Lord-His goodness was not simply external; it passed the scrutiny of Him who sees motives as well as acts. Josiah was right at heart. In the ways of David-David was looked upon as the model king of Israel. His reign was the standard of excellence as regards religious devotion and zeal, A high tribute is here paid to character and work of Josiah. His father-His ancestor

II. Destroying idolatry (vs. 3-7). 3. Fighta year-When he was sixteen years odl. Yet young-He was still young, although youths mature at an earlier age in the East than in the western world. Began to seek after the God-Beginning early he could devote an unwasted life and unimpaired powers to the service of God. This date marks his entrance upon the divine life, a life that was to be abundantly fruitful in the moral reformation of the nation. In the twelfth year Another of the important dates in Joslah's reign. Began to marge Judah-His ewa righteous heart and life would not admit of his stopping short of the reformation of which there was 'the greatest need. "Things were in a bad condition, as we see from the bitter complaints and denumentions of Zephand Jeremish. Idelatry of the worst description was openly tolerated." Farrar. He began the work of reform at the capital of his realm. High places were placed by idelatro tions upon hills and monstains, and the Jews had adopted their religious prac-tises. Groves-Asherim, symbols of degrading heathen worship. 4. Altars of Bualim-Baalim is the plural of Baal. who was worshiped in a variety of forms, In his presence In the presence of Josish, so that he might see that the work was proceeding in a thorough manaer. Images - "Sun-images" - R. V. Made dust of them - Indicating the thorough-ness of the destruction. Had idolatry been as fully destroyed in the hearts of heen as fully destroyed in the hearts of the people, as were the outward symbols of idolatry, there would not have heen a speedy return to the degrading practise. Strowed it upon the graves—As a testi-mony against the wickedness of those who defiled themselves with faise wor-

5. Burnt the bones of the pricets -- lie burning of human bones upon the altars would forever render them polluted. "Idolatry was so widespread and deepfrom the life of the people." The pro-phecy of which this is the fulfilment is

bounse and its services. earnest eforts will be made to keep it, in good repain. could skill of instruments of musick-"Were skilful with instrument of mu-ske,"-R. V. 13, scribes and officers and PRINCE OF WALES' porters-The scribes were clerks, copy-ists and translators, the officers were magistrates and the porters were those who kept the temple doors. These were from the tribe of Levi. Questions.-What did Manasseh do af-

ter he was restored to his kingdom? Who was Amon? What was his charac-ter and the length of his reign? How did he die? How old was Josiah when began to reign? What was bosian when ter of his reign? When was he con-ted What did he do in the twelfth verted What did he do in the twenter year of his reign? How was it possible for Josiah to carry his reforms into the land of Israel? How did the king raise woney to renair the temple? What aroney to repair the temple? What can you say of the faithfulness of the workmen?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Independence of Christian character.

I. The outgrowth of personal convic-

II. The basis of successful religious re-I. The outgrowth of personal The outproven of personal con-viction. It can not be said of Josiah that he was controlled either by hered-ity or environment. His history proves rather that God deals directly with evrather that God deals directly with cv-ery soul and "lighteth every man that cometh into the world." He acted upon his power of choice. Good and evil were before him, God's law had been kept by some of his ancestry and the result was good both to them and to the aa-tion. Others had profaned God's law and instituted false worship, and evil and instituted false worship, and evil was the result both to ruler and peo-ple. Four hundred years had passed since David's time, but his manner was not too old fashioned for Josiah. God's design sign was more clearly discernible his time, and certainly national ffairs were conducted more fully according to God's law. His wise choice was "to eek the God of David." Every individual is others may live. Josinh's early devotion is a bright example to follow. He began seek God in a time of almost univeral godlessness and corruption. He is a notable example showing the possibil-ity of rising above and resisting evil en-vironment. He is also an example show-ing the neasibility of herearing trails ing the possibility of becoming truly pious regardless of the laws of heredity: head. He became a "righteous branch from a wicked root." Josiah is a most remarkwhere root. Jossian is a most remark-able example of goodness springing up and attaining high standards under the most extraordinary, unfavorable eir-cumstances. It is searcely possible to contemplate the depth of degradation into which Judah had fallen. Two wick-ad kinnes in succession had under all into which Judah hud fallen. Two wiek-ed kings in auccession had undone all the reforms of good King Hezekiah. Though Manasseh had done his best in advanced life to bring back the people from the deptims of sin to which he had led them, their reform proved to be only external. Through the pious endeavors of Josiah God gave Judah another call to repentance, another opanother call to repentance, another op-portunity to reform. There are seasons portunity to reform. There are seasons even in degenerate times when the old type of piety is restored and lived over again, and triumphant faith is pos-sessed and the heroism of those who have gone comes back like a new inspiration to lives and makes them shine out clear in the surrounding darkness. If it appears marvelous that righteous Hezekinh succeeded the wicked Manasup.

sch and Amon, and that, during his entire reign, he turned "neither to the right hand, nor to the left," and became known as the best of all Judah's kings

II. The basis of successful religious seated that it must be violently torn from the life of the people." The pro-phecy of which this is the fulfilment is found in I. Kings 13, 1, 2. 6. Manassen and Ephraim. etc.—The northern king-dom had been taken into captivity by the Assyrians nearly a century before this, yet there were a few of the people of Israel in the land. Josiah probably pur-posed to carry his reforms to these north and to Simeon on the south, to rid them of idolatry and to incorporate his people ale began tirst to promote their religious condition. Earnest re-ligion invariably brings forth its ap-propriate fruits in zeal for the honor of God, the purification of his worship and the putting away of evil practises. Josiah had a determined and conscienti-ous purpose in his lifework. He advanc-ed step by step in carrying out his religious duties under the light of his own convictions. Being set against all evil he "brake down," "cut down," "brake in pieces," and "burnt the bones," in a hold, radical and sweeping "reform. Yet all his activity was inspired "brake religious fervor. He was a by true religious fervor. He was a king of rare value. The fact that he exland, were read, and later hunded to him. Then the service of consecration Blowed, the Bishops of St. Asaph tended his work into Samaria shows that he had attained power and author-ity there. He wisley improved the op-portunity, while other nations were en-Bangor officiating, being assisted by two Welsh Nonconformist ministers. occessions then re-formed and moved o the Queen's gate of the castle, where gaged in their perplexing affairs, to find the remaining Israelites and seek to bring them into fellowship with King presented the Prince of Wales the people. The Prince addressed : few words in Cymrie to tak cheering

King and Queen Take Part in Quaint

INSIGNIA OF OFFICE

Welsh mountaineers.

in its vicinity. In the meanting

pair, the old eastle has fallen into

whence the First Prince of Wales was

presented to the nation that measures

were taken to put it into habitable con

dition,

ployed.

The

Coremony in Wales.

Carnarvon Castle the Scene of the Prince's Investiture.

Carnarvon, Wales cable-- In the impregnable. It was here that the preold and well preserved castle of Carnarvon, the young Prince of Wales was invested to-day with the insignia of his

high office. The quaint town, in festal attire The quaint town, in testal active, made a holiday, and drew within its borders thousands of Welshmen from the surrounding country. The weather was matchless, and two hours before the arrival of Their Majesties, with the Prince, great crowds had gathered along the route from Griffith's Crossing, where the Royal party alighted, to the Castle gate. The buildings along the streets were lavishly decorated. Treops, hureinekets and maxime beat occas the streets were lavishly decorated. Troops, bluejackets and marines kept open the way through which the procession pass-ed. In the vicinity of the Castle a theusand London police and firemen held an open set. The scene within the Castle was

presque, the vast enclosure within the towers and battlemented walls, forming an ideal setting for the ceremonial. The outer and inner balconies were lined with stands, enabling several thousand persons to obtain an excellent view. Their Majesties and the Prince received in enthusiastic reception.

King George and Queen Mary with the Prince, cause on the Royal yacht Vic-toria and Albert from Ireland to Holyad. This morning a special train ought them from Holyhead to Griffith's Crossing, a small station two and a half miles north of Carnarvon. Royal warriages and an escort of cavalry were waiting the party upon the arrival of whom the procession was formed. Can narvon wa sentered by the north road n was formed. Carand the party proceeded through the main street to the great Castle Square. Here a platform in the centre of the square, the Mayer and corporation received the Royal visitors, and presented addresses. From Castle Square to the first en-

trance into the castle, there were two processions, that of the Prince of Wales. preceding that of Their Majesties by few minutes. The Prince entered the castle at the ancient watergate on the scafront. As he passed in the standard was hoisted on Eagle Tower, while the Royal Welsh choir of 400 voices sang. The King and Queen followed. As hey entered the castle the Prince's flag was lowered and the royal standard run In the towers near the entrance two sulles of royal apartments had been prepared for Their Majestics and the Prince, and to these they retired and were robed for the ceremonial. When

they again appeared the processions were reversed, the King and Queen and their suites preceding the Prince and his supporta-The party proceeded to a raised plat-

The party proceeded to a raised plat-form in the centre of the great inner court yard, where the investiture took place, and the King and Queen appear-ed in the open air, and the chin sang "God Sare the King." This was follow-ed by the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" as the Prince appeared and approached his parents, who had taken their places on the dais. The Prince in his surcoat, cloak and mantle of crimson velvet, presented himself be-fore, the King, who placed a crimson

sands

This concluded the core mony, with th

exception of the procession outside the walls. Their Majesties' party and the

entering by the main front entrance passed to their apartmetns and disrobed

Mutton, prime Veal, prime sentation of his son by King Edward I. The history of Carnarvon Castle is practically that of the relationship be-Spring lamb, lb....

THE FRUIT MARKET. Receipts are moderate, with the mar

MARKET DEPNOTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

0 21 0 18

0 22

0 17

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0 20 1 60

8 00 10 00 11 50

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0 18

0 00 0 21

12

8 00

11 00

12 50

0 17

Dressed hogs\$ 0 82 \$ 0 Butter, choice, dairy 0 21 0

Do., inferior

Spring chickens Spring ducks, lb..... Turkeys, lb.....

practically that of the relationship be-tween Wales and England. The mag-nificent fortress was begun by Edward Longshanks about 1282 or 1283, but it was many years before it was com-pleted. Its construction was part of the abheme drawn up by Edward 1, for ket generally firm. Oranges, Valencias\$ Lemons, case \$ 4 00 \$ 4 25 5 00 3 00 Pineapples, case Cherriee, basket the scheme drawn up by Edward 1. for the scheme drawn up by Edward 1. for the conquest of North Wales. This comprised also other strong fortresses at Conway, Beaumaris and Harlech. 1 00 Do., small Do., small Raspberries, box Thimbleberries, box 0 14 0 18 Currants, red, 11 quate ... 00 50 and smaller forts distributed over the country in the shape of blockhouses sufficiently strong to resist the attacks of the scattered bands of light-footed Asparagus, doz..... Tomatoes, basket Wax Beans, bushel 75 1 25 2.00 The curtain, or wall, of the castle is Watermelons, each Cauliflowers, dozen The curtain, or wait, of the caste a fifteen feet in thickness of chiselled stone, and this is strengthened here and there by bastion towers obtagonal and there by bastion towers obtagonal and 45 Cucumbers, basket 1 25 nonagonal in shape. The main gate is

SUGAR MARKET.

the most ornamental part of the fort-ress, which is Norman in character and All grades of angar have been advan partially surrounded by a moat. The first event in its war record so d here to conform with the highe prices ruling in New York. curred when the castle was still under Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bag construction in 1293, when the Welsh per cwt., is follows: nation Madae in a measurful raid de. 1 Extra granulated. Redp patriot Madoe in a successful raid de-stroyed part of the works. Then in

- Latra grandlated, Medpath's \$4 85
n do. St. Lawrence
1 00 St Lawronno
I In herrels he per ourt lone and hat F
a Tier owt less
Teronto Despatch- At the western cat-
Teronto Despatch- At the western cat- tla, marger to-day the receipts are 77

Teronic Despatch- At the western cat-tle, marget to-day the receipts are 77 cars with \$78 head of cattle, 746 sheep, 306 hege and 137 calves. Trade is relify good this morning in butcher cattle but the market is generally rather onics. Sheep are a little better with hoge spi-changed at \$6.99 f.o.b. and \$7.30 fed and watered. Roundheads, then to the Cavaliers, changing hands again and again as the fortunes of war favored Parliamentar ians or Royaliste until it surrendered finally to Colonel Mitton, the Partiawatered. Emport cuitle \$5.90 to \$4.10; emport bulls \$4.56 to \$5: butcher cuitle choice \$5.70 to \$7.95; butcher bulls choice \$4.50 to \$7.75; short kiesp feagers \$5.60 to \$4.55; short kiesp feagers \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockrs choice \$4.50 to \$5. mentary general, on June 11, 1646, since which date no fighting has taken place spite many efforts to maintain it in re-

to \$5.50; yearlings \$5 to \$6; sheep ewes \$3.55 to \$4.50. state of decay, and it was only when King George decided that the investi-ture of his son as Prince of Wales should be carried out on the same spot

GRAIN MARKET.

Teronte despatch: Corn is the active feature in the grain market this morning, the cash price having bounded up with exceptional high figures. Otherwise there is no change.

Latest quotations: Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter wheat, BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW. Oto 82e. outside.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet asay Manitoba wheat-No. 1 northern, \$1.011-2; No. 2 northern 981-2! No. 3 rade generally has held a steady t one luring the past week. Very hot wather northern 951-2e. Oats-Canadian western, No. 2, 42,

has had a tenency to lessen the volume of business actually moving, but gen-eral conditions are excellent and pros-No. 3 Canada western, 41c, at take perts; Ontario, No. 2 white, 37 1-2c to 38c, outside, and 40 1-2c to 41c, on track pects for future business continue very re-assuring. Crops are looking well. Toronto reports to Bradstrept's say Teronto. Rolled oats-Per bag of \$0 lbs., \$2.15. Cern-American, No. 2 yellow, 69e c. the opening of the holiday beason and unusual heat have given a decidedly .f. Midland. Peas-No. 2, 79 to 80c, outside. summery tone to general business there. There continues, however, an excellent movement of general goods and all branches of labor seem to be well em-



OTHER MARKETS

CHEESE BOARDS.

WINNIPES WHEAT MARKET.

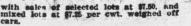
MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

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

es were sold.

Wheat-

broad and level across loins; thighs thin and long; tail fine and long, good switch sprung and



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle-Receipts estimated at 4,500; market slow; beeves, \$4.85 to \$7; Texas streets, \$4.60 to \$6.10; western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.75; calves \$5 to \$7.

to \$7. Hog receipts estimated at 15,000; market 5c higher, light, \$6.45 to \$6.8734; mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.85; roughs, \$6.20 to \$6.45; good to choice heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.85; pigs, \$3.15 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.5 to \$6.75. Sheep receipts estimated at 15,000; market slow, weak; native, \$2.60 to \$4.85; western, \$3 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4 to \$7; western \$4.50 to \$7.



From present indications the hay crop is likely to be comparatively light, tak-3 50 ing the country over, and as a conse quence, many farmers will likely be looking for a substitute for fodder. For this, Andrew Ross, Superintendent of the University Farm, at St. Paul, Minn., recommends the use of field corn sown in drills from 36 to 44 inches spart, and sowing 30 to 40 pounds of seed per sere. It may be planted as late as July 1st, and a good crop of fodder obtained un-der suitable moisture conditions. Earlier planting is preferred, but the actual yield of the hay exop is not always known until quite late. The two erops are very nearly alike in digestible con-stituents, the hay being a trille richer; but what the corn lacks in composition is more than made up in the added suc-culency which it gives the ration, and the increase in yield per acre over that of hay gives it a decided advantage. On farms where hay he scaree, this method is worthy of a trial. looking for a substitute for fodder. For 0 17 1 75 is worthy of a trial.

GREEN MANURING.

Four of the advantages of green ma-nuring given by Prof. Marshall, of Oolnuring given by Prof. Marganil, of Ob-orado Agricultural College, are: 1. Increases soil fertility by the large amount of organic matter added. 2. Increases the water-holding capac-ity of the soil.

3 Utilize soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soll. Brings plant food from the lower oil to the surface.

soil to the surface. These advantages are all very im-portant, and should be impressed on the minds of all agriculturists. It is one of the easiest, quickest and most effici-ent methods of keeping up and increas-the productiveness of the soil it should however, be practiced in moderation, as it is possible that the soil might be in-jured if an excess af green corgonic mat-ter was incorporated in it. This ex-cent might cause a slight acidity in the soil which would be detrimented to plant growth, but, if applied in reasonable quantity, it is one of the bast matheds of adding humas to the soil.

GUERNSEY CHARACTERISTICS.

GUERNSET CHARACTERISTICS. The characteristics of Guernsey eat-tie are distinctive, and should be dis-tinguish from those of the Jerseys, which the subhorized seals of points as adopted by the English Guernsey Cat-tle Society: J. Head fine and long; muzzle expand-tic eves large. with gentle expression; the bied broad; horms eurred, not coarse.

COATSE.

2. Long think neek, clean throat, chine fine. 3. Back level to setting on of tail,

them in his kingdom. Assyria was in conflict with the Medes, was tottering to her fall, and hence was paying little attention to conditions in Israel. With their mattocks—"In their ruins."—R. V. returned to Jerusalem-Josaih was satisfied that the work which he had undertaken had been thoroughly accomplished, and the restoration of the worship of Jehovah demanded his atten-To this task he gave himself energetically.

III. Repairing the Temple (vs. 8-13). 8. in the eighteenth year-At twenty-six years of age Josiah had sought the Lord, and had been long engaged in the³ task of enjoying idolatry, which he had finished. had purged...the house-The years of idolatry had left the tem-ple neglected and pollutary to the full ple neglected and polluter. Josiah fol-lowed the illustrious example of Heze-kiah in cleansing the house of the Lord. It was not enough to destroy idolatry; the service and worship of the strue God must be restored. Shaphan—He was the scribe, an officer of high rank. to re-pair to the house of the Lord—The three God. men to the noise of the Lord - The three men to whom was entrusted this work were among the principal men of the city and nation. It may be readily seen that the temple would need repairs, as it had been about two hundred years since it was repaired under Joash, who also was a boy king. 9. Hilkiah—The son of Shallum, and grandson of Zadok (1 Chron. 6: 12, 13). delivered the money—Josiah followed the example of Joash in collecting money to repair the temple. The money had come not only from Judah, but also from the rem-nants of the other tribes of Israel. Le-vites—The descendants of Levi They performed duties pertaining to the tem-ple, they returned to Jerusal.m—"Of it was repaired under Joash, who ple, they returned to Jerusalem-"Of the inhabitants of Jerusalem."-R. V. 10. workmen-Two classes of workmen are mentioned. There were the overseers had charge of the repairs, and the who had charge of the repairs, and the workmen who did the work as carpen-ters and masons. Il. timber for coupl-ings-It may be seen how greatly the temple was in need of répairs from the fort that timber for the framework or firemen. fact that timber for the framework must be bought, as well as stone and other material. It had been three hunother material. It had been three hun-dred and fifty years since the build-fig was erceted. to floor—"To make beams for."—R. V. houses—These were either the chambers which were built about the temple or the buildings con-nected with it. 12. did the work faith-fully—The men had their hearts in the work, as was the case when the temple was repaired during the reign of Joash. Where there is grunume love for God's

Where there is genuine love for God's of not guilty to all the indictments.

THOUSAND OUT. Prince's party uniting, made a complete circuit outside the castle walls, and, re-

T. R. A.

Firemen, Stewards and Oilers of Ward Steamers Strike.

reparatory to the return to Holyhead. The Eagle's Tower, of the castle, New York, July 17 .- About 1.000 fire whose part in to day's ceremony is so important, is a prominent feature of the cld fortress. Its walls are of enormous cld fortress. Its walls are of enormous-cld fortress. Its walls are of enormous-thickness and cut out of them is the dimly lighted stone chamber where Gueen Eleanor is said to have given the first Prince of Wales. The steps cut through the inside of the and leading to the summit. The cereto sail to-day as scheduled, despite the efforts of the men to tie up the line. The Marine Firemen's Union last night ended a truce decined several days ago, minuted the advance in pay offered as several fine living rooms formerly exist-ed there. These have been renovated

MCNAMARA'S CASE.

and furnished according to modern ideas for the reception of the royal party today. At the opposite end of the castle stands the Queen's Gate, composed of stands the Queen's Gate, composed of two great towers, said at one time to have been part of the keep. Originally it gave access to the castle by, means of a drawbridge and it was very strong-

fortified. Loopholes, galleries for the een at arms, portcullises and other mediaeval contrivances to meet an at-

fuck are still visible everywhere, and lines will retain contr must have rendered the gate virtually of the road's stock.

for rain the west continue exceedingly optimistic and prospects for fall busin Buckwheat-50 to 52e, outside. SS ar considered most encouraging. Money is in active demand and firm. Collections Manitoba flour-First patents \$5.10; cond patents, \$4.60; strong bakers, are generally fair to good.

\$1.40 Ontario flour-Winter flour 90 per Winnipeg reports say a good steady trade is reported from all parts of the nt. patents \$335, Montreal freight.

country. Seasonable menchandise is moving buskly and a fair amount of country. sorting orders are coming forward Crop reports continue very satisfactory. Pho-vincial industries are generally busily Vankleck Hill .-- Some 1.840 boxes ieese boarded: all sold at 113-4c for engaged. Local bank clearings continue hite and 11 13-10c for colored. crease. The demand for money is Brockville .- At the cheese board heavy. Collections are generally fair to

meeting here to day 1,270 white and 2, 525 colored were offered; 1.005 white Vancouver and Victoria reports say and 2.070 colored sold at 1134c. general business continues active at al Brockville. On the cheese board to-ay there were offered for sale 3,775 entres of population.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's wholesalers report a fair volume business, groceries and provisions moving well.

Hamilton reports say retail , and wholesale trade here continues se ably good, and local industries are ac tively engaged. The district has been suffering from lack of rain, but fruit and other products are coming forward fairly well. The hay crop is light and dairy products are firm. London reports say general business there continues quite active. Ottawa reports say business there is Oct.

fairly active and steady in character.

MAY MOVE TO MONTREAL.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal-At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending July 8 were 2,000 cattle for export account and 1,025 cattle 800 sheep and lambs. 1,650 hogs, and 1,000 calves for local consumption, and the offerings on the market this morning amounted to 400 cattle, 630 sheep and lambs, 400 hops and 400 calves. Owing to the small sapply of calves. Owing to the small sapply of calve. Iceoler weather and the improved demand from local buyers, a stronger-feeting devel-Montreal, July 17 .-- The report is re-vived that the headquarters of the Caneight of the tower is 124 feet above adian Northern Railway Company will be removed from Toronto to Montreal. Those who should know what they are talking about say that in spite of the fact that Sir William MacKenzie and igh water mark, and there are 158 wall about of the second presentation to the ecopie takes place from this height. The lower part of the tower was evidently used only for military purposes, but above there still remain indications that Sir Donald Mann have their homes and that the head, legal and other offices of the company located there, business and financial conditions render a trans-fer of the main offices from Toronto to Montreal imperative.

INDIANA RAILWAY CHANGE.

the entries and the improved demand from local buyers, a stronger_feeing devel-oped in the market, and prices advan-ced 1-4 cent per pound. The trade was fairly active with sales of steers at from 5-1-2 c to 6-1-2c; cows at from 3-1-3 to 5c, and balls at from 3 to 5c pr pound as to quality. The tone of the market for small meats was also stronger on account of the increased demand and limited offerings, and prices for sheep advarced \$1 per head, with sales at from \$1.50 to \$6 each, and iarabs were 50 cents a head higher, at \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, while calves were unchanged at from \$1 to \$5 each. There were no clauges in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being firm under a good demand, and small supplies and sales of mixed lots were made at \$7.55 per cvt., weighed Chicago, July 13 .- Western trunk lines have gained an independent encondition of the market for hogs, prices being firm under a good demand, and small supplies and sales of mixed lots were made at \$7.25 per cwt., weighed off cars. At the Montreal Stock Yards, West End Market, the supply of live stock, for sale this morning consisted of 250 cattle. 50 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs, and 300 calves. The frade in cattle, sheep lembs, and calves was fairly active, and the prices realized were much the same as these quoted above. The demand for logs was good, and prices ruled firm, trance into the Calumet steel cities of Northern Indiana, when the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads purchased 40 per cent. interest in the Indian Harbor Belt Railroad Co. The New York Central lines will retain control of 60 per cent.

-60 to 65c, outside ing. and 55 to 57c for feed.

barrel large and deep. 5. Hide mellow and flexible, close y covered with fine hair; cream-colored

Beculcheon wide on thighs, high and broad, with thigh ovals.
Milk veins prominent, long and tortuous, with large, deep fountains; udder full in front, full and well up be-hind, of large size and espacity: teats

HORSES

N.3.73%

y you in

Gold rains are hard on the working orse, and he is better kept in

boxes, of which 1,330 were white and 2.445 colored. The prices ranged from 11 to 11 3-4c, the latter ruling: 11 13-16c A short holiday on pasture good thing for the farm drivin Pull off his shoes and let him was obtained for cool cured. In all 3,075

#!y Where wide binders are tongue truck takes a great and used of the weight off the horse's necknown hus decreasing the tendency to sore necks. Too large collars are a very prevalent cause of sore shoulders and during the summer the horse usually falls off in lifesh and it is well to see that this has flesh, and it is well to see that this has not left the collar too large. Do not turn the horse away to pasture

after a hard day's work in the hot sun without first giving him a good clean-ing. Cleaning the horse after the day's work always is a saving on feed. and goes a great way towards keeping the horse in good condition and his coat sleek.

is in an overheated condition should not be turned out on pasture while in such a state, as there is danger of acute in digestion, caused by the stomach of the horse not being able to digest the large

on fresh pasture. True, it makes the horse soft, but it does much toward ton-ing up his run-down system. Night is the best time for grazing, as the flice are not so troublesome then, and the animal is not otherwise employed.

FOR AMATEURS. (Baltimore Star)

A photograph printing frame has been invented which enables an amateur to aurtound a portrail with a tint and a margin of white paper, producing an artistic effect hereitofore the exclusive property of professionals

stable during such weather.

a few weeks, and his feet, as his general health, will be great weeks

The overtired horse or a horse that

emount of grass eaten. Nothing is more relished by the hard-worked horse than to be allowed out

6. Escutcheon wide on thighs, high

well apart, squarely placed, and of good size; skin yellow in ear and end of tail, at base of horns, on udder. and body generally; hoofs amber-colored.