

LESSON XII .- JUNE 22, 1913. The Blinding Effect of Sin--Tem

perance Lesson .- Amos 6: 1-8.

Commentary-I. The folly of false hopes (vs. 1-3). 1. Woe-A word ex pressive of impending calamity. The woe pronounced in this verse applies to the characters enumerated in the following following verses. At ease in Zion -The denuncia mainly against Israel, but the tion prophet strengthens his message by re-ferring to his beloved nation and its sacred centre While the language suggests that a woe is pronounced upon those who are indifferent and inactive with reference to the interests of true religion, the connection indicates a warnthose who are depending for seing to those who are depending for se-curity upon the strength and sacredness of Jerusalem, without making any ef-forts to secure their own safety. They were insensible to the danger that was threatening their nation. The warning threatening their nation. The warning here given may well be construed as an exhortation to obedience, watchfulness and prayer. Trust in the mountain of Samaria-Samaria was the capital of Israel. The nation had enjoyed a season of peace and prosperity. Her borders had been extended so that her territory borders had been extended was nearly as great as it had been in mon's time. This period has been called "the Indian summer" of Israel's The end was coming in thirty history. -"Notable men of." yeans. Named Chief of the ief of the nations-Judah and considered themselves the prin-tations of the earth. With respect Israel cipal nations of the earth. With respect to religious privileges, they were the greatest, yet their persistent abuse of their privileges led to their overthrow. To whom the house of Israel came To the notable men of Judah and Israel, the house of Israel came for counsel. A weighty condemnation is directed to-ward Israel for their failure to main-tain their integrity. The time had been when the nation was morally and materially prosperous, and commanded the respect of her own citizens and surunding nations; but there had been a sad departure from God, with corresweakness and loss. When who has been eminent for piety falls into sin, the disaster seems terrible; so when a noble nation sinks into worth essness the ruin is incalculable.

2. Pass ye unto Calneh, and see- A stronghold on the Tigris. It had recently been taken by the Assyrians. Hamath the great—This was a notable strong great—This was a notable strong north of Israel on the Orontes, yet it was subjugated by Israel (2 Kings, xiv. 25), and later by Assyria (2 Kings xviii. 34). Gath-Gath had been the cap-ital of Philistia and a strong military Centre but it was commended. centre, but it was conquered by Uzziah (2 Chron, xxvi, 6). Be they better than these kingdoms—The people to whom the prophet delivered his message would the pl he willing to admit that the kingdome just named were better than Jurdah und Israel were to meet the fate of Cilneh on the east, Hameth on the th and Gath on the west. Border-Territ ory. 3. Ye that put far away the -Upon these a woe is pronounc-notion of judgment being far evil day as always been an incentive to very recklessness of living, yet very recklessness brings near the day which he puts far off." J. F. that Calvin says, "Ye bring on fever by intemperance, and yet would put In trying to believe there ger, they left themselves ex-

with ivory inlaid. with ivory inlaid. While there was creat wealth among certain classes, many of the people were in poverty. Stretch themselves upon their concless Loung-ing apon the concless indicated indolence selected the choicest animals of the flocks and herds to be slaughtered for flocks and herds to be slaughtered for the gratification of their pampered appe-time. 5. That chant to the sound of the viol. "That sing idle songs." R. V. The nicture is that of a people given over to self gratification with no useful purpose in the lawer to themselves in tru-ner to of musick. They fame they employ ments of musick. They fancy they equal (with in musical skill, and defend their the musical skill, and defend their four-passion for music by his ex- z_{-} J., F. & B. It was highly un-ling in those indolent, ple arg- z_{+} sensual scars of Israel to compare selves with David, the devoted, is dives with David, the devoted, te servant of God. That drink wine in bowls Refer-is here made to the large mixing ds which contained the wine. The es were not satisfied to use ordinary is more but most drink from there is were not satisfied to use ordinary difficing cups, but must drink from inter-howls. This expression shows the last that liquor gains upon those who incuige in it. Anoint themselves with the chief ointments A mark of bixu-rious extravagance and degeneracy. The evil day was almost at hand, yet the point a wore sponling think time and cone were spending their time money in their own gratification, wealthy people of Israel were "in buving urious ointments for personal use, where you have ought to have sat in sackeloth an "A olight to have sat in sackeloth and s'ex because of the impending divine statis". Are not grieved for the affle-est of Joseph. The chief tribe of the attern kingdom was Ephraim, whose nerstor was Joseph, hence the use of hat name here. The rich were revelling a pleasure, suchling ment subscription in pleasure, spending great suchs upon themselves, and at the sime the nation's themselves, and at the sime the nation's poor were sufficing for the necessities of life. Their eyes were blinded and there care stopped to the needs of the afflicted by their pursuit of pleasure. Two were disregarding the sufferings of others, and they were likewise disre-wording the welfare of the nation. III. Ruin predicted (vs. 7.8), 7. There-fore - For the many sins enumerated. Shall they go cuptive with the first -Warnings, threatenings and pleadings had been in vain (II. Kings 17: 6-25), and there remained only the captivity Warnings, threatenings and pleadings had been in vain (II. Kings 17: 6-25), and there remained only the captivity which had been frequently for-told. This prophecy was fulfilled about thirty years.

later. Them -The lounger stretched themselves loungers, the idlers, . Shall be removel—From a condition of elegance "and fuxury, they were soon to go forth to captivity and want, and their trust in Zion and the mountain of Samaria would not save them. 8. Hath sworn by himself-He could swear by no by himself—He could swear by no greater (Heb. 6: 13, 17.) I abhor the ex-cellency of Jacob greater (neo. or 13, 14,) I abnor the ex-cellency of Jacob—The nation which he had chosen for himself, and the very re-ligious system that he had given had to such an extent failed to fulfil his pur-

pose that both became displeasing to him. Therefore will I deliver up the city-By withdrawing his protecting hand God permitted the enemies of Israel to carry out his desire in conquer-

ing the nation. Questions.-Who was Amos? In whose reign in Judah did he live? Who was king in Israel when Amos prophe-sied? Where was the home of Amos, sied? Where was the home of Amos, and what was his occupation? What is the nature of his prophecy? Upon whom did the prophet pronounce a woe (v. 1)? Why is reference made to Carneh, Ha-math and Gath? What a difference sins are spoken against in the lesson? What is said of the sin of intemperance? What punishment was forefold? What was the material condition of Isreal at this time? How long after this was the

kingdom overthrown? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Conditions in Israel, I. Apathy in religion. II. Profanity in pleasure.

III. Desolation in prospect.

I. Apathy in religion. Amos, the author of this prophecy, though a na-tive of the kingdom of Judah, was sent with a message to the ten tribes of Is-rael at the time of their greatest splenlor, yet at the crisis of their destiny as dor, yet at the crisis of their destiny as they reveled in apparent, but delusive, prospecify. The prophet's spirit was deeply stirred by the knowledge of the sins which were being committed by the people. His keen eye pierced through the glittering cover which wealth had thrown over their corrupt lives. The thrown over their corrupt lives. The simplicity which had once characterized The their national life had completely passed away, and they were a corrupt, degener-ate commonwealth. In defiance of the Mosaic law, a class of rulers had arisen who possessed brige estates, and who misused their power to oppress the masses who were brought into a condition of poverty, and even slavery. Notwithstanding the terrible social evils that were practised, they kept up form of worship; yet they were

form of worship; yet they were in a condition opposed to all spiritual im-provement. They had no concern for the spiritual interests of Israel. They vere agreed not to sacrifice national inwere agreed not to sacrifice national in-terests by too scrupilous attention to deligious precepts. Self-denial was not corgenial, labor was hateful, conflict gainst evil repulsive. They persisted in spanse evil repuisive. They persisted in their wicked courses of injustice and op-pression on the presumption that they should never be valled to an account for them. They trusted in their fortifications and external advantages, and in their profession of being the people of God, a most delusive confidence. Their

case was criminal and rainous. II, Profanity in pleasure. The peo-ple placed their happiness in the grati-fication of their carnal appetites at a time when God, was calling them to reeping and mourning. They indulged themselves in all manner of pleasures and display. They were extravagant. lazy, intemperate, extortionate. They profaned their mirth by using instru-ments of music which had been devoted to the worship of God, thus dragging sacred things to the level of the sense ual. They neglected the true worship Of tool, forgetting that there is a dis-tinctly spiritual work for man to do. They forgot the "afflictions of Joseph," the real decay of their nation, when such conditions were due to the r conduct. it tar off." In trying to believe there was no danger, they left themselves ex-posed to the calamity which was cer-tain to come (cause the seat of violence to come near — Their course of presum-ing that they were secure hastened the obscening destruction. If. The sins of luxary (vs. 4-6). 4. Lie upon needs of ivory—This was a mark of price and extravagance. Material pros-perity had brought wealth, and wealth left to huxary and extravagance. The beds or concess upon which the rich

who being ornamented While there vas certain classes, name n poverty. Stretch them, yet by ignoring approaching cal-amities and by their conduct they has-or prosperous they might assume to be he would reward or punish them in ac cordance with the eternal law of rightconsistes with the element and or right-consistes. Israel had been taught by warning and example how God hated sin; yet the clearest light, the richest mercy, the strongest warnings and threatenings failed to keep Israel free for transgressions. Thus, resisting food, they were to witness his sceptre of, merey turned into the rod of his judgment. They were to prove that there is an equitable correspondence by tween sin and its consequences; that use in Zion generates sin that ents in destruction: that the duty of God's destinction: that the unity of cod's children involves the obligation of con-tinued exertion. They were soon to realize that the inner life of a nation realize that the inner me of a mean determines its destiny; that the real trainath of a people consists in righttrength of a people consists in right-ousness, and the continued renewal of the inner man .- T. R. A.

least once a day is work that is of un-

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granular, In other words, churning should ceas

In other words, churning should cease as soon as the granules are the size of wheat; all buttermilk should be washed out with one or more washings in water equal in quantity to the buttermilk re-moved, and at a emperture not less than 5 degrees Fahrenheit below the churning temperature of the cream. Sail at the rate of three-fourths to one ounce of soit per pound of unworked butter work be taken that it is not over-worked. are to vorked.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Last year the annual husbandry tion of the lowa Experiment Stati pastured on the average 16.5 hogs, av-aging 30 pounds, for a period of 150 da upon an acre. They received in co-junction with the alfalfa four poun of grain per 100 pounds of live-weig daily. The grain ration consisted corn, plus one-twentieth of meat me (60 per cent. protein). These hogs ma a total gain of 3,109 pounds, and au of lay of practically 10,000 pounds of me meal. Counting the production cost the crop at \$10.76 an acre, the corn at cents a bushel and meat \$2 day cents a bushel and meat meal at $\frac{1}{2}$, bushel and meat meal at $\frac{1}{2}$. The per hundredweight, the net profit with hogs selling at $\frac{1}{2}$, was $\frac{3}{2}$. The $\frac{1}{2}$ for hundred when the period of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of t and protien.



ground should grow alfalfa, the best green feed that grows, containing 7.4 ash or mineral matter and 11 per cent. protein in dry form. In its green state the percentage is much higher. Alfalfa can be grown at most anywhere if cer-tain rules are followed The Indian Runner duck is in popular

favor now, and those breeding true Runners are reaping a rich harvest. There is a brisk demand for hatching eggs and stock, although good stock is not to be had in how quantities as the and stock, atthough good stock is not to be had in large quantities, as the breeders are using them to produce hatching eggs to meet the demand of the trade. A good dry'feed for young chicks from five days of age to maturity is 100 pounds bran. 100 pound middlings. is 100 pounds bran, 100 pound middlings, 100 pounds mealed alfalfa, 100 pounds ground oats and 50 pounds of fine ground beef scraps. Cornmeal in the above is omitted, as the chicks secure all they need in the scretch food

Avoid chilling the chicks when taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They are very tender at this age and any chilling will cause trouble. Start the brooder lamps a few days before the chicks are to be put in, so that it is thoroughly warmed. From 90 to 95 degrees is shout right at the start degrees is about right at the start. Do not feed for at least 48 hours afer incubation or chicks hatched under

hens. Feeding too soon has caused many a loss. Nature has provided food for that length of time. For the first few days the young chick needs rest and warmth. Well-raised chicks are a source of

pride and profit, but this cannot be ob-tained if haphazard methods are used. foo many try to raise chicks in a careess manner, and with always poor results. There is money in bantams. They eat.

Little and require but small space, and bring a relatively higher price than larger fowls. Many lay well, although their eggs are small.

Incubator hatched chicks, properly ineubated, are as strong as hen hatched. The trouble is that many are not properly incubated. Even some experienced fanciers claim that their best show birds are hen hatched and raised, but with others who have mastered the art of incubation their fowls win at the Garden and Boston. It all lies in the management. Too much heat, too little and a few other things have caused some to discard the incubator and brooder for the hen.

Don't crowd. Be on the safe side, and do not put more than 50 in a brood-er. Overcrowding causes loss. This has been one of the cries against brooder chicks, the operator crowding, poor ven-tilation and the result was chicks that, while they lived, were stunted and reached maturity under standard weight stunted and It pays to purchase good chick feed. There are several good grades of feeds which in many cases are full of on the market with not over 15 to 25 per cent. of corn. Beware of trash more harmful than good. cheap Cheap chick feeds are on the market becau of the large demand for cheap feeds. It is wise to purchase the best, getting re-sults by a low death rate and thriving chicks.

Keep the chicks close to the brooder the first week. At this age they need warmth. Make them hustle the second week, when they are stronger and past the danger period. If hatched with hens always confine hen to the coop until chicks are strong.

Dry bran placed before the chicks at the fifth day is a good feed and prepares them for the heavier dry which should start around the seventh to tenth day, when the chicks are ready

to stand a feed that is heavier in ash



TORONTO MARKETS

10

11 00

FARMERS' MARKET. -Dressed hogs, heavy\$12 25 \$12 Do light 13 00 13 Do., light 13 00 Butter, dairy, lb. 0 25 Eggs, dozen Spring chickens lb. Hens, lb. Turkeys, lb. 0 25 0 21

 Turkeys, lb.
 0 22

 Apples, bbl.
 2 50

 Potatoes, bag
 1 10

 Beef, forequarters, cwt.
 8 50

 Do., hindquarters, cwt.
 12 00

 Do., choice sides, cwt.
 10 75

 Do., common, cwt.
 8 76

 Do., common, cwt.
 7 00

 Matton, light
 10 00

 Do., common, cwt.
 10 00

 Mutton, light
 10 00

 Veal, common, cwt.
 9 00

 Do., prime, cwt.
 11 00

 Spring lambs
 6 00

8 00 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in London, in bags,

per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 40

 Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 4 40

 Do. Do.
 Redpath's
 4 40

 Do.
 Acadia
 4 35

 Imperial, granulated
 4 25

 No.
 1 yellow
 4 00

 4 00

5c less. LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice ... \$ 6 75 Butchers' cattle, choice ... \$ 6 75 Do., medium ... 600 Do., common ... 4 75 Butchers' cows, quoice... 5 25 Do., medium ... 5 26 Do., canners ... 5 00 Feeding steers ... 5 00 \$ 7 00 7 06 6 30 5 25 5 76 5 00 3 50 6 00 6 25 6 00 6 25 Do., bulls Feeding steers Stockers, choice.. Do., light Milkers, choice, each.... Springers..... Sheep, ewes Bucks and culls Lambs ... Hogs, fed and watered Hogs, f.o.b... Hogs, off cars

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Wheat-, Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat July ... 9 995% 1 00 . 0 995% 1 00 Oct. ... 0 935% 0 943% 0 93% 0 943% Oats- $\begin{array}{c} \text{Oats}{--}\\ \text{July} \dots 0 \ 35\frac{3}{4} \ 0 \ 36\frac{1}{4} \ 0 \ 35\frac{3}{4} \ 0 \ 36\frac{1}{4}\\ \text{Oct.} \dots 0 \ 37\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 38 \ 0 \ 37\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 38 \end{array}$

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat, July 11 3-8c; Sept., 93 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 93 8c; No. 1 northern, 92 3-8c to 93 3-8c; o. 2, do., 90 3-8c to 91 3-8c Corn-No. 3 yellow, 57c to 57 1-2c. Oats-No. 3 white, 37c to 37 1-2c.

Rye-No. 2, 56c to 57c. Bran and flour-Unchanged. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth .- Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard, 94 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 93 3-8c; July, 91 7-8c bid; Sept., 94 1-4c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Vankleek Hill .- To-day 1,300 boxes of white and 278 boxes of colored cheese were boarded and sold here at 11 1-2c. Kingston, Ont.-At Frontenac cheese board to-day 360 boxes white and 471 boxes colored offered. 731 boxes sold at 11 5-80

Brockville .-- At to-day's cheese board meeting 555 colored and 325 white sold at 11 5-8c; balance refused; offerings were 3,080 colored and 2,285 white. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Re-ceipts 50 head; steady.

250

the heavier dry mash trt around the seventh lower; \$0.00 to \$10.75. Hogs, receipts 4,000, active and 10c lower; heavy, \$9.00 to \$9.05; mixed, \$9.05 to \$9.10; yorkers, \$9.00 to \$9.10; pigs \$8.90 to \$9.00; roughs, \$7.80 to \$8.00; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.75 to \$9.05. Sheep and lambs, receipts 600 handy lambs and sheep active. .cad; yearlings, 25c higher; lambs \$5.50 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$8.00.

Hon. The Chancellor. 1. Tuesday, Sept. 16, Bellevilie, non-

I. Luesday, Sept. 16, Belleville, non-jury; 2, Saturday, Sept. 20, Ottawa, weekly court; 3, Tuesday, Sept. 23. Cay-uga, both; 4, Tuesday, Oct. 23. Toronto, week-ly court; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 21, St. Tho-mas, jury; 7, Saturday, Oct. 25, Lon-don, weekly court; 8, Morday, Oct. 27, Toronto, non-jury; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Welland, jury; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 13 50 0 22 Welland, jury; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Stratford, jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Kingston, non-jury; 12, Tuesda^{*}, Nov. . 50 1 20 Kingston, non-jury; 12, Tuesda". Nov. 25, Barrie, non-jury; 13, Monday, De-cember 1, Toronto, non-jury; 14, Sat-'urday, Dec. 6, Ottawa, weekly court; 15, Saturday, Dec. 20 Ottawa, weekly court 11 25 8 50 12 00

Hon. The Chief Justice of King's

Bench.

Bench. 1. Tuesday, Sept. 16, Cohourg, non-jury; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 26, Simcoe, jury; 3, Saturday, Sept. 27, London, weekly court; 4, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Port An-thur, non-jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Sud-bury; jury: 6. Tuesday, Oct. 14, Guelph, jury; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 20, Guelph, jury; 8, Monday, November 3, Toronto, week-ly court; 9, Saturday, Nov. 8, London, Monday, November 3, Toronto, week-ly court; 9, Saturday, Nov. 8, London, weekly court; 10, Monday, Nov. 10, To-ronto, non-jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Owen Sound, jury; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25; Napanee, jury; 13, Saturday, Nov. 29. Ottawa, weekly court: 14 Tuesday 29, Ottawa, weekly court; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 2, St, Catharines, non-jury; 15, Monday, Dec. 15, Hamilton, non-jury.

Hon. The Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

J, Tuesday ,Sept. 16, Brantford, non-jury; 2, Saturday, Sept. 20, London, weekly court; 3, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Sandwich, non-jury; 4, Monday, Sept. 29, Toronto, jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Chatham, jury; 6, Monday, Oct. 20, To-ronto non-jury; 7, Saturday, Oct. 25, Ottawa, weekly court; 8, Monday, Nov. 9 25 3. Ottawa, weekly court; 8, Monday, Nov. 3. Ottawa, non-jury; 9, Saturday, Nov. 3. Ottawa, weekly court; 10, Monday, Ottawa, weekly court; 10, Monday, Nov. 10, London, non-jury; 11, Monday, Nov. 17, Toronto, weekly court; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Guelph, non-jury; 13, Tuesday, Dec. 2, St. Thomas, weekly court; 14, Saturday, Dec. 6, London, weekly court; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 16, Chatham, non-jury. Chatham, non-jury. Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

Hon. Mr. Justice Britton. 1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Bracebridge, both; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Cornwall, jury; 3, Saturday, Sept. 27, Ottawa weekly court; 4, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Lind-say, jury; 5, Monday, Sept. 13, Toronto, non-jury; 6, Monday, Sept. 20, Toronto, weekly court; 7, Tuesday, Sept. 28, Walkerton, jury; 8, Saturday, Nov. 1, London, weekly court; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Whitby, both; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, London, weeklv court; 9, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Whitby, both; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11, Orangeville, both; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Lindsay, non-jury; 12, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Goderich, jury; 13, Saturday, Nov. 29, London, weekly court; 14, Tuesday, Dec. 2, Port Arthur, jury; 15, Tuesday, Dec. 9, North Bay, non-jury. 9, North Bay, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel.

1. Tuesday, Sept. 16. Napanee non-jury; 2. Tuesday, Sept. 23. Stratford non-jury; 3. Monday, Sept. 29. Ottawa, jury; 4, Saturday, Oct. 4, Ottawa weekjury; 4, Saturday, Oct. 4, Ottawa week-ly court; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 7, Kingston, jury; 6, Monday, Oct. 13, Toronto, jury; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Perth, both; 8, Tuesday, Oct. 28, Parry Sound, both; 9, Mon-day, Nov. 3, Gore Bay, both; 10, Tuesday, Nov. 11. Simcoe, non-jury; 1, Sat-urday, Nov. 15, London, weekly court; 12, Monday, Nov. 17, Toronto, non-jury; 13, Monday, Nov. 24, Toronto, weekly East Buffalo despatch: Cattle – Re-eipts 50 head; steady. Veals, receipts 75 head; active and non-jury; 15, Monday, Dec. 15, Toronto weekly court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 16, Owen Sound, non-ury; 2, Monday, Sept. 22, Toronto jury; 22, Toronto weekly court; 3, Monday, Sept. 22, Toronto ronto, non-jury; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Lonronto, non-jury; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Lon-don, jury; 5, Saturday, Oct. 11, London, weekly court; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 14, North Bay, jury; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Pem-broké, both; 8, Tueslay, Oct. 28, Hailey-bury, both: 10, Monday, Nov, 10, To-ronto weekly court; 11, Saturday, Nov, 15, Ottawa, weekly court; 12, Tuesday, Nov, 18, Sandwich, jury: 13, Tuesday, Nov, 25, Toronto, non-jury; 14, Mon-day, Dec. 1, Toronto, weekly court; 15, day, Dec. 1, Toronto, weekly court; Tuesday, Dec. 16, Welland, non-jury. 15,

THE ATHENS REPORTER. JUNE 18, 1913.



HIGH-GRADE BUTTER MAKING.

HIGH-GRADE BUTTER MAKING. Butter-making on the farm is not so extensively carried on now as in former years, owing to the increase of creamer-ies. Yet there are farms in sections so remote from creameries that butter-mak-ing can be flade quite a prointable at-ing the flate flate and the surrounded with conditions that enable her to make better butter than any creamery butter-maker under creamery conditions. As the farmer has only him self to blame if it is not clean and in otherwise good condition, he precives his milk fresh and is enabled to rigen the cream to his own line.

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The every surface of corn led upon the altaits pasture. Where there are crops and animals to market at intervals during the year dr-fleutites are not met in keeping up the cash expenditures of the home. Diversified crops with animal husbandry is the safest and best plan for profitable farming. A cabbage grower says that fresh pow-dered hellebore, mixed with water at the rate of one ounce to 12 quarts, makes a spray for cabbage that will keep it free from worms.

A writer some years ago truthfully said hat more is lost to the producer of more is lost to the producer of ed poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables fruit, through sending them to mar-In increase of the sensing them to mar-in increase of the sensitive of the sensitive of the durined to pay the national debt. In a lattle alfalfa seed with the r and timothy every time one seeds to grass if will be possible to soon the whole farm inoculated with al-bacteria.

We the whole farm inoculated with al-Ifa bacteria. The ewes that have not recuperated id become strong and hearty brinating we would better be left out of the seeding calculations for the season, for leviare sure to drop late lambs that all be uneven and thriftless and a dis-pointment.

they are sure to drop late lambs that appointment. Foul foot in cattle is caused by stand-ing in mud, and it may become serious. To cure, cleanse the space between the toes by drawing a small rope through, then apply subliate of zinc, one dram in a half plut of water. Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes rate is usually better for young calves. Indignation in older calves, is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, un-vessels, close confinement in dark in vessels, close confinement in dark of the unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark in vessels, close confinent in contexes in sanitary stalls and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and ina-bility to digest. Clubfoot on cabbages and cauliflower has been successfully treated with line, the amount applied parying accordingly to the acidity of the soil, but it is affe time of plowing and work it into the soil.

time of powers and should be used only Soll. Timothy hay is a very poor roughage for dairy cows, and should be used only when legume hay cannot be had. No dairyman should produce timothy hay for this purpose.

LIGHTNING MADE CHILD WALK. New York, June 16 .- That Thomas William Brown, jun., is walking this week for the first time in his life, alweek for the first time in his life, al-though he is over four years old, is cred-ited by his parents to a bolt of light-ning which struck near their home at Jamaica, Long Islaud, last Saturday. The little boy had always had a pair of very normal less, but no smouth of very normal legs, but no amount of coaxing would induce hi mto use them as other children of his age did. Dur-ing Saturday's storm he sat by the door of his father's grocery store when lightning struck nearby, and a deafe ring struck hearby, and a deatening crash of thunder came. Mrs. Brown herself was hysterical with fright and then with joy, when she saw her little boy running around the store for the

important part in successful polys an Many poultry raisers still seem shy in trying fresh air, and the majority of ouses throughout the country are still closed too tight. Plenty of

without draughts will give one healthy fowls, old or young. Poultry and fruit make a great com bination. The poultry help the trees and the trees help the fowls. Fowls need shade to make their best develop ment. Many poultry raisers aim to make their fowls comfortable in winmake their fowls comfortable in win-ter, but their fowls have no shade to shelter them from the hot rays of the summer sun. Artificial shade is better

than none, but does not have the na tural air dramage that natural shade will give. Plant some peach and apple trees in the runs or range for future shade. It will pay-both in better fruit and better poultry. Too many beginners blame the incu-

bator for poor hatches, the brooders faulty construction, when the real faultlies with the eggs that are placed in the machine and those that are hatched be ing weak. The best brooder made could not raise them, or mother hen either. Good, hatchable eggs are only obtained either. from good, strong breeding stock, fed in a good manner, and they should be hous-ed in a well-ventilated house. Strong breeders play a very important part in poultry from a profit standpoint.

One of the best feeds-the first feed of the younger chick—is rolled oats, fol-lowing with a good high-grade chick feed. Dry feeding is safest and it can best be fed in a dry mash, composed of bran, middlings, alfalfa meal, meal, gro This feed oats and beef scraps. This feed is high in ash or mineral matter and pro

The majority of poultry feeders feed too much corn. Corn is a good feed in its place, but it is never in place to feed

over 50 per cent. as is fed in many cases. More wheat and oats will give better re sults The large brooder stove has come to stay. It gives plenty of heat, and, a: the same time, plenty of ventilation,

thing that has not been fully developed before in many of our brooders. Brooder chicks should be carefully handled the first ten days. With many poultry raisers all that are bright, with no ills at ten days of age, are on a fair road to reaching maturity in good shape. Safe and sane feeding and a warm brooder, with good ventilation, will do much toward making brooder-hatched

chicks a success

tein

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, cpot steady; No. 1 Manitoba, No. 2 Manitoba—7s 6 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s 4 1-2d. Futures—Firm; July, 7s 5 3-4d. October—7s 4 1-4d. December—7s 4 3-8d. UTE INTO Corn-Spot, steady, New.-5s 1 1-4d, New, klin dried-5s 3 1-2d, Old, 6s; old, via Gal, 5s 8d, Futures-Steady, July Laplata-4s 10 7-8d, September Laplata-4s 10 3-4d, Flour, wintes patents-29s 6d, Hops in Kendon (Pacific Coast)-f4 10s-o 15 10s. 15 10s. Beef--Extra India mess, nominal. Jork, prime mess, western, nomimal Jams, short cut, 14 to 16 10s.—76s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 10s.—

s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. Long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.

Long, clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. -718 6d. Short, clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-678, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-578 6d. Lard, prime western, in therees-558 6d. American, refined-568 6d. Cheese-Canadian minest white, new, 658; old, 628, Colored-New, 588; old, 628, Tallow, prime city-318 9d. Australian, in London-268 4 1-2d. Resin, common-128, Petroleum, refined-9 2-8d. Linseed oil-258 9d. Cotton seed oil. Hull, refined, spot, 298 6d. MONTREAL, LIVE, SILORES

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

ower. Prime beeves, 7, to 7, 1-2; medium, 5 to 3.4; common, 3, 2-1 to 5. Cows, $33 \oplus 5^{30}$ cach, Calves, $35 \oplus 5^{10}$ cach, Sheep, 5 to 5 1-2c; spring lambs, \$4 to 6 each.

Hogs-10 1-4 to 10 1-9.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle--Receipts 4,600. Market-Strong. 0 Beeves Texas steers Stockers and feeders... Cows and heifers 6 35 3 90 7 75

8 30 8 30 Pigs Bulk of sales Sheep-Receipts 12,000. Market-Strong. 8 75

Native Yearlings Lambs, native 5 75 5 75 Spring lamb

Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton.

1. Tuesday, Sept. 16. Sault Ste Marie, both: 2, Tuesday, Sept. 10, Sault Ste Marie, both: 2, Tuesday, Sept. 23, Kenora, both: 3, Monday, Sept. 29, Toronto, weekly court; 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Toron-to, jury; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 14, Peter-boro, jury; 6, Saturday, Oct. 18, Ot-tawa wakly court; 7, Marker Oct. Jawa, weekly court: 7. Monday, Oct. 20, Hamilton, jury; 8, Monday, Oct. 27, Hamilton, jury; 9, Tuesday, No. 4, Milton bether 10, Schemelaev, No. 4, Milton b tawa. ton, both; 10, Saturday, Nov. 22, London, weekly court; 11. Tuesday, Nov. 22, Lon-25, Peterboro, non-jury; 12. Tuesday, Dec 2. Sarnia, non-jury; 13. Monday, Dec. 8. Foronto, non-jury; 14. Saturday, Dec. 13. London, weekly court; 15. Tues-day, Dec. 16, Woodstock, non-jury.

Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

1. Monday, Sept. 15, Toronto, weekly court; 2. Tuesday, Sept. 30, Brockville, non-jury; 3, Monday, Oct. 6, Toronto, non-jury; 4, Saturday, Oct. 11, Ottawa, weekly court; 5, Tuesday, Oct. 14, St. (atharines, jury; 6, Tuesday, Oct. 21, Picton, both; 7, Tuesday, Oct. 23, L'Original, both; 8, Saturday, Nov. 1, Montreal Despatch-East end market-Cattle-Receipts about 700; milch cows and springers, 100; catves, 1,600; sheep and lamos, 550; hogs, 855. Trade was slow, with no change in the prices of cattle, but sheep and hogs were lower. Ottawa, weekly court: 9. Tuesday, Nov Sudbury, non-jury; 14. Tuesday, Dec.
 Sudbury, non-jury; 14. Tuesday, Dec.
 Berlin, non-jury; 15. Saturday, Dec.
 London, weekly court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox.

1, Tuesday, Sept. 23. Barrie, jury; 2, Tuesday, Sept. 30, Goderich, non-jury; 3, Saturday, Oct. 4, London, weekly court: 4, Monday, Oct. 6, Toronto weekcourt: 4. Monday, Oct. 6. Toronto week-ly courts 5. Tuesday, Oct. 14. Sarnia, jury: 6. Saturday. Oct. 18. London, weekly court; 7, Monday, Oct. 20, To-ronto, jury: 8, Monday, Oct. 27, To-ronto, weekly court; 9. Monday, Noc. 3. Toronto, non-jury; 10. Tuesday, Nov. 11, Cobourg, jury; 11. Tuesday, Nov. 18. Cornwall, non-jury; 12. Saturday. Nov. 29. Ottam. \$ 9 m) 8 10 8 25 8 921/2 8 90) 8 85 8 45 11, Cobourg, jury; 11, Tuesday, Nov. 18, Cornwall, non-jury; 12, Saturday, Nov. 22, Ottawa, weekly court; 13, Tuesday, Nov. 25, Brockville, jury; 14, Monday; Dec. 8, Toronto, weekly court; 15, Saturday, Dec. 13, Ottawa, weekly court; 16, Monday, Dec. 15, Ot-tawa, weekly court; 17, Manday, Dec. 6 25 weekly court; 16, Mor 6 90 tawa, weekly court: 8 75 15, Toronto, non-jury. tawa, weekly court: 17, Monday, Dec.