THE ATHENS REPORTER, JUNE 9, 1915.



# June 13, 1915.

The Blessedness of Forgiveness. Psalm 32: 1-11

Commentary .-- I. The joy of pardon (vs. 1, 2). 1. Blessed is he-The original is expressive, "Oh, the blessed This blessedness David had experienced upon obtaining forgiveness, and only those who have left the joy of pardon can understand what he here says. Transgression-The violation of the law or the rights of others Transgression means a going across or beyond proper boundaries. This is one of the terms used to designate sin. Forgiven-A fell, instantaneous irreversible pardon of transgression turns the poor sinner's hell into heaven, and makes the heir of wrath a partaker in blessing. The word rendered "forgiven" is in the original "taken off," or "taken away," as a turden is lifted or a barrier removed -Spurgeon. Sin-This word means a missing of the mark or a coming short It indicates a failure to meet God's requirements. Covered-This word is which is translated "atonement." The precious blood of Christ covers the sins of the believer. Sin is something defiling, hideous, and through God's mercy it is covered so that he does not see it or remember it against the parconed sinner any more forever. 2. The Lord imputeth not iniquity-The Lord does not charge with sin any more those whom he has pardoned. They were guilty, but their sins are borne away, are covered and are no longer written down against them. "The words thus rendered [transgression, sin, injouity] describe sin in different aspects, (1) as rebellion, or breaking away from God; (2) as wandering from the way, or missing the mark: (3) as depravity, or moral distortion. Forgiveness is also triply described, (1) as the taking away of a burden; (2) as covering, so that the foulness of sin no longer meets the eye of the judge and calls for punishment: (3) as the cancelling of a debt, which is no longer reckoned against the offender."-Cam. Bib. In whose spirit there is no guile - There can be no forgiveness as long as there is a disposition to deceive one's self or the Lord. Sincerity is one of the primary conditions of pardon. II. The pain of sin concealed (vs. 3,

4). 3. When I kept silence—David had kept his terrible sins of adultery and murder as much to himself as possible for a year. Beth-shebe knew all and Joab knew about the Beth-sheba death of Uriah. His sin was covered hidden from himself nor from God. My bones waxed old-David's suffering from the pangs of conscience were intense. His trouble affected his physical health, so that his strength was giving way. Through my roar-ing all the day long-His groaning consisted of moans and other signs of grief that found no expression in It was through the mercy of God that he could find no rest from his guilty conscience. He gave no signs of confession, but he gave oft-repeated expression to his sorrow and pain. 4. Thy hand was heavy upon me—God's hand upon his sub-missive, trusting child is an uplifting, comforting hand. It affords strength and courage for life's labors and pains. It is a protecting, providing To David in his guilt it was hand, giving him unrest and hand a heavy sorrow unmixed with comfort. My moisture is turned into the drought of summer. A burning, feverish condi-



me. rather it shall bring me much benefit, like the file which clears away the the same in its derivation as that rust, but does not destroy the metal.-Spurgeon. Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance-Just a little while before this he was "roaring all the day long" because of his awful burden of guilt, now he was surrounded on all sides with the music of victory

IV. Instruction (vs. 8-11). 8 I will instruct thee—The Lord is here speak-ing. He becomes the instructor of all those who choose to follow him. I will counsel the with mine eye upon thee (R, V)—There is a close intimacy beween the Lord and those who belong to Him. He notes every movement and with His eye directs them. 9. Be ye not as the horse-The animals here mentioned must be controlled by force. The children of God keep their eyes and ears open to know the course He would have them take. Else they will not come near unto thee (R.V.)-The horse or the mule need the bit or the horse or the mule need the bit or the bridle upon them that the master may control them. Otherwise they would be likely to run away beyond his reach. 10. Many sorrows shall be to the wicked—in the last two verses the psalmist contrasts the condition of the wicked to that of the righteous. He had experienced some of the sor-rows of the wicked. Mercy shall com-pass him about—He may meet the distresses incident to human life, but he is so protected by the mercy of the Lord that he is not greatly affected by them. 11. Be glad in the Lord-The genuine Christian has joy in the Lord rich with encouragement and consolation. Those who learn the language -Shout for joy....upright in heart— of the ey Not only are the saints permitted to the soul. of the eye will master the language of shout the praises of God, but they are directly exhorted to do so. David' "roaring" had evidently been changed

Questions,—By whom was this psalm Questions,—By whom was this psaim written? At what time and under what circumstances? Who are pronounced blessed? What three words are used to express forgiveness? Why was David in deep distress of soul and body? How did he find relief? How does he show his trust in God? What contrast is drawn between the righteous and the wicked.?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Doctrine and experience I. A penitent sinner forgiven. II. A teacher to the penitent.

A penitent sinner forgiven. This blessedness of divine forgiven. This psalm is a grateful rehearsal of the blessedness of divine forgiveness, il-lustrated from David's personal exper-ience. It is dectrine explaining facts while facts enforce the dectrine. It tells of sits committed, concealed, rankling within, confessed and put away. David declared how God met the necessity of his case by removing suit and removing the premoving moisture is turning, feverish condi-of summer. A burning, feverish condi-tion of the body existed or a burning desolation of soul. The drought of summer in Palestine is almost like turning the necessity of his case by removing guilt and renovating character. The fact and the consciousness or forgive-tion itself. ness brought comfort to his soul. Man the sinner and God the Savious are the there great themes of this psalm. Under This painful consciousness of his guilt, Da-vid had lived under a constant depreschange in the mought. show, bearing a secret, such that an in confession (vs. 5-7). a rebel of perverse inclination, self ge my sin unto thee — winted and spiritually deformed, in sion, bearing a secret, silent burden, revolt missing the mark, his life marred by crookedness and deformity Such was the wretchedness which hisin and silence concerning it entailed upca him. His weird picture is a realbeca him. This werd picture is a real-istic illustration of the misery of the unrepentant. The absence of inward peace, hitherto possessed, deprived David of that element which sweetenbest condition. trenched together the land that is to take them, finally can be thoroughly ed life's sorrow and smoothed its roughness. He had gloom, urrest and fined and got in the best possible con a dread of ill. He was robbed of his dition, the weeds killed by frequent trust in God until he recognized the cultivation and all stones and rubbish radical nature of sin. Then he had a removed. vhole catalogue of joyful consequences following his confession. From an abject penitent, moaning day and night under God's heavy hand, David was transformed into a joyful singer of God's goodness, declaring the bless-cdness of deliverance from remorse and the dreadful pangs of an accusing conscience to a close clinging to God in perfect trust David proclaimed he mastery and removal of his sin by God's grace, the emancipation from a crushing load, the interment of the his wickedness 'no vil thing with longer chargeable to nim. An accus ing con-cience was exchanged for the peace of God, his agonizing sile inexpressible song. He exulted in the blessedness which his forgiveness had secured of him. His words were a burst of thankful rapture. The change secured of him in himself was real, the tra-marvelous. It was to him-change from darkness to light. transition a real il. A teacher to the impenitent avid revealed the path which led to divine forgiveness. He made open confession of his sin and ceased from excuses and palliations. His confes sion was minute and unreserved. His onscicus sense of sin was accom panied with self-abasement, self-con demnation, self-abhorrence. He defined wickedness as the absence of a trust no defence of safeguard, no motive to animate to duty or to warn from in-iquity. All sin he counted as a de-

deepest and dargest characteristic. He termed it the source of all corruption and trouble, declaring that it dissolves the union and communion of the soul with God and leads to apostasy. It is manifest in a divergence from the straight line of righteousness into paths that are wrong. David's comfort was not found in his penitence, but in the promises of God. His confession was the breaking down of the barrier raised by impenitence and unbelief. When sin was comprehended in all its evil, God the Redeemer began its cure. It is the work of God in the government of the world to repair the evil which sin has wrought. Evil in its outward aspect was not changed, but to David's soul its spiritual relations was reversed. Out of his past and present experience David counselled others that they should not refuse submission until they were chastened into it. His own experience taught him to be pitiful. His testi-mony bore counsel and warning. His sinful silence had wrought injury to his soul, had wronged others and offended the goodness of God. Forgiveness had put away the wrath of God, the curse of the law and the fear of death. In God he found a perpetual protector and friend. Peace, freedom and courage were natural blessings coming from lyine guidance. The en-joyment of fellowship combined with instruction is the promise to those who will be guided by God's eye, a promise



T. R. A.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

In strawberry culture the beginner sl:ould go slow, getting out a few hundred plants. Select an elevated site, to avoid freezing of the blooms in early spring.

Any good soil that is rich and well drained, that will grow either corn or potatoes, is adapted for strawberries. If possible, use land that has been cultivated in some hoed crop at least two years before setting out the strawterry plants, so as to rid tht soil of weeds as far as possible, and also the white grub, an insect that is destruc-tive to strawberry beds. Before setting the plants the land must be put in the best possible shape.

the parent plant, and cutting off all others that grow. The proper time to set strawberry plants is in the early spring, soon as the soil will work nicely. A few plants for the garden may be set in most any growing month, but the condition of plants must be taken into consideration, as they are never so thrifty as in early spring. The plants must be

set with roots straight down in the scil, the roots being spread out as much as is possible, so as to come in contact with the soil. After the plants are set the soil should be stirred shallow close up about them, the horse cultivator started and kept going at least once a week so long as growing lasts. When the runners spread out narrow up the cultivator, but keep it going.

Soon after the plants are set the blooms will appear. These should be cut off the first year, and also the first five or six runners, to give the plant a chance to get stock before having to endure the strain of runner produc-tion. The little fruit you would get the first year, if you allow the plants bear, would be more than offse by the weakened vigor of plants shown in the next year's crop. Everything should be done to make the first crop as large as possible. There is no fron-clad rule to give in

regard to the hoeing. Some growers hoe four times, others six to eight, or even more. It is not best to let the weeds get the start at any time. Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe and cultivator not only kills the weeds, but it stimulates vigorous growth, especially until growth is stopped by frost in the fall.

Strawberries require large quantities of concentrated or commercial fertilizers to give best results. We advise using a high-grade fertUizer, an-alyzing 4 per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash, at the rate of a ton to the acre.

One-third of this should be applied to the soil before the plants are set, one-third during the growing season, between the plants, and the remain-ing one-third on the rows in the spring before growth starts, the fruiting year. In applying the fertilizer before the plants are set, we mark the ground, scatter the fertilizer on the row, cultivate this in and then mark again for setting the plants. In applying fertilizer at any time

e careful to crush it off with a broom if any falls on the growing plants. The spring fertilizing of strawberries before fruiting is very important; often it will double the crop. They seem to then need some quick-acting, stim-

# THE POULTRY WORLD \*

WHEN REARING CHICKS. The period of broading chicks with hens or with artificial broaders depends to season or if it is out any out any out in special of the season. In the ear-ing the normal broading season, the chicks will require to be season, the chicks will require to be out any out weeks. After the bi-outing periods to the over, that is, when the chicks and out over, that is, when the chicks are out in season and sufficiently well developed to do without heat, the problem of rear-ing becomes much easier. The rearing of the chicks really includes their care and management from hatching time to considered separately and so rearing usually includes the treatment of the chicks from the time they are taken from the hen or broaders until they reach maturity. There are vary greatly on side of the same breed vary greatly in size and vitality and it is vise to kill off all weaklings at hatching time. At the chicks develop, the weaker ones should be eliminated from the flock. A still off all weaklings to maturity and alchicks lacking vigor should be caried out from hatching to maturity and alchicks lacking vigor should be the state of the same breed vary greatly in size and vitality and it is vise to kill off all weaklings to maturity and all chicks lacking vigor should be paried out from hatching to maturity and all chicks lacking vigor should be paried out from hatching to maturity and all chicks lacking vigor should be paried out from should be to keep them in the best possible state of health and-trowth. The chicks must have plenty of free-form. To thrive well they must be

The fock the aim should be to keep them in the best possible state of health and-growth. Little chicks must have plenty of free-dom. To thrive well they must be given plenty of range on clean soil. As far as possible avoid raising the chicks on the same ground year after year, since the land on which the chicks are raised constinuously without, vilivation soon becomes dirty and is liable to cause sickness and disease among the flock. Overcrowding the chicks on a small area of Aand will cause much trouble during the growing period. Plenty of range tends to make the chicks more vigorous and will lessen the cost of feed-ing. When the chicks are allowed to run in the orchard or cultivated fields on the farm they are able to feed on many worms, insects and other food ma-terial. They will soon get plenty of green food which is so essential in the successful raising of chicks. The cultivation of the land on which the chicks are being raised tends to keep the soil sweet and clean. Chicks on free range can obtain much mineral rood which assists greatly in their proper development. Growing chicks require plenty of shade.

which assists greatly in their proper development. Growing chicks require plenty of shade. The lack of shade, where chicks are raised on bare ground in small yards, is a very disadvantage. The orchard will supply plenty of shade, or if the orchard is not available the chicks should be raised on land where crops are grown. The corn field makes one of the best places for the young stock-M. A. Jull. THE ORPINGTON.

places for the young stock—M. A. Jull. THE ORPINGTON. Probably the best and certainly the most popular of all the English breeds of poultry is the Orpington. It has un-doubted utility qualities both as a lay-er and a market fowl. Certain varietles are popular in the Unites States and will undoubtedly continue so while they give as good results as at present. The late William Cook of England originated all the Orpingtons. The Rose Comb is Intended for northern latitutes where a winters are severe, frosts heavy and where frosted combs mean "no more winter eggs. Fowls possessing rose combs are not as susceptible to frost as are the single combs. For this reason the Rose Comb Orpington is becoming quite popular. This is especially true of the Bluff Orpington. Many excel-lent specimens of this variety have been bred and exhibited, and it is galning more breders each year.

bred and exhibited, and this galaling more breeders each year. It is a good layer of large, thited eggs. The chicks are rugged and good grow-ers, reaching maturity at a comparative-ly early age. From brollers age to reast-ing size they make excellent table poul-try, and as such are much in demand. Fenales weigh seven to eight and a half to ten pounds. They have rich, golden buff plumage in all sections, while skin and white legs and feet . NOTES.

and white legs and feet. NOTES. The poultry-keeper that does not suc-ceed with his fowls is not always one who does not know about poultry, but does not appy the knowledge he has, or can obtain with but little cost. No industry has so much free advice given it, and of late years shuch of it depend-able, written by those who have and are meking good. If the beginnet will only heed, many failures would possibly be avoided.

avoided. The first few years in poultry opera-tion the beginner knows more about the business than he ever will again. After that period he either gets out or com-mences to really glean the inside facts, and is from that time on seeking knowl-edge with no more the know-all spirit. The fancier that neglects the utility side in his flock is taking a step back-wards, although the number of such are not in the majority. All realize that good shape and egg production are es-sentials, and they are, and can be com-bined with good looks, as past records at the laying contests, experiment sta-tions and in the yards of the owners have proven.



# TORONTO MARKETS.

	FARMERS' MARK	ET.	
	Eggs, new-laid, dozen Butter. choice dairy	0 24 0 30	0
	Spring chickens, dressed Chickens, yearlings, dress-	0 40	1
	ed lb Turkeys dressed	0 20	0
ļ	Apples, Can., bbl.	3 00	5 8
	Potatoes. bag Onions, silver skins, case	0 50	0 0
	do., yellow skins, case	1 80	ĩi
1	MEATS-WHOLESA		
	Beef, forequarters, cwt Do., hindquarters	\$10 00 14 00	\$11 S
	Do., choice sides Do., common, cwt	12 00	13 0 9 5
	Veals common, cwt Do., prime	7 00	90
	Shop hogs	12 00	14 0

Do., prime						12	00	14
Shop hogs						11	75	12
Do: heavy .						10	25	10
Lambs		-				16	00	19
Mutton, light			• •	• :		20	UU	14
SU	GA:	RI	MA	RI	KE	Т.		

Sugars are quoted as follows per c	wh
Extra granulated, Redpath's\$	6 71
Do. 20-lb. bags	6 81
Do., St. Lewrence	6 71
Do., 20-1b. bass	6 81
Lantic. granulated, 100's	6 71
Do., 50 2-1b. cartons	7 01
Do., 20 5-1b. cartons	7 01
Do., 10 10's	6 80
Do., 10 10's, gunnies	6 8
Do., brilliant yellow	6 31
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 81
Acadia	6 61
Dominion crystals, 100 lbs.	6 50

LIVE STOCK

MIVE STOCK	
Receipts:-256 cattle; 77 calves:	1.81:
hogs; 118 sheep.	
Butcher cattle, choice 8 00 to	0 8 50
Do., medium 675 to	0 7 3
Do. common 6 00 to	
Butcher cows, choice 7 00 to	
Do. medium 5 50 to	
Do., canners 4 00 to	
Do., bulls 7 00 to	
Feeding steers 7 25 to	
Stockers, choice 675 to	
Do., light 600 to	
Milkers, choice, each 65 00 to	
Springers	
Sheep, ewes	
Bucks and culls	
Lambs	
Hogs, fed and watered 9 55 to	
Hogs. f. o. b	
	Receipts:-256 cattle; 77 calves;   hogs; 115 sheep. 800 tt   Butcher cattle, choice 800 tt b0. content   Do, common 675 tt b0. content b0. content b0. b0. tt b0. content b0. content b0. tt b0. content b0. tt b0. content b0. tt b0. content b0. tt b0. tt b0. content b0. tt b0. b0. tt b0. b0. tt b0. b0. b0. tt b0. b0. b0. b0. tt

### HIDES, SKINS, WOOL.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL. WOOL-Washed combing fleece (coarse) 25 to 27c; washed clothing fleece (fine) 28 to 30c. Washed rejections, (burry, chaffy, etc.), 23 to 24c. Unwashed fleece combing, (coarse), 18 to 26c. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 23 to 25c. BEEFHIDES-City Butcher Hides, flat 16 to 16% per 1b. Part cured, 14% to 15% to 16% per 1b. Part cured, 14% to 15% to 16% per 1b. Part cured, 14% to 15% to 16% per 1b. According to condition and take off. Deacons or Bob Calf 56c to 1.00 each. HORSEHIDES-City take off \$4.00 to \$4.50. Country take off, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4.55. No. 2, \$2.25 to \$3.00. SHEEPSKINS-City sheep skins \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Country and shearlings 30 to 44a. TALLOW-City rendered solid in bar-

to  $4_{\rm exc}^{\rm obs}$ , by the readered solid in bar-rels, 6 to  $6_{\rm Mec}^{\rm obs}$ . Country stock, solid, in barrels, 8 to  $6_{\rm Mec}^{\rm obs}$ . No. 2, 54 to 6c, Cake No. 1, 65 to 7c. No. 2, 54 to 6c. HORSE HAIR-Farmer pediar stock 35 to 40c per lb.-Hallam's Weekly Market Report

## OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat - Open. High. Low Close July ....... 1 38 1 40% 1 37 1 37% Oct...... 1 18% 1 18% 1 15% 1 15% uly .. ... .. 0 611/8 0 613/8 0 591/8 0 597/8 Flax-

Minneapolis-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1,45%; No. 1 Northern, \$1.38% to \$1.44%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.34% to \$1.44%; July, \$1.37%. Corn-No. 3 yellow 80 to 8½cc. Oats-No, 3 white, 45% to 48%c. Flour and bran unchanged. inchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth, Minn.-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.41; No. 1 Northern, \$1.40; No. 2 Northern, \$1.34 to \$1.36; July, \$1.38. Linseed cash, \$1.55; July, \$1.34%. THE CHEESE MARKETS,

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board meeting to-day there were boarded 504 boxes of colored and 277 boxes of white. Bidding opened at 170 and closed at 179-16;, at which price the bulk of the offering was sold. Brockville.—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 2,180 colored and 2,42 white. The sales were 1,933 whits and 650 colored at 13%c. Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,355 white and 40 colored at 13%c. Vankleek Hill.—There were 1,355 white and 40 colored cheese boarded and sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board bare to-day. The price offered was 17%c.

elad with verdure are parched and barren in summer except where there is a supply of water. Selah— This expression indicates a rest in the music and a change in the thought. acknowledge my sin unto thee  $\rightarrow$ Nathan, the prophet, was God's messenger to David, and he was led to confess the sins he had long kept buried in his own heart. The bursen became so heavy conviction be-came so deep, that he made his ac-knowledgment of guilt. He no longer tried to deceive himself or others Mine iniquity have I not hid-In this verse the psalmist uses the same words for sin that he did in the first two verses of the psalm. He disrlosed his meanness his selfishness, his injustice. I said, I will confess his selfishness, Under the continual goadings of his inscience he came to the point where he decided to make his confession and arried out his determination. Thou rgavest the iniquity of my sin that David declared with emphasis it was the Lord that granted forgive-There appears here no interposition of priest. / David came directly to the Lord with his broken, renitent heart, and he became at once soured that his sins were forgiven. 6. For this Because David had re-lived a signal victory and found imrediate and complete relief from his burden of guilt, therefore all should be encouraged to come to God in sincerity and faith for needed help. In a time when thou mayest be found—It is plainly implied that the thing, will ome when effective prayer will be impossible. This is a solemn warning not to put off the time of our seeking the Lord. In the floods of great waters-David had such confidence in God from experience in answered prayer. hat he was convinced that he would his trusting children in lidst of the severest tests in life. 7. Thou art my hiding place-A marve-bus change had come to David. Ife had been hiding from God, and his hysical strength was giving away un der the strain of deep conviction and is attempt to cover up his sin; but wickedness as the absence of a trust with the relief that had come to him in God, leaving the soul exposed to 'rom his burden's being lifted, he felt all that is depraved and victous, with no defence of safeguard, no minitive to place of refuge. Thou shalt preserve

manently the plants can be wet down thoroughly, taken up in pans with earth clinging to the roots and set out where wanted. Strawberry rows should be marked time. as straight as possible, and from 3 1-2 to 5 feet apart, depending on the kind of culture to be given. If all the runners are allowed to grow, the latter distance, but if best results are attained the rows should be 3 1-2 feet apart the plants one foot apart in the row, and only four to six young plants allowed to form from one parent, leav ing them at regular intervals about DRS. SOPER & WHITE nfeeling milkers.

SPECIALISTS a, Asthma, Catarrh. Pimples bilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kid erve and Bladder Diseases,

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age. The quantity rather than the quality of her milk is influenced by ben Writing Mention This Peper.

lating manure to help out the plants and force them to bearing a large It must be thoroughly tilled and left smooth and level. If plants come from

the appreach of winter the On distance it is a good plan to have plants should be mulched with some them come early and trench them coarse material, not to keep them closely together in a rich spot in the varm, but to prevent heaving. The garden, watering and shading them whole surface of the grounds, plants until they revive, and only apply water afterward to keep them in growing and all, should be covered about three inches, or just enough to entirecondition until rtady to plant out perly hide everything green. The cover-ing should be left until the plants manently where wanted. The plants can be lept in these close quarters start to grow in the spring, when the most of it should be removed from diuntil the other spring work is over, and then set out at any time when the rectly over the plants and placed in wtather is favorable and the soil in

the paths between the rows. It is well to leave about one inch of the cover-When the plants are thus closely ing right over the plants, allowing them to grow up through it. This thin covering of mulch acts as a smother o all young weeds that would other vise spring up to sap the vitality from plants the plants and to conserve moisture during the fruiting season. For For

When finally ready to plant out permulching material use marsh hay or any kind of straw free of weed seeds. All weeds such as dock, thistles, and chickweed, should be removed from beds in spring before blossoming

> NOTES. The boy who likes farm animals will make more spending money by raising calves, sheep, pigs and colts than in leaving the farm to work in town. The farm furnishes a good home while one is getting income from farm animals.

good care and feed she will become more productive as she increases in

age.

have proven. Ferrillity has been good in most cases and the weather of the past has been good for the growth of the chick. In spite of this, there is likely to be no overproduction of poultry this year or for some years to come. Not all the eggs placed under hens, or in the incu-bators, are fertile, and not all that are fertile hatch. Not all the chicks that hatch live and not all the chicks that hatch live and not all the chicks that hatch live and mature lay 50 to 60 per cent. In the winter time, nor do all the hens lay 180 to 200 eggs in 356 days. These things, ever present, are factors that, as a rule, keep overproduction down.

The brooder heat must be carefully watched this time of the year, when dur-ing the day the temperature hovers around 70 to 80 and at night 50 to 60, and sometimes as low as 38. To avoid chill-ing or overheating means a close watch on the weather.

ing or overheating means a close watch on the weather. Then those beginning in poultry look at in the same light as any other line of brainess and less in the light of a snar with big profits and little work there will be fewer sailures. To suc-ceed with poultry, especially on a large scale, means work and the use of the prain. There is no easy quick way to other in the poultry busines, or any others in the poultry busines, or any others in the poultry busines, or any other in or that matter. Interest is if n-operly invested, as in any other business ventures, but it means proper management to attain results.

management to attain results. Poor poultry feed is eausing much loss this year. Even in the so-called better grades the quality seems to be lower than in time when feed prices were normal. The bran that keeps a uniform normal. The bran that keeps a uniform many friends who will pay even a fow many friends who will pay even a fow many friends who will pay even a fow many friends who will pay even a find many friends and be sure of its quality. Poor Por feed, if not causing a direct loss in chicks, does not properly develop them, which means loss in the end. The poultry keeper should receive what he pays for which he surely does not in many cases. Some folks go at milking as they ould at pumping water, acting for all the world just as if the cow had no more feeling than the purp handle they are pulling. Some cows are ex-



**ARMOUR & CO** 

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

sold on the Vankleek Hill Cheese Board here to-day. The price offered was 17%c, all selling on the board at the above ligure. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts

Veals, receipts, 100; active; \$4.50 to \$10.

Hogs, receipts, 2,600; fairly active; heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.80 to \$8; Yorkers, \$7.90 to \$8.15; pigs, \$7.75 o \$8; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stags, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep and lamb receipts 800; sheep, slow; lambs active; lambs, \$7 to \$12; yearlings, \$5 to \$10.25; wethers, \$7 to \$7.25; ewes, \$3 to \$6.25; sheep, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

#### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot. easier, No. 2 hard, winter

No. 1 Northern Duluth-13s. 4d.

No. 2 Manitoba-13s, 5d. No. 3 Manitoba-12s, 9d. Corn, spot-Quiet.

American mixed, new-8s, 1 1-2d. Laplata mixed-8s, 1 1-2d. Flour, winter patents-48s, 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-63.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-f4,

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 De

9s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 24 lbs.—

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 24 lbs.-753. Long clear midles, heavy, 3 5to 40 lbs.-74s, 60. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-63s, 6d. Shortaers, square, 1 to 13 lbs.-64s. Lard, prime western, in therees, new-3bs, 3d. American, refined.-52s, 9d. American, refined., 3b-lb. Hoxes.-51s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-94s.

s. Colored, old-94s. 2 2 Colored, old-94s. 22/ Australian in London-335/3d. Turpentine, spirits-37s, 3d. Rosin, common-12s, 1-1-1. Petroleum, refined-9d. Linseed Oll-33s, 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot-

32s, Ed.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle receipts, 3,000.						
	Market firm.						
~	Steers, native	6	90	to	0	25	
	Western steers		80			10	
				to			
	Cows and heifers		20	to		70	
	Calves	7	00	to	9	75	
115 A 11	Hogs receipts, 21,000.					100	
	Market firm.						
		-	-		-	-	
t I	Light		35	to		70	
	Mixed		30	to		65	
	Heavy	7	00	to	7	55	
	Rough	7	00	to		15	
5	Pigs				- 4	25	
in the second	Bulk of sales						
		4	45	to		60	
	Sheep receipts, 8,000.						
	Market strong.						
	Native	6	50	to	7	25	
Ja I	Lambs, native	7	50	to			
	Lamps, nativo		50	10	10	65	
	If thou art terrible to ma	n	V. 1	her	h h		
					•••	•	
	ware of many Ausonius.						

my real harm when the Lord is with parture from God and that formed its

