

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.—AUGUST 15, 1909.

Paul's Third Missionary Journey.—Ephesus. Acts 18: 23-29. 22. Print 19: 2-20.

Commentary.—I. Apollos and his visit to Achaia (vs. 24-26). Apollos was a learned man and an eloquent orator, yet he knew nothing of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. "Aquila and Priscilla unfolded to him the wonderful fact of a Messiah already come. They gave him the history of the incarnation, the miracles, the crucifixion, the resurrection, the ascension, the pentecost, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the commission to convert the world. The pupil was soon superior to his teachers." Apollos soon went into Achaia, of which Corinth was the capital. Here he preached with great power. He appears to have had good success.

II. Paul's preaching and miracles (vs. 1-12). Paul soon came to Ephesus. This was in accordance with the promise made them when returning from his second missionary journey (chap. 18, 21). Ephesus was not only the capital of the province, but was one of the greatest cities in all Asia Minor. At Ephesus Paul preached the deeper truths of the gospel and, through the laying on of the apostle's hands the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples (vs. 2-6). 8. Spake boldly—Paul went to the synagogue on all occasions of religious services, and it appears that the utmost freedom was given him in preaching the gospel. Disputing—"Reasoning."—R. V.

9. Were hardened.—The majority of the Jews hardened their hearts against the truth, and at length the leaders reviled Christianity publicly in the synagogue. This conduct induced the apostle not only to renounce, on his part, all fellowship with the synagogue, but also to withdraw the whole number of the Christians from it. The Way (R.V.).—The term Way is here given as a distinctive name to the Christian religion. School of one Tyrannus—After leaving the synagogue Paul chose the lecture room of a man named Tyrannus, as a place suitable for his religious teaching.

Inasmuch as Ephesus was a Greek city, where literature, philosophy and rhetoric flourished, this was doubtless the school of a Greek rhetorician. The room was open to Paul, not only on the Sabbath, but also at all other times.

10. This continued.... Two years.—To the Ephesian elders he said he had not ceased to warn them for the space of three years (Acts 20, 31). The two statements must not be regarded as conflicting. To the two years should be added the three months of vs. 8 and also the time which preceded Paul's preaching in the synagogue. According to Jewish reckoning three years may mean only one full year and part of a year which preceded and followed. All.... which dwell in Asia heard.—During the years in Ephesus Paul made a profound impression and all Asia was stirred. "Aided by his faithful fellow ministers, and perhaps by his consecrated twelve (vs. 6, 7), he could not only thunder the law and the gospel from the academic hall of Tyrannus, but in the surrounding rural territory, and even the other great Asiatic cities. Thousands who came to Ephesus to worship in the temple of Diana, came to hear the gospel of the Saviour in the school of Tyrannus. Other thousands heard that same gospel from the apostle's faithful missionaries; so that literally all Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus." It was during this period that the seven churches of Asia, and, probably many more, were established.

12. From his body.—The Revised Version here is to be preferred. Aprons.—These aprons had probably been used by Paul in his ordinary labor when working at his trade as tent-maker. Diseases departed.—"They resorted to this course, probably, because the throng was so great that the sick could not be brought directly to the apostle, or because some instances were too infirm to be removed from their houses."—Hackett. It is well to notice that the apostle did not recommend such a course, but the faith of the people was such that they resorted to these methods, and God was pleased to honor their faith.

III. Vagabond Jews defeated (vs. 13-17). 13. Vagabond—"Strolling."—R. V. They were similar to modern gypsies and fortune-tellers. "Certain Jews who went about from place to place, professing by charms and spells to cure diseases." Exorcists—Men who by the authority of the name of some powerful being, solemnly assumed to require the demon to depart so effectively as to be obeyed.—Whedon. Call over them.—Knowing that Paul cast out demons through the name of Jesus, they thought that by using the same name they could produce the same effects. Adjure you.—We bind you by an oath.—Barnes. Whom Paul preacheth—No doubt they had often heard Paul proclaim the divinity of Christ in the hall of Tyrannus.

14. A chief priest (R.V.).—Just why this title is given to him we cannot tell, but he was probably the head of one of the twenty-four courses and a ruler of distinction. 15. Evil spirit answered.—The evil spirit in the man spoke through the man. Compare Mark 3: 11. Jesus I know, etc.—That is, I know his power and authority and I know Paul as his servant. Who are ye—You have no power or authority; you are not his followers, and so are only pretenders in the use of his name.

16. Both of them (R.V.).—It appears that only two of the seven sons were present on this occasion. Prevalled.—The man in whom the demon was raging tore off their clothing and wounded their bodies, so that they fled in disgrace from his presence. Several similar instances are recorded. See Mark 5: 8; 9: 17-29; Luke 9: 42. Naked.—This need not be taken in its strict sense. It could be applied to those stripped partially of their raiment.—Hackett. 17. This became known (R.V.).—Gradually the news was spread abroad. Fear fell.—This occurrence created a great sensation, and produced a fear of that mysterious power which was ascribed to the name of Jesus.—Lange. "The Ephesians were so bound up in belief of magic that it seemed necessary to show that the gospel was mightier than these other powers, which

came from Satan, the father of deceit." Was magnified.—The transaction showed that the miracles performed in the name of the Lord Jesus by Paul were real and proved the doctrine he taught. Imposters could not work such miracles, and those who pretended to do so only exposed themselves to the rage of the evil spirits. It was thus shown that there was a real, vital difference between Paul and these imposters, and their failure only served to extend his reputation and the power of the gospel.

IV. Many converted (vs. 18-20). 18. that had believed (R.V.).—These were either professed Christians, whose conversion had not been genuine, and whose consciences were now so powerfully wrought upon that they were led to confess their sins; or now converts to Christianity who, before this time, had not received the light on these things. Came, and confessed.—When the conscience is truly awakened there will always be a humble confession of sins committed. Declaring their deeds.—(R.V.). They told how they had been connected with superstitious practices, and had indulged in witchcraft and sorcery. 19. Curious arts.—Arts or practices requiring skill and cunning, such as magic and sleight of hand, which are practised so extensively in Eastern countries. Books.—There were no books then such as we have now; these books were parchment rolls which contained their mysteries and described their heathen practices. Burned them, etc.—Confession is cheap, but reformation is often costly. A false penitence would have sold these books, and kept both the money and the credit for piety.—Whedon. Before all men—Publicly. The course these people pursued would, 1. Show that they renounced the sins of which they had been guilty. 2. Show that they never expected to return to them. 3. Remove the temptation to return. 4. Prevent others from being injured by them. 5. Be a public testimony in favor of the truth. 6. Show their joy in their conversion. Fifty thousand pieces.—The sacrifice was very great. "The 50,000 pieces of silver, if reckoned in Jewish money (shekels) would be about \$35,000."

20. So.—"The one word 'so' is a divine 'Amen,' a testimony of approval coming from heaven."

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Tests of Christianity.

I. Christianity proved by special miracles. Under the shadow of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, where superstition and miracle-workers abounded, "God wrought special miracles by the hand of Paul; so that from his body were brought unto the sick handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them" (vs. 11, 12). In every age miracles have proved the power of God. Ephesus was the centre of magic, witchcraft and jugglery. The Ephesian elders were celebrated. They were a combination of letters on words, which, being pronounced with certain intonations of the voice, were believed to be effective in curing diseases and expelling evil spirits. Being written on parchment, and worn, they were supposed to guard from evil spirits and danger. In such a city, among pretended magical wonder-workers, Paul was given special power to do even greater things than the sorcerers pretended to do.

II. Imitations of Christianity end in failure. Certain "exorcists," seeing Paul's wonderful works, impiously sought to imitate him. Paul had cast out evil spirits and they would do the same. Paul had cast them out in the name of Jesus and they sought to do it by the same method; but they could not say, "Christ whom we love and whom we serve," they said, "We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth" (v. 13). "They failed at every point; and so will the minister who says to his hearers, 'I adjure you by the Christ whom the apostles preached.' If I have to preach a Christ whom another man preached, I have to commit a lesson to memory and be very careful lest I stumble in the verbal recitation; but if I preach a Christ born in my own heart, the hope of glory, living with me by day, then men will be constrained to say that I have been with Jesus and learned of him."

III. The Christians proved. I. By their faith. "Many.... believed" (v. 18). Faith in the word of God is the first thing in the Christian life as love is the greatest (1 Cor. 13: 13). Without faith we cannot please God (Heb. 11: 6). Without faith we cannot know the blessedness of any Canaan experience (Heb. 3: 19).

2. By their confession. "Came and confessed" (v. 18). These men who had "been the dupes of the magicians came and acknowledged how shamefully they had been deluded and how deeply they had allowed themselves to be implicated in such practices."

3. By their works. "Showed their deeds" (v. 19). What they did showed where they stood. A true Christian never lives like a worldling. A Chinaman coming to this country soon after his conversion was shocked to find how professed Christians here were linked to the world. Referring to the many unlawful things in which certain ones indulged, he said, "In my country when the disciples come out from the world, they come clear out." Shall heathen China set us an example, and we refuse to follow it? 4. By their sacrifice. "Brought their books together and burned them" (v. 19). "An inquirer, honest and earnest, surprised that the Christian way did not open to him at once, thought of something he was not willing to give up to please God. It was a library of infidel books of which he was proud, and which he could not help reading at times; but when the issue became manifest, he made the sacrifice, and then the way was revealed."—A. C. M.

DISPOSING OF THE SHAH.

To be Hushed Out of Persia Before a Home is Found for Him.

London, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday Thomas McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that arrangements were in contemplation for conducting the deposed Shah of Persia to the frontier before certain points in reference to his future residence could be carried out. The amount of his pension and the transfer of the Crown jewels had been settled.

MAGIC

Used by the best Bakers
and Caterers everywhere also by Chefs in the
large hotels and on Dining Cars, Steamships,
Steamboats, etc.

It is wise to use food products that are
produced in clean factories.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

BAKING POWDER

FARM GARDEN

Raising High-Class Colts.

As to the cost of raising a colt to the age of three years, there is such a difference in individuals, even of the same weight and breed, and there are so many classes and breeds requiring different quantities of food, that it is impossible to make a statement of cost that will apply to all; and many producers differ greatly in management as well as in quality and kinds of food used, that any statement must, of necessity, differ with the practice and experience of many. So I will endeavor to show reasonable cost of producing colts up to three years of age of the medium draft class, having colt foaled about the last of March or first of April. If the mare is worked carefully up to foaling time, which is better for her than idleness, the work should pay for food consumed and depreciation of value during four months previous to foaling, so that I will calculate from birth of foal.

COST FOR FIRST YEAR.

Value of mare, \$275; interest on value at 5 per cent. for seven months	\$ 8.02
Service fee, \$15, and interest on same for 14 months	15.87½
Food for mare during April—	
bran, 60 lbs., at \$20 per ton	60
Oats, 10 lbs. per day, April and part of May 12 bush, at 40¢	4.80
Hay, 12 lbs. per day, 360 lbs., at \$8 per ton	1.44
Pasture, mare and foal, six months, at \$1.50	9.00
Winter food for six months: hay, mixed clover and timothy, 7 lbs. per day, 1,260 lbs., at \$8 per ton	5.04
Bran, 1 lb. per day, 180 lbs., at \$20 per ton	1.80
Oats, averaging 6 lbs. per day 2½ bush, at 40¢	12.80
Roots, 2 lbs. per day, 6 bush, at 8¢48
Straw and chaff, 1 ton, at \$4	4.00
Total	\$63.85½

SECOND YEAR'S COST, FROM MAY 1.

Interest on service fee	\$ 0.75
Pasture, six months, at \$1	6.00
Winter feed, six months—mixed hay, clover and timothy, 10 lbs. per day, 1,800 lbs., at \$8 per ton	7.20
Bran, 1½ lbs. per day, 270 lbs., at \$20 per ton	2.70
Oats, 7 lbs. per day, 341½ bush, at 40¢	13.80
Roots, 4 lbs. per day, 12 bush, at 8¢96
Straw and chaff, 1½ tons, at \$4	6.00
Total	\$37.41

THIRD YEAR'S COST.

Interest on service fee	\$ 0.75
Pasture, 6 months, at \$1.50 per month	9.00
Winter. Mixed hay, clover and timothy, 12 lbs. per day, 2,160 lbs., at \$8 per ton	8.64
Bran, 2 lbs. per day, 360 lbs., at \$20 per ton	3.60
Roots, 4 lbs. per day, 12 bush, at 8¢96
Straw and chaff, 2 tons, at \$4	8.00
Oats, 9 lbs. per day, 472½ bush, at 40¢	19.10
Total	\$50.05

First year's cost	\$63.85½
Second year's cost	37.41
Third year's cost	50.05
Annual depreciation of mare	22.91
Mortality and veterinary expense for mare	5.00
Mortality and veterinary expense for foal	15.00
Total for three years	\$194.22½

In estimating for summer, I have assumed the pasture to be good mixed grasses, clover and timothy, which is all that will be necessary. If pasture is poor it will be advisable to supplement it with other food, which will increase the cost of food in summer. The quantity of food advised for first winter is too much to commence with; about one pound of oats per day is enough before weaning, to be gradually increased until the middle of winter, when the full ration should be fed and the grain continued in May, making the quantity required for first year 32 bushels. The first year is important, and any stinting that retards growth then it is difficult if not impossible to recover from and acquire one possible size. For a colt to consume and assimilate that quantity of food it will require considerable exercise twice a day. I take it for granted that all the water desired by the colt will be given it at least three times a day, and that as it will be placed where it can be got at will. The breeding life of mares is about 12 years, and ten foals may be looked for, so that the annual depreciation of a brood mare would be \$22.91. The mortality in brood mares is difficult to estimate. In several thousand cases in my practice it was 8 to 12 per cent., but as there were a large percentage that did not require veterinary attention, and a few that died without an opportunity to see them, I believe that 1 per cent. mortality would be a full average where proper attention is given during pregnancy and at time of delivery. Therefore, to cover death loss and veterinary attention to mares, \$5.00 is allowed, and by intelligent care this can be reduced. The mortality in foals is also difficult to average. In thousands of cases under

my observation from all conditions and diseases, such as abortions, difficult parturition, joint ill, and other diseases, the percentage of deaths was twenty-two. As many colts did not require veterinary attention, and many died without such attention, I believe that about 8 per cent. of all foals die either in utero or before they reach three years of age. The loss is difficult to estimate, but it is three times greater than with mares, requiring, say \$15.00 to cover. Much of this loss could be avoided by better care of the mares and sizes. I have not created anything for work that may be done by the mare, as that requires favorable circumstances to be probable. Brood mares and two-year-old colts can do desirable work, but it is doubtful if it is profitable to pay the wages current and have a man earn it with either a mare nursing a foal or with a two-year-old colt. The probabilities are that the foal or colt will be injured or kept back considerably, but when light work is carefully performed neither will be injured. Colts of the light class require one-third to one-half less than heavy colts, as it costs about the same per pound to grow either class, providing they are equal in conformation and disposition. My experience is that it requires as much food to produce beef as horse weight, and a high-class light-harness horse will bring three or four times as much money as will a good steer, so that the man who possesses the skill necessary, and applies it to the successful production of a high-class colt, whether heavy or light, need not fear being well remunerated for his time, while the man who does not take an interest in colts, but does in steers, had better raise steers. The price a horse-raiser should receive for good draft colts at three years of age, or a few months older, should average \$250. Cost of production, \$194.22; profit, \$55.78.

Many other foods may be employed than those named, but the cost will be almost the same, and for the bulk of the feed nothing is better for colts and horses than mixed clover and timothy hay and oats, all harvested in prime condition. Horsebreeders should endeavor to prime condition. Horsebreeders of high class, and the misfits will supply all the general-purpose horses demanded, they being a class without a generally-accepted definition. Many not well-informed horse-owners and talkers claim what they have as general-purpose, regardless of form and action. General-purpose horses are always cheap on the market, and should not be aimed at by breeders, as it takes as much food to produce a pound of inferior as of superior horse. As to the care of colts vs. steers, there is not much difference. To produce good ones of either class, intelligent attention is necessary, and, value considered, the colt does not require any more room than does the steer.

J. Standish, V. S. Walkerton, Ont.

Libby's

Food Products

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Cooked Corned Beef and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen, all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure wholesome, delicious and ready to serve at meal time. Saves work and worry in summer.

Other Libby "Heathful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

Poorless Dried Beef
Vienna Sausage
Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans
Ochow Chow
Mixed Pickles

"Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby brand".

Write for free Booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat".

Insist on Libby's at your grocers.
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The railways reported 90 carloads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday's receipts, consisting of 1479 cattle, 1046 hogs, 1389 sheep and lambs, 302 calves, and 2 horses.

The quality of cattle was much the same as has been coming, that is, some good to choice, and many common and medium. There were more of the eastern, which are to say the least an ill-bred lot, and sold at small prices.

Good cattle were readily picked up, but the common inferior were slow sale.

Exporters—Geo. Rowntree bought about 5 carloads of medium exporters, at \$2.50 to \$5.70 per cwt.; bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 and \$4.75. H. P. Kennedy sold 2 export steers at \$5.95.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought 290 cattle, butchers at \$4.10 to \$5.95; cows and bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—There was a fair delivery of milkers and springers, which sold at a little better prices. Prices were quoted from \$30 to \$55 and 2 extra quality cows brought \$65 during the week.

Stockers and Feeders—Best steers, \$50 to \$55 lbs. each, at \$3.60 to \$3.90; best steers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.60 per cwt.

Veal Calves—Veal calves sold at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few new milk fed at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes were quoted easier at \$3.50 to \$4; rams, at \$2.50 per cwt.; and lambs a little firmer at \$2.25 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices for hogs, to-day were unchanged at \$8.10 to \$8.15, fed and watered, and \$7.85 to \$7.90 f.o.b. cars at country points.

Mr. Harris reports market weak with prospects of a drop in prices of 25c for the coming week.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was little grain received to-day on the street, and prices generally nominal. Oats lower, a load selling at 54c a bushel.

Hay is unchanged, with sales of about 25 loads at \$18 to \$20 a ton for old and at \$14 to \$16 for new. Straw is nominal at \$13.50 to \$14 a ton for bundled.

Dressed hogs are steady at \$11.25 for heavy and at \$11.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, old, bush

Do, goose, bush

Do, new, fall

Oats, bush

Barley, bush

Rye, bush

Peas, bush

Hay, old, per ton

Do, new

Straw, per ton

Dressed hogs

Butter, dairy

Do, inferior

Eggs, dozen

Chickens, spring, lb

Do, yearlings, lb

Ducks, lb

Fowl, lb

Celery, per dozen

Potatoes, new, bushel

Onions, bag

Beef, hindquarters

Do, forequarters

Do, choice, carcass

Do, medium, carcass

Mutton, per cwt.

Veal, prime, per cwt.

Lamb, per cwt.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market was fairly active to-day, with receipts liberal. Quotations are as follows:

Currents, red, basket

Do, black

Grapes, bkt.

Cherries, eating, bkt.

Do, cooking

Raspberries, box

Blueberries, basket

Blackberries, quart

Lawson, quart

Oranges, Val.

Lemons, Verdell.

Peaches, Can., basket

Do, Cal., box

Plums, Cal., box

Do, Can., basket

Pears, Cal., case

Apples, basket

Watermelons

Cabbage, case

Tomatoes, Can., bkt.

Do, Am., bbl.

Cantaloupes, case

Cucumbers, bkt.

Wholesale lines are moving freely both for fall and for spring lines of summer goods. During the cool weather recently the latter fell off slightly but it has picked up again with the return of hot days.

Wholesale—There continues a brisk wholesale trade moving in all lines and prospects for a big fall trade continue to improve.

Vancouver and Victoria—Reports say trade all along the coast is generally steady.

Quebec—Wholesalers report little change during the week from the preceding one and do not anticipate an improvement until the season is more advanced.

Hamilton—All branches of trade report a steady movement here. The retail trade in summer goods is active. Wholesalers report some sorting demand and they are much more than satisfied with the outlook for fall business. Manufacturers are busy on fall and winter orders. Trade in the surrounding country is fair. Collections are generally good.

Ottawa—There has been some improvement in general conditions here during the week.

BILL OF LADING.

HAS BEEN FINALLY APPROVED BY RAILWAY BOARD.

Under Its Conditions the Railway Company Becomes Responsible for Shipments, and Has to Prove Innocence Where Negligence is Charged.

Toronto despatch: It was officially announced yesterday that the new bill of lading proposed by the Canadian Railway Commissioners for Canada had been finally approved of the two forms of the new bill of lading, to go into effect on Oct. 1, the text of which was agreed upon some months ago by a committee representative of the various manufacturing and railroad and shipping interests of the country. The work of this committee was throughout of a very harmonious nature. All parties apparently had been working for a shipping bill which would meet with the approval of both the railway companies and the shippers. Many conferences were held, and the final draft, which was forwarded to Ottawa for approval, is considered one of the best for all parties.

The new bill is very simple, and contains only eleven sections as compared with the old one's twenty-one. It imposes additional obligations upon the railway companies as carriers, making them responsible for negligence in transport or delivery, and also makes the initial carrier responsible for a consignment of goods to destination, even though it has to pass over other railway lines in Canada. It makes the initial company responsible also for shipments of goods which are handled by American or other roads with which there is a joint tariff arrangement.

According to the shippers this is a great gain to them. The old bill, they said, was made by the carriers for the carriers, while the new bill is one which, broadly speaking, has been devised by the carriers for the shippers. A shipping authority illustrated this important point yesterday by pointing out that under the old bill the railway company, in answering to any charge of negligence on its part, could simply say that it had done its duty, the shipper being responsible under the new bill the railway company has to prove that the loss was through no fault of it or its agents.

This bill comes into force because of a suggestion made by Chairman Mabey over a year ago that shippers and carriers should get together and come to some agreement on the matter. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, one body representing the shippers, took up the matter and brought it before the various Boards of Trade, the Bankers' Association, shipping and railway companies, with the satisfactory result recorded above.

PLUCKY RESCUE.

America's Grace Darling Saves Five More Lives.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.—Five girls who had gone out in the harbor for a moonlight row, but whose boat had later capsized by a sudden squall, were saved from drowning last night through the pluck and daring of Ida Lewis, aged 68 years, the woman keeper of the Luna Rock lighthouse.

From her eyrie in the rocks, just off the harbor, the heroine, who has been called "The Grace Darling of America," saw the boat overturn, and jumping into her boat rowed with strong steady strokes to the scene of danger, and one after another hauled the unfortunate girls aboard. This makes twenty-three persons saved from watery graves by this remarkable woman, who for the last thirty years has kept burning the light of Luna Rock, having succeeded her father, Captain Hosea Wilson.

The American Congress and foreign societies have decorated her with medals. All Newport honored her when she celebrated her golden anniversary as occupant of the lighthouse.

AWARD CONTRACTS.

Hydro-Electric Transformer Stations to be Built.

Toronto despatch: Contracts for the immediate construction of the Toronto and London transformer stations in connection with the Provincial transmission line were let by the Hydro-Electric Commission yesterday. The contracts were, in each case, awarded to the lowest tenderers. The construction of the Toronto station will be done by Messrs. Witshall & Son, Toronto, for \$36,500. The London station will be built by Messrs. Hyett Bros., London, for \$23,500. The contracts for those at Woodstock, Paris, Berlin, Stratford, St. Mary's, Preston, St. Thomas and Guelph will be let next week.

The construction of the stations at Dundas and Niagara is already proceeding," said Hon. Mr. Beck when interviewed, "and it is anticipated that they will be completed by December. The towers and telephone lines on the right-of-way of the transmission line are being rapidly put up. Two construction gangs are now working on the erection of towers and a third will be added next week, when it is expected that it will be possible to erect fifteen towers per day."