

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON V.—AUGUST 1, 1908.

Close of Paul's Second Missionary Journey.—Acts 18: 1-22. Print 18: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1, 2). 1. After these things—After the events at Athens described in our last lesson. Departed—Paul's stay in Athens was short, and he never returned to the city. Intellectual Greece had scornfully rejected the gospel message and henceforth the apostle visited more fruitful fields. Came to Corinth—About forty miles southwest of Athens. Here he labored alone for some time before his co-workers arrived. Corinth was the seat of commerce in southern Greece, and at this time was the political capital and the residence of the Roman pro-consul. It was situated on the isthmus which connects the two portions of Greece. It was the wealthiest and wickedest city of all Greece, and was the seat of every kind of licentiousness and excess. Vice and profligacy abounded, and much of this wickedness and debauchery was carried on under cover of their religious rites. And yet in this wicked city Paul had a good revival and established a Christian church.

2. Aquila. . . Priscilla.—"Most devoted friends of Paul, persons of culture and piety (v. 26). They are always mentioned together. From this we conclude that they furnish a happy example of harmony and sympathy in Christian life. Priscilla was one of those brave, earnest women called into action by the work and teaching of Christ and his chosen friends; one of the pioneers of that devoted band of women-workers who have, for 1,800 years, done such splendid work for the Lord in all climes and among all peoples." Pontus—Aquila's native country. It was a small province in the north-eastern part of Asia Minor. Come from Italy—Aquila frequently changed his place of abode, either on account of his business interests or that he might accomplish more in the Lord's work. In this instance, however, the change was made on account of the emperor's decree, which did not remain long in force, for not long after this we find Aquila again in Rome (Rom. 16: 3); and many Jews resided there when Paul arrived. Claudius—The fourth Roman emperor. This was the twelfth year of his reign. Jews to depart—The Jews were very numerous at Rome, and inhabited a separate district of the city on the banks of the Tiber. They were often very troublesome, and were several times banished from the city.—Hog.

II. Paul's method of work (vs. 3, 4). 3. Same craft—Paul's first concern when he entered Corinth was to find a home for himself and then to seek employment. "Who could dream that this travel-stained man, going from one tent-maker's door to another, seeking for work, was carrying the future of the world beneath his robe?"—Stalker. Wrought—Paul labored for his own sustenance (1 Thess. 2: 9), as well as in support in Ephesus (Acts 20: 34) and Thessalonica (1 Thess. 2: 25). Tent-makers—"Manufacturers of tents made from hair of native goats." 4. Reasoned. . . persuaded—From the scriptures, and the personal testimonies of eyewitnesses, Paul showed that Jesus was the Messiah, and that the gospel was true. The gospel appeals to the intelligence of candid people.

III. The arrival of reinforcements (v. 5). 5. Were come—Silas and Timothy arrived together from Macedonia; Timothy from Thessalonica and Silas from Berea. Pressed in the spirit—"Constrained by the word." R. V. That Paul had been somewhat pressed, or depressed, in spirit before the arrival of his helpers seems evident. In his letter to the Thessalonians, written at this time, he speaks of his "affliction and distress" (1 Thess. 3: 7); and in 2 Cor. 11: 9 he speaks of being in want. Then his small success at Athens and the uncertainty with respect to the churches in Macedonia doubtless weighed heavily upon him. But when Silas and Timothy arrived Paul was encouraged. He now learned that the churches he had formed were standing fast in the faith. This led Paul to write his first epistle to the Thessalonians and soon after a second letter. Paul was relieved from labor by the support brought from Macedonia and consequently felt the inward conviction that he should give more time to the preaching of the gospel. He was "constrained by the word" and entered upon his work with new zeal and earnestness. Testified to the Jews—He kept back nothing, but unfolded the whole truth concerning Jesus.

IV. Paul turns to the Gentiles (vs. 6-11). 6. Opposed themselves—The word implies very strong opposition, as of force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.—Cam. Bib. The more than usually violent opposition of the Jews was no doubt stirred up by the intense earnestness of Paul in his work, after the arrival of Silas and Timothy, when he was "pressed and constrained by the word."—Schaff. Blasphemed—Spoke falsely and in a profane manner. Shook his raiment—Indicating by this that no further union existed between them; that their rebellion separated them, rendering it useless for Paul to make any further effort in leading them to Christ; that he would allow nothing that remained with them to cling to him. Your blood—The consequences of your guilt rest with yourselves. I am free from responsibility, although you perish (chap. 20: 26, 27; Ezek. 33: 6). I will go—When argument and appeal brought no candid thought, but only opposition and blasphemy, Paul said sadly to the Jews in Corinth: "I will trouble you no more." Unto the Gentiles—In Corinth. He afterwards preached to the Jews in other places.

7. A certain man's house—Used for teaching and worship. For his own lodging he still remained with Aquila and Priscilla.—Cam. Bib. Worshipped God—A proselyte, not a Jew by birth. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus. Joined. . . the synagogue—"A standing protest to the unbelief of the Jews. It would draw in

many who would be coming to the synagogue. The owner was a Gentile, and would win the attendance of the Gentiles." 8. Crispus—Paul's first convert was the ruler of the synagogue he had left. His decision made the course of others equally decided. Chief ruler—A man of learning and high character. His conversion took him out of office in the Jewish church. All his house—The first recorded instance of the conversion of an entire Jewish family. Many, etc.—The power of the Gospel was able to reach the idolatrous and licentious Corinthians. 9. Then spake the Lord—It is likely that Paul was at this time much distressed by the violent opposition of the Jews, and probably his life was in danger; and he might have been entertaining serious thoughts of ceasing to preach, or of leaving Corinth. To prevent this, and comfort him, God was pleased to give him this vision.—Clarke. 10. Not afraid—Isolation from his own people, physical weakness, and the slowness of the people to believe, besides the danger of sudden persecution or death, made Paul question the wisdom of further effort in Corinth, since in other places he had withdrawn when opposition came. Fear operates against faith, and God forbade it. Hold not thy peace—"His temptation was to fall back, when words seemed fruitless, into the safety of silence. The subtle power of Satan is shown in this temptation. Let nothing stop thy testimony"—Lamoy. 10. With thee—To sustain thee in trial, to give utterance in the Spirit, to give point and edge to thy words, to protect thee from hostile enemies, and to make thee victor in every conflict. Though men oppose and leave thee, I will not. Thus the assurance came in the hour of necessity. No man shall hurt thee—No man shall oppose or condemn thee. He was not to meet death at that place. He should be attacked and brought to the judgment-seat (v. 12), but no violence should crush him. Much people—Only a few were converted at that time, but many would receive the truth and be saved. 11. He continued—Paul's fear, or despondency, was not to rebellion. To know God's will was to do it. He feared not trials so much as a failure to follow with guiding hand. A word of command with a promise of help was sufficient. In vs. 12-17 we have the account of an assault upon Paul which utterly failed of its purpose.

V. Paul's return to Antioch (vs. 18-22). Paul finally began his homeward journey. He went not to Cenchrea, the seaport of Corinth, nine miles to the southeast, and took ship for Ephesus. He took with him Aquila and Priscilla. The apostle did not tarry long at Ephesus, but promised to visit them again. Aquila and his wife remained at Ephesus and accomplished some good results before Paul's return. From Ephesus Paul sailed to Caesarea and then proceeded overland to Jerusalem. His stay here was short. This was the fourth time he had visited the city since his conversion. He saluted the church and hurried on to Antioch. This city, the starting point of all of Paul's missionary journeys, was his home; that is, if he could be said to have a home. The object of this visit was to report his work to the churches and to refresh his own soul by communion with the saints. Experience has shown that it is advantageous for missionaries to occasionally return home.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Opposition and Encouragement.

I. Journeying. "Paul . . . came to Corinth" (v. 1). Paul went alone, a total stranger, to the great, wicked city of Corinth, without money, friends or influence. The streets were thronged. The throngs were full. Trade and pleasure occupied and intoxicated the people and none thought or cared for the ambassador of heaven with his loving heart and wonderful message. He had no letters of introduction. If he should have any place or power in that visit God must win it for him. He had no money, so the first thing to do was to get employment, and he went in search of it, and "found" Aquila and Priscilla (v. 2).

II. Persecuted. "Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome" (v. 2). The presence of God turns every curse into a blessing (Deut. 23: 5); every sorrow into a joy (John 16: 20). The decree of a Roman emperor banished Aquila and Priscilla from home and forced them to a strange city. It was love paving the way for them to become co-laborers with the great apostle in the great work of preaching the gospel, the heavenly Father giving them the precious privilege of providing a home and an occupation for his loved apostle. The holy friendship, born in the workshop at Corinth, continued unbroken to the last hour of Paul's life. Paul taught them and they in turn instructed others (18: 24-28). What Paul wrote from Rome of others was also true in the spirit of that faithful man and his wife. "The things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel" (Phil. 1: 12-14).

III. Working. "He abode with them, and wrought, for . . . they were tent-makers" (v. 3). It was not pride of personal independence which kept Paul from receiving the ministerial support from the feeble, partially instructed churches, which he so earnestly insisted upon in his letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 9: 7-11). He wrought with his hands. The gospel is a great gift (John 3: 16). It asks men to believe and receive, to trust and test. It was well that the highest apostle of grace should give in his meanness, as God does in his infinity. An evangelist or minister imitates Paul in his self-denying labor for the gospel: 1. When he will work with his hands, rather than beg, borrow or go in debt. Paul was a tent-maker, not a tent merchant. 2. When he cares more for souls than for salary.

IV. Cheered. "Then spake the Lord—Be not afraid" (v. 9). Paul may have been tempted to doubt whether his call into Macedonia had been from the Lord after all, for he had been imprisoned and beaten at Philippi (Acts 16: 23, 24); driven by persecution from Thessalonica and Berea (17: 9, 10); mocked and unsuccessful at Athens (17: 32-34); compelled to leave the synagogue here at Corinth (v. 6). It had been one long siege of trial from the first, and even his own nerve gave way and his courage tottered. He had come to them "in weakness and in fear, and in much trembling" (1 Cor. 2: 3). The persecution was bitter, and Paul was "afraid." Then the Lord came in the night by a vision.

V. Teaching. "Teaching the word (v.



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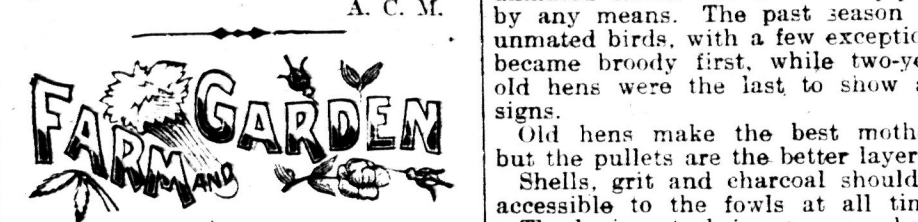
SHOE POLISH

shines instantly at the first rub or two of the brush or cloth.

Will not rub off. Is waterproof. Softens and preserves the leather. No substitute even half as good.

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11). Preaching is for the conversion of sinners; teaching is for the upbuilding and edification of the church. The message to the unsaved differs from the one to the saved, but they should both be from "the word." Thirty-three times in Acts is "the word" mentioned in connection with preaching and teaching. "They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word" (8: 4).



FARM GARDEN

THE SILO AND THE CORN CRIB.

On many farms, when the silo comes in, the corn crib goes out. Drilling in seed at the rate of half a bushel per acre, takes the place of hill planting in check rows. With early corn, grown in hills or drills, rigidly tilled, and properly cultivated, well-aired stalks will enrich the soil content. Ideal silage is supposed to combine the high nutritive value with succulence. But we are not so sure that we can afford, without losing more than variety in diet, to discard roots and corn in the ear. Once a man gets the silo habit, he does seem to grow averse to dry-curing fodder, and husking corn, and caring for both. The labor problem worries him, and after the grain harvest he appears to become busier than before: so the surplus corn remaining after the silo is filled is slashed down, shocked up, and all fed to the cattle unshooked. But then, after all, for feeding hogs, horses, cattle and poultry, what better adjunct have we than a long, airy crib, packed with well-hardened ears of corn? It has made savings-bank deposits grow, and helped to pay for countless farms. Canadian farmers who throw a few ears of corn in the feed box, with about half or two-thirds the usual quantity of oats, generally have sleek-looking horses, that stand a heavy day's work without flinching. And there is reason for it. The Ohio Experiment Station made a comparative study of the value of oats and corn for work horses, and the conclusions of the investigation, given elsewhere, are worth study, and suggest the question, Is it not worth while to continue or revive the corn crib in silo districts? What say our readers: (1) What has been their experience in feeding corn to horses? (2) What is to be said about good silage as a horse food? (3) Is it not practicable to utilize the corn crib and the silo on the same farm?—Farmers' Advocate.

HOGGING DOWN CORN.

Turning hogs into the corn field, to pull down the stalks and fatten on the ears, is a method practiced not infrequently in the corn-belt States, where the crop is grown for grain, the stalks being little thought of. We understand it is occasionally resorted to in Essex County, but were surprised, the other day, to run across a farmer in Middlesex who had the stalks of his corn fed to his hogs. Charles Fitzgerald, of East Middlesex, having more corn last year than was needed to fill his silo, fattened his hogs on the balance. His silo, by the way, is 14 x 30-foot stave structure, built nine years ago, and still keeps the corn fairly well. He grows early-maturing varieties of hill corn to fill it, having, last year, Longfellow, Compton's Early, and White Cap Dent. This year, about a bushel and a half of King Philip was planted. About 15 acres of corn was put into the silo last fall, leaving about four acres for the hogs. This was a well-earned crop, which would probably have husked 100 bushels or more to the acre. The method adopted was to go through and pull off the ears, throwing them on the ground, and hauling the stalks off to feed the cows. Part of the corn, however, was left standing for the hogs to pull down. Twenty-seven or twenty-eight shots, averaging about a hundred pounds apiece, were turned in, and left there till marketed, at about 200 pounds weight. A little peas and chaff was also fed. Accounts were not kept, but, from a calculation suggested by his interviewer, Mr. Fitzgerald figured roughly that a probable 2,700 or 2,800 pounds of live-weight increase, figured at the selling price of 6 cents per pound, realized in the neighborhood of \$160 from the four acres of corn. Against this should be set the chaff and peas fed, but, on the other hand, the stalks drawn off should be credited, leaving \$40 an acre as an estimate of the value of the crop marketed as pork. The labor is a small item, and would be more than balanced by the manure. "The Farmers' Advocate" would like to hear from others who have tried this method, viz.

POULTRY POINTS.

An old-time theory said that hens without the attention of a male would lay just as well, but not be so apt to become broody, as those mated. Our records show they will lay as well, but unmated flocks are not broody-proof by any means. The past season our unmated birds, with a few exceptions, became broody first, while two-year-old hens were the last to show any signs.

Old hens make the best mothers, but the pullets are the better layers. Shells, grit and charcoal should be accessible to the fowls at all times. The laying stock in one coop should all be of the same age. Hens and pullets do not mix well together.

To gain knowledge of chicken growing we must read and profit by the experience of others. One cannot learn it all in one year. Plain, common-sense business management is the way to make money in raising poultry. Don't attempt too much at the outset. Increase the flock as you grow in knowledge. In buying beef scrap be sure to buy only the best grade. A cheap beef scrap is a very expensive purchase in the end. Better to pay \$4.00 a hundred than \$2.00.

It is better to have the brooder hover a little too warm than to let the heat get down. If too warm, the chicks will stick their heads out; if too cold they will crowd.

Eggs for hatching should be kept on racks in a cool place and turned half round three times a week until ready to place under the hen.

The people who get the most eggs are not the ones who are all the time counting their steps and consulting their watches. Successful poultry raising and egg production go hand in hand with good care and shelter.

If the poultry business is worth doing at all, it is worth doing right. The mongrel is a thing of the past in profitable poultry culture.

Give the hen a clean and comfortable house, wholesome food and pure water, and she is a money-maker for farmers.

A FACTORY PATRON'S THRIFTY CALVES.

How to raise good calves, is one of the most difficult problems the cheese factory patron has to solve. The pot-bellied runts commonly produced by a diet of grass and sour whey, with such contributory favors as hot sun and flies, are almost enough to discourage a stockman from patronizing a cheese factory, and drive him the length of adding butter-making to the duties of his hard-working wife. Where the whey is pasteurized and the tanks kept clean, so that each day's whey is pumped into the patrons' cans sweet, and containing its due residuum of fat, it makes fairly good feed for calves that have got a good start on milk. Sour, putrid whey, as too often delivered, should not be fed to young calves at all.

The temptation to send every pound of milk to the factory should be resisted. Whole milk may be expensive calf food, if the youngsters are given all they want, but if calves are to be raised at all, a little milk fed to them will realize better returns than if sent to the factory. It means the difference between thrift and stunting, which is usually the difference between profit and loss.—Farmers' Advocate.

WAGER WALK.

Australian Veteran of Boer War Around the World.

New York, July 26.—H. A. Greenlee, a veteran of the Boer war, who says he is the sole survivor of a party of four young Australians who set out from New South Wales on June 1, 1905, to compete for a purse of \$75,000 in a five-year walk around the world, arrived at the City Hall last night. Thus far, he says, he has completed 33,000 miles of his devious journey, having averaged nearly 25 miles a day since leaving Australia. Of his three companions two were killed by savages in Africa and the third died of fever in Colombia.

The purse which Greenlee expects to take possession of next summer was raised, he says, by public subscription, and the four contestants came from the four States of Australia. They started without money and worked their way from country to country.

It takes a pretty good singer to be able to sing the praises of a rival in

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways report 98 car loads of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,127 cattle, 1,422 hogs, 2,223 sheep and lambs, 276 calves and 2 horses.

The quality of fat cattle was common to medium, with several lots and loads of good.

Good cattle sold readily, and there was a fair trade, but common grassers sold at low prices.

Exporters—Very few export cattle were on sale. We heard of one medium load that sold at \$5.20 per cwt. Bulls sold at lower prices. T. Connor bought one load, 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, at \$3.50 to \$4.75.

Butchers—Geo. Reintree bought 300 hutchers for the Harris Abattoir Co. at \$4 to \$5.15 for steers and heifers, and a few choice picked (cattle up to \$5.35; cows at \$2.50 to \$4.50).

Stocks and Feeders—Feeders, 950 to 1,050 pounds each, at \$3.85 to \$4.25; feeders, 800 to 900 pounds, of good quality, \$3.50 to \$3.90; good stockers, 500 to 700 pounds each, at \$3.25 to \$3.50; common eastern stockers, although few on sale, are not worth more than \$2.25 to \$2.60 per cwt.

Millers and Springers—Prices ranged from \$20 to \$50, and we only heard of one cow all week that sold at \$60, and very few bring \$50.

Veal Calves—Receipts fairly large, with the dull trade of the season. Prices easy at \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs came forward in large numbers, the result being easier prices, which will go still lower. Lambs sold from 61.2 to 71.2c per pound.

Hogs—Receipts from all sources by rail were 1,422. The market for them was the strongest of the season. H. P. Kennedy reports buying 1,500 this week, at \$8 f.o.b. cars at country points; \$8.25 to \$8.35 f.a.d. and watered, and \$8.50 to \$8.65 f.o.b. cars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Offerings of grain were small to-day, being confined to 300 bushels of oats, which sold at 62c per bushel.

Hay quiet and steady, with sales of 17 loads at \$16 to \$18 a ton for old, and at \$11 to \$12 for new. Straw is nominal at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$11 for heavy, and at \$11.25 to \$11.50 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.20
Do., goose, bush	1.15	0.90
Oats, bush	0.61	0.60
Barley, bush	0.64	0.60
Rye, bush	0.75	0.00
Peas, bush, per ton	0.95	0.97
Do., new, per ton	16.00	18.00
Do., old, per ton	11.00	12.00
Straw, per ton	13.00	13.50
Dressed hogs	11.00	11.50
Butter, dairy	0.21	0.24
Do., inferior	0.18	0.20
Eggs, dozen	0.23	0.25
Chickens, spring, lb	0.18	0.21
Do., yearlings, lb	0.12	0.12
Fowl, lb	0.12	0.12
Celery, per dozen	0.50	0.75
Potatoes, per bag	0.75	0.85
Onions, per bag	1.65	1.75
Beef, hindquarters	9.00	10.50
Do., forequarters	5.00	6.50
Do., choice, carcass	8.00	8.50
Do., medium, carcass	6.50	7.00
Mutton, per cwt	9.00	10.00
Veal, prime, per cwt	9.00	10.00
Lamb, yearling, per cwt	12.00	13.00
Spring lamb	15.00	0.00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts of fruit were only moderate to-day, and prices show few changes. Quotations are as follows: Bananas, per bunch . . . \$1.50 \$2.00 Currants, red, basket . . . 0.60 0.75 Gooseberries, basket . . . 0.75 1.00 Cherries, eating, bkt. . . . 0.60 0.75 Do., cooking 0.09 0.11 Raspberries, box 1.00 1.25 Blackberries, quart 0.10 0.00 Oranges, Val. 3.25 3.65 Lemons, Verdelli 5.00 5.50 Pineapples, crate 3.00 3.25 Peaches, Cal. box 1.50 1.75 Plums, Cal. box 1.75 2.00 Pears, Cal. 3.25 3.50 Appriots, box 1.75 0.00 Watermelons 0.30 0.35 Cabbage, dozen 0.30 0.40 Tomatoes, Can. bush 3.00 3.50 Onions, Bermuda, crate 1.00 0.00 Potatoes, new, bbl. 3.00 3.25 Cantaloupes, crate 4.00 5.00

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots, 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat—July \$1.30 7-8, October \$1.06 5-8, December \$1.04 1-2.

Oats—July 53c, October 30 1-4c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston, Ont.—There were 1,612 boxes registered on the Frontenac board to-day. Sales were at 11 3-16, 11 1-2 to 11 3-8c, the board being well cleaned up. Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 3,000 cheese; sales, 1,200 at 11 3-8c, 400 at 11 7-16c; balance refused 11 5-16 and 11 3-8c.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 3,600 2-boxes were registered, 930 white, balance colored; 11 1-4c for white and 11 3-8c for colored offered on board, but none sold.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are firm, at 12 to 13c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1-2 to 10c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal: General trade holds a steady tone, although there is a noticeable tendency in some lines towards the usual mid-summer lull. Prospects for the fall continue good. Rain during the week has much brightened the crop outlook, although it was rather late for the hay. Produce is coming forward well and prices hold steady to firm. General collections show some improvement.

Toronto: General business is moving satisfactorily. Holidays are responsible

for some slackening, but there is still a good sorting trade in most seasonable lines. The outlook for fall business looks very cheerful. Good rains have considerably helped the grain crops and reports from Ontario and particularly the West are optimistic. In dry goods there are good orders coming in for fall and winter lines. In many cases, orders are large, as retailers are anxious to forestall further price advances. In most other lines retailers seem inclined to lay in fairly good stocks in preparation for an active fall trade.

Winnipeg reports say a good volume of business is moving in all branches of trade. Crop reports continue to grow more cheerful, and the general tone regarding fall prospects is one of pronounced optimism.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there continues a good tone to general trade all along the coast.

Quebec: The trade situation remains unchanged. Orders to hand are more of a sorting up nature.

Hamilton: Business at retail in summer lines of dry goods, clothing, etc., continues good, and sorting orders are coming in notwithstanding the lateness of the season. In other lines of goods trade is fairly good and few complaints are heard on the matter of collections. Local factories are busily engaged. In one or two instances manufacturers have been unable to close down for a fortnight as they usually do, owing to the rush of business. Crop reports from the surrounding country continue very cheerful, and the outlook for fall trade is good.

London: The volume of trade moving is of excellent proportions.

Ottawa: Conditions have changed but little during the week.

CANADIAN PEAT.

Interesting Report on Deposits Issued by Department of Mines.

The importance of the peat fuel industry to the central portion of Canada, where coal fuel is non-existent and its importation so comparatively costly, requires no demonstration.

The mines branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, issued a year ago a report on "Peat and Lignite, Their Manufacture and Uses in Europe," with the object of giving to Canadians as complete a review as possible of this industry in those countries in which it has been most successfully carried on.

This report is now followed by a bulletin entitled "The Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada During the season of 1908-09," by Erik Nyström, M. E. peat expert.

This bulletin comprises twenty-five pages of text, and includes six large scale maps of the following peat bogs:

1. Mer Bleue, near Ottawa.
2. The Alfred peat bog, about forty miles from Ottawa.
3. The Welland peat bog, about six miles north of Welland.
4. The Newington bog, on the New York & Ottawa Railway, and about forty miles from Ottawa.
5. The Perth bog, a mile and a half from Perth.
6. The Victoria road bog, about a mile from Victoria road station on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The bulletin contains a descriptive report of each bog, showing the location, area and structure, and giving an estimate of the available supply of peat fuel with records of analyses, calorific values, etc., and should be of particular interest to those engaged in or connected with the development of Canadian peat resources.

A fuel testing plant is now being erected at Ottawa, in which the value of peat for the production of power gas will be demonstrated, and the department proposes to carry on a very thorough investigation of this subject.

Copies of the above bulletin and report on peat may be had on application to Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines, Ottawa.

HEADING EAST.

Grand Trunk Pacific Pushing the Work Along.

Vancouver, B. C., July 26.—The first shipment of ties from Moresby Island for the mountain section of the G. T. P. has arrived at Prince Rupert. To accommodate the immense quantity of construction material unloaded at the harbor, as well as a shipload of steel rails now on its way around the Horn, a second wharf will be built by the company. This news is confirmed by G. A. McNicoll, the purchasing agent, who has returned to the northern point. Mr. McNicoll found in the trip that covered over fifty miles of the grade out of Rupert, that rapid progress was being made in the construction work. There is no doubt about the track-laying being commenced by October 1.

BOY MAY DIE.

London Lad Overworked in Michigan Prison.

London, Ont., July 26.—Considerable feeling has been caused here by reports that Allan Jacklin, young London boy, who was sentenced to two years in Ionia Prison, Michigan, will die if not released soon, as a result of being over