

Sunday School.

LESSON 11.—OCTOBER 10, 1909.

Paul a Prisoner.—The Plot.—Acts 22: 23-35. Acts 23: 11-24.

Commentary.—I. Paul before the council (22:23-27:10). The day following Paul's arrest the chief captain took him before the Sanhedrin in order to ascertain the nature of the charge against him. The scenes enacted here were very exciting. "The sight of the prisoner created such an uproar that he had to hurry him away lest he should be torn in pieces. Strange city and strange people! There was never a nation which produced sons more richly dowered with gifts to make her name immortal; there was never a city whose children clung to her with a more passionate affection; yet, like a mad mother, she tore the very goodliest of them in pieces and dashed them mangled from her breast. Jerusalem was now within a few years of her destruction; here was the last of her inspired and prophetic sons come to visit her for the last time, with boundless love to her in his heart; but she would have murdered him, and only the shields of the Gentiles saved him from her fury."—Stalker.

II. The conspiracy against Paul (vs. 11-15). Lord stood by him—Probably appearing in a vision as at Corinth (chap. 18:9). Paul must have been exhausted by the strain and excitement of the last two days. He was alone in the desolate barracks and knew not what the future had in store for him. But just at the right time the Lord appeared to him and said, "Be of good cheer," at the same time informing him that he must preach the gospel at Rome.

Made an agreement, under a curse.—Literally, placed themselves under an anathema. It was an invocation of God's vengeance upon themselves, if they failed to do the work which they undertook.—Cam. Bib. "But they could be absolved from this vow by the rabbis if they were unable to execute it." Such oaths appear to have been common among the Jews. Josephus tells of a similar conspiracy against the life of Herod into which a party of ten Jews entered with a like failure. 13. more than forty—This large number of desperate men, backed up by the Sanhedrin, the highest council among the Jews, would be likely to succeed in their murderous design, and Paul's life was in great danger. "They may have been prompted to this method of getting rid of the apostle, because they did not have the power of life and death any longer, and were not likely to procure Paul's death at the hands of the Roman authorities, on any accusation connected with a religious question." 14. with a religious question.—It is not doubt the chief priests. The ploters no doubt went to the chief priests and elders who were Sadducees, the party of the priests, and would be glad to see him put to death. We have bound, etc.—Literally, "With a curse have we cursed ourselves." A Hebrew mode of expressing the intensity and earnestness of any action.—Cam. Bib. "How firm they made it, impregnating the heaviest curses upon themselves, their souls, bodies and families, if they did not kill Paul! These men must have believed that Paul was the worst of men, an enemy to God and his generation, when really his character was the reverse of all this. There are no laws of truth and justice so sacred or strong that malice and bigotry will not break through."

15. The council.—The Sanhedrin, the greatest Jewish council. Its meeting place adjoined the temple on the east side. It met daily except on the Sabbath and festival days. "It had authority to interpret the divine law, to decide on the qualifications of priests, and to try those accused of idolatry and false prophecies and heretics." The apostle pronounced the death sentence was taken from it by the Romans, about three years before the crucifixion of Christ. Bring, etc.—Lysias was to be asked to bring Paul down from the tower of Antonia to the place where the Sanhedrin held its meetings. Ready to kill him—They intended to kill him while on the way to the council. And while on the way to the council, and to this plot the highest dignitaries of the church gave assent. Such a course, however, seems to be in perfect accord with the Jewish opinions and practices of those times. Philo, a great Jewish writer, in speaking of the course to be taken toward a Jew who has forsaken the worship of the true God, says that it is "highly proper" to inflict "immediate punishment on such impious apostates," not taking time to carry them before any court or magistracy, and this should be done because of an abhorrence of evil and a love for God.

III. The plot disclosed (vs. 16-22). 16. Paul's sister's son.—This is all that we know of the family of Paul. Nor do we know for what purpose he was at Jerusalem. It is possible that Paul might have a sister residing there; though, as Paul himself had been sent there formerly for his education, it seems more probable that this young man was sent there for the same purpose.—Barnes. Heard.—The secret of the plot had too many keepers to be well kept. Into the castle.—Thus it appears that Paul's friends had free access to him.

17. Paul called.—He had received Christ's own promise of protection (v. 11), but he did not on that account neglect to avail himself of the ordinary means of protecting himself. God's promise encouraged him to put forth his own exertions for his security. Young man—We do not know whether this youth was a Christian or a Jew, nor do we know the means by which he discovered the plot, it is enough for us that God was pleased on this occasion to employ a lad as the guardian angel of the apostle.—Lange. 18. The prisoner.—A name which Paul afterward often applied to himself.

"In Paul's sister's son we see: 1. Intelligence. He walked not through the world or the city of Jerusalem dreaming but kept his eyes and ears open, and picked up the plot which had been formed against his uncle. 2. Affection. On what footing religiously he stood with his uncle cannot be told; yet in the sudden peril which confronted his mother's brother he made a bold stroke for his rescue. 3. Promptitude. Had he delayed in making known his discovery, his uncle's life might have been lost. 4. Courage. Had he been timid he would have shrunk from the difficulties in the

way. 5. Discretion. He kept the secret to himself and revealed to no one the communication he had made to the Governor." IV. The journey to Caesarea (vs. 23-35). 23. He called.—The chief captain took immediate steps to get Paul out of Jerusalem so this infamous plot could not be carried out. Caesarea.—The Roman capital. Third hour.—Nine o'clock. 24. Bring him safe.—"This was probably the largest body guard Paul ever had." They were to go with the greatest despatch to Felix, the Governor at Caesarea. The letter Lysias sent shows us that he was favorably impressed with his prisoner. Paul probably reached Caesarea by the next evening. He had left Jerusalem never to return. That infamous city was still rejecting those that were sent unto them and fast rushing on to its own destruction—the most terrible destruction the world has ever seen. It was wise for Lysias to send Paul to Caesarea, for there he would be safer than at Jerusalem and it would be easier to give him a fair trial. Paul was not confined in any ordinary prison, but resided in the palace of Felix. Thus the apostle remained for two years.

Questions.—Give a brief review of the last lesson. How was Paul benefited from being a Roman citizen? Why did the Lord appear to Paul? What did he tell Paul? What plot was made against Paul? Who made this plot? Who gave information concerning it? What did the chief captain do? Where was Caesarea? Why was he sent Paul there? PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. Paul Held a Prisoner.

I. Preparation for trial. "The Lord said, Be of good cheer, Paul" (v. 11). Paul here had an experience of what John afterward wrote, "Him that loved us, behold, he cometh with clouds" (Rev. 1: 7). In our every trial God is with us as really as He was with Paul. His word is our preparation for our comfort in the trial. "The prayer of Paul offered in the temple, the most holy sanctuary to him, as a Jew, was honored of the Lord by being answered with a manifestation of His presence. All true prayer is answered, and God answers to especially delight in supplication offered in places dedicated to His name."

Do You Realise the Danger of a POISONED FINGER?

DEATH OFTEN LURKS IN A CUT.

YOU see this danger illustrated in the case of Mr. W. C. Edwards, a well-known Friendly Society leader, of Peter Street, Toronto. He cut one of his fingers with a piece of glass, and instead of applying Zam-Buk to prevent blood poisoning and to heal it, he neglected the cut, and blood poisoning followed. He says:—"The blood-poison from the finger spread up my hand and arm and caused me terrible agony. After two months' treatment the doctor said there was no cure, and amputation would have to take place if I intended to save my arm. I left that doctor and consulted another. After a few weeks' treatment, he also told me that operation would be necessary. He said the bone had become diseased and the finger would have to be opened so that the bone could be scraped. I went away to consider when I would have the operation performed and met a friend who advised me to try Zam-Buk. "That night I bathed the wound and put on some Zam-Buk. I got a little sleep for the first time for many nights. In the morning the wound began to bleed instead of the foul discharging as in the past. This was a healthy sign so I went on with the Zam-Buk. Well, to cut a long story short, in a few days I put away the sling, and in a few weeks the finger was healed completely. To-day that finger is as sound as a bell and I owe it to Zam-Buk. I spent over \$20 in doctors fees and when I think how Zam-Buk at such a trifling cost saved me from amputation I am very grateful for the help I can tell you."

Zam-Buk

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, sprains, festering sores, ulcers, scalds, blood-poisoning, eczema, bad leg, diseased ankles, running sores, ringworm, cold-cracks, chapped hands, chilblains, and all other skin diseases and injuries. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25 or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse anything offered "just as good."

THE FARM

THE SHE-GOAT AS A MILKER—CALVES CURED OF SCOURS.

The milch goat, like all goats, can make a living on brushy and hilly land, where most other animals would starve. They are very beneficial to land in cleaning it of weeds, sprouts and brush. They cannot endure low, wet land, but thrive perfectly on rough, hilly land. Those giving milk should be fed on good grass, hay fodder and wheat bran, but no grain of any kind. The cost of maintaining a goat in milk is about five cents a day, and she will give from one to two quarts of milk a day.

A stock man says he has saved several valuable calves that were down with the scours by taking a teaspoonful every minute. He repeated this two or three times a day before feeding, and diminished the feed one-half until the calf got well.

Examine the horse's teeth frequently and find if they are in a good condition for grinding the feed. Many horses lose flesh and are in poor health simply because their teeth are too uneven for proper grinding of the feed. A veterinarian can file them to the proper shape.

The average ewe requires from three to five pounds of salt a year, the variation depending largely upon the amount of natural salts contained in the pastures.

A fruit professor says that the pear came into this world before the apple. To this a wit adds that the professor's theory is, presumably, that the first pair ate the first apple. But going back still further, it is agreed that Eve was a perfect peach, and there was no pair until this peach had come into the world.

The bees should have plenty of water. They consume a great deal, and will travel a long distance to get it. Should there be no running stream or lake of pure water near, it is well to place a pail of fresh water near the apiary every day. Water is used by the bees to dilute the heavy, thick honey left over from winter to make it suitable for the young larvae, and also to make the cell wax pliable.

A cow with her second or third calf is the most desirable of all, and this is undoubtedly the most profitable age to buy them. As milch cow-rearers, they have all their best days in front of them and with sufficient time to pay hand-somely. Young and old cows are very distinct appearance. The former have an unmistakable appearance of fullness of flesh and coat, while the old ones are more or less shrunken. The teeth give an indication of age, and the horns are often looked to as a guide, the young having smooth horns while those of the aged are wrinkled. If cross-breeds are bought, get the best breed the cross has been secured from. Cows with a male or bull type of head are rarely good milkers. The head should be refined, neck thin, forequarters wide, square and robust, with deep, broad thighs.

The Cornell Experiment Station found that two tons of horse manure in an acre placed in five months lost five per cent. in gross weight, 60 per cent. of its nitrogen, 47 per cent. of its phosphorus and 76 per cent. of its potash. The total loss of plant food was 61 per cent.

The Ohio Experiment Station recommends as a treatment for killing peach and plum borers, three pounds of kerosene soap emulsified by boiling in three gallons of carbolineum aversary, which

can be obtained through dealers in market gardeners' and fruit growers' supplies. This can best be mixed by the use of a carbolineum. When the soap solution and carbolineum are thoroughly mixed add four gallons of water and apply with a spray pump, being careful to protect hands and face when using.

It is reported that no evergreen trees have ever been struck by lightning, and some people are advocating the planting of them for protection.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS' LESS-ENED PRODUCTION.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

August records received at Ottawa from members of cow testing associations indicate that in most districts the flow of milk is well up to the average. In some localities there is but a very slight decrease from July yield of milk, so light that the increasing richness shows a trifle higher yield of fat.

In other localities, unfortunately, there is a very marked shrinkage, as much as 120 lbs. and even 180 lbs. of milk per cow less than in July. Many dairy farmers have accordingly vowed that next year will not see them caught without any provision for maintaining the flow, but they have determined to provide some soiling crop, and if possible build a silo, so as to ensure sufficient feed for probable hot spells in July and August. Such men are wise.

Some districts have as high averages as 870 lbs. of milk and 29 lbs. of fat in August. Such wise dairymen had made provision of suitable feed. Others, less provident, had to be content with a yield of 580 lbs. milk and 21 lbs. fat per cow; while here and there the average yield was down to 390 lbs. milk and 16 lbs. fat. Such men might well copy the methods of their brothers farmers who regularly secure the larger yields. Selection of the best cows can be made intelligently when records are kept of each cow.

C. F. W.

NEWS FROM ARCTIC.

Capt. Bernier May Reach Quebec Next Month.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Braithwaite has received a letter from her husband, who is aboard the Canadian Government steamer Arctic. It was brought by Harry Whitney's relief boat, the Jeanie, and was dated Clyde Harbor, Baffin Land, Sept. 6. All on board the Arctic are reported to be in the best of health and spirits. They expect to reach Quebec by the middle of October.

This is the first letter or word of any kind for a year, except Dr. Cook's statement that he received supplies from Capt. Bernier, sent up by his wife, and that Peary's boatman, Murphy, refused to allow Bernier to take either Eskimos or dogs from Etah.

Six of Bernier's crew were Newfoundlanders. Nearly all the rest were French-Canadians. The Arctic left Quebec a year ago last July to assert Canadian sovereignty over the islands of the Far North. In August it reached Etah, the gateway to the North Pole. Capt. Bernier had instructions to visit even more inaccessible places than he did on his former trip.

It is probable Capt. Bernier hoisted the Union Jack at places passed over by Cook on his dash to the Pole.

DRUGGISTS MAD.

Will Close Up Altogether if Made to Close Early at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—That the local druggists will put up a bitter fight against the new early closing laws, which compel all storekeepers to close their places of business on two evenings a week, was shown to-day when the drug men issued an ultimatum to the city council. They declared that if they were not permitted to sell their usual wares on these evenings they would not keep them open for the purpose of dispensing drugs.

All of the local druggists are banded together in this fight, and it is likely the city council will be forced to give in.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The three railways reported receipts of live stock at the city market on Wednesday and Thursday as being 145 carloads, consisting of 2,300 cattle, 2,564 hogs, 2,300 sheep and lambs, 143 calves, and 1 horse.

The bulk of the cattle on sale as fat were of the common to medium class.

Trade was quiet, but steady, the good quality butchers and feeders being readily picked up as there were plenty of buyers for both.

Prices, as a rule, for butchers' cattle were much the same as on Tuesday, as will be seen by the many sales given below.

Exporters.—No sales of export steers were reported, but a few bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60.

Butchers.—Geo. Rowntree, who bought \$20 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co., quoted prices as follows: Steers and heifers, \$4 to \$5.15, with a few prime quality at \$5.40 to \$5.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.10. Over 400 of these cattle were from the Northwest.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.75; best stockers, \$3; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a steady trade for all good quality milkers and springers at prices ranging from \$35 to \$65 each, but not many brought the latter price.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were not large. There was little change in prices, being reported as selling from \$2 to \$7 per cwt., but there are few calves that reach \$7 per cwt., the bulk of fair to good quality sell from \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of 2,300 sold at about steady prices. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.65 or an average of \$5.35 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects sold at \$8.25, fed and watered, and \$8 f. o. b. cars at country points. Dealers quote the market easy, with prospects of still lower quotations.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain were about 800 bushels. Wheat, winter, 200 bushels of fall selling at \$1.00. Barley quiet and firm, 100 bushels selling at 58¢ to 60¢. Oats easy, 500 bushels selling at 42¢ to 43¢.

Hay quiet, with prices a trifle easier; there were receipts of about 20 loads, with timothy selling at \$16 to \$19 and clover at \$8 to \$10 a ton. One load of bundled straw sold at \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with prices from \$11.25 to \$11.50.

Wheat, white, new	1.00	0.30
Do., red, new	1.00	0.00
Do., good	0.96	0.00
Oats, new, bushel	0.42	0.43
Barley, bushel	0.58	0.60
Rye, bushel	0.68	0.70
Hay, timothy, ton	16.00	19.00
Do., clover, ton	8.00	10.00
Straw, per ton	15.00	16.00

Alfalfa, fancy, bushel	6.60	6.75
Do., No. 1	6.00	6.50
Do., No. 2	5.25	5.50
Do., No. 3	4.50	5.00
Red clover, bushel	7.00	7.50
Timothy, bushel	11.25	11.50
Dressed hogs	0.22	0.27
Butter, dairy, lb.	0.19	0.21
Do., inferior	0.18	0.20
Eggs, dozen	0.28	0.30
Chickens, lb.	0.14	0.16
Ducks, lb.	0.20	0.22
Turkeys, lb.	0.11	0.12
Geese, lb.	0.10	0.11
Fowl, lb.	1.25	2.50
Apples, bbl.	0.30	0.35
Potatoes, load, bag	0.30	0.35
Celery, dozen	1.40	1.50
Onions, bag	0.75	1.25
Cauliflower, dozen	0.60	0.75
Cabbage, dozen	10.00	10.50
Beef, hindquarters, lb.	5.00	6.00
Do., forequarters	8.00	8.75
Do., choice, carcass	7.00	8.00
Mutton, per cwt.	8.00	9.50
Veal, prime, per cwt.	8.00	10.50
Lamb, per cwt.	10.00	12.00

HOG PRODUCTS.

Cured meats are quoted as follows: Bacon, long clear, 15 to 15½¢ per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$26 to \$28.50; short cut, \$27.50. Hams—Light to medium, 16 to 16½¢; do., heavy, 14½ to 15¢; rolls, 14½ to 14¾¢; shoulders, 13¼ to 13½¢; backs, 18 to 19¢; breakfast bacon, 17 to 17½¢.

Lard—The market is unchanged, tierces, 15 to 15½¢; tubs, 15¼ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 15¾¢.

FRUIT MARKETS.

The market to-day was well supplied with peaches and grapes, prices of which were easy. Vegetables in moderate offer.

Grapes, small basket	0.10	0.15
Do., large	0.20	0.30
Oranges, Val.	2.75	3.50
Lemons, Verdell	3.75	4.00
Peaches, Can., com.	0.25	0.40
Do., Crawford	0.50	0.75
Plums, Can., basket	0.30	0.50
Pears, basket	0.35	0.45
Do., Bartlett	0.50	0.65
Apples, basket	0.15	0.30
Crabapples, basket	0.10	0.20
Potatoes, Can., basket	0.15	0.25
Tomatoes, Can., bush	0.50	0.60
Do., sweet, barrel	4.50	0.00
Cantaloupes, crate	0.50	0.65
Do., green, basket	0.25	0.35
Egg plant, basket	0.35	0.45
Cranberries, bbl.	8.50	0.00
Onions, Spanish, case	2.75	0.00

UNION STOCK YARDS.

McDonald & Halligan sold 72 lambs, 83 lbs. each, at \$5.65; 47 lambs, 77 lbs. each, at \$5.50; 62 lambs, 89 lbs. each, at \$5.50; 20 sheep, 130 lbs. each, at \$3.90; 14 sheep, 155 lbs. each, at \$3.90; all per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.85 per cwt., in barrel; No. 1 golden, \$4.45 per cwt., in barrel. Beaver, \$4.55 per cwt., in bags.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 913-8c, December 921-8c, May 971-8c. Oats—October 331-4c, December 321-8c, May 351-4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, \$3.73 1-2; centrifugal, 96 test, \$4.23 1-2; molasses sugar, \$3.48 1-2; refined, quiet.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are lower, at 121-2 to 131-2c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 111-4 to 111-2c per lb.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—A miscellaneous selection of 9,841 bales was offered at the wool auction sales to-day. Competition was brisk, and prices ruled firm. Continental buyers were especially eager for crossbred and American high priced wools, and Americans paid high prices for crossbred and light merinos. The sales will close to-morrow. To-day's sales follow: New South Wales—2,900 bales; scored, 13 1-2 to 15 1-2; greasy, 5 3-4 to 13 3-4. Queensland—1,000 bales; scored, 15 1-2 to 15 1-2; greasy, 9 1-2 to 15 1-2. Victoria—900 bales; scored, 10 1-2 to 25 2; greasy, 10 1-2 to 15 1-2. South Australia—800 bales; scored, 11 1-2 to 9 1-2; greasy, 11 1-2 to 15 1-2. New Zealand—3,900 bales; scored, 10 1-2 to 15 1-2; greasy, 6 1-2 to 15 1-2. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—300 bales; scored, 10d to 15d; greasy, 61-4d to 91-2d.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the movement of general trade continues of a satisfactory nature. Fall lines at retail are moving well and local wholesalers and manufacturers report excellent prospects for a continuation of the good business now moving. Country trade holds about steady and remittances are fair to good, having shown considerable stimulus from the "Back-to-Montreal" week. Deliveries of produce, etc., continue fairly large and prices are steady to firm. Hogs and products are firm to higher.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say business holds a steady tone and prospects for the future continue cheerful. A feature of the present situation is the improvement which is noted in collections and remittances from nearly all parts of the country. Grocers report an active trade. Canned goods show a firm tendency. Metals are moving well and prices are generally steady to firm. Country trade is good and receipts of produce are fairly large, but prices hold steady to firm. Hogs and product prices are advancing on an active demand. Hides are active and steady to firm.

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say the trade outlook continues of the brightest. The retail trade is reported to have increased in volume during the past week or so and merchants generally are becoming impressed with the fact that they will not be stock up. The grain movement is now pretty well in full swing.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say wholesale trade has seen some increase in volume during the past week.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's continue favorable.

Hamilton reports say general trade continues to show a marked improvement here. Retail business in fall goods is more active and merchants are giving good orders for goods which they will need between now and the end of the year. Fruit crops are turning out well and, with good prices, trade here and at surrounding centres is keeping brisk. Local factories are working full time. Collections are generally satisfactory.

550 MILES OF CARS.

Western Wheat Crop Will More Than Fill Them.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—The housing of a record harvest is being provided for by a new elevator record, according to news which has reached Grand Trunk headquarters. Two hundred and twenty new elevators were constructed in the Canadian west during the past building season. This gives the prairie provinces a total of 1,700 elevators over the lines of the G. T. P., C. P. R. and C. N. R. A western railwayman estimates that it would require a train 550 miles long to carry out this season's crop. If broken into separate trains, it would mean 2,425 trains of thirty-five cars each.

KEEP OFF.

C. P. R. Issues Orders re Passengers on Platforms.

On many occasions the railroads have had trouble with passengers walking between coaches of their trains while the train was in motion. Many have met with accidents by falling off the train while making a sharp curve.

On September 20th a child seven years old met with such an accident on the C. P. R.

This has caused the C. P. R. officials to issue a circular to all passenger trainmen to see that the rule is strictly enforced in regard to passengers standing in vestibules when they are open.

Trainmen are also to see that no children pass from one car to another while a train is in motion unless they are accompanied by a guardian.

SEA LORDS.

Demand an Increase of British Navy by 17,000 Men.

London, October 4.—The Standard reports serious friction between the Government and the sea lords of the Admiralty in reference to the latter's proposal to increase the personnel of the navy by nearly 17,000 men. The paper says that Vice-Admiral Francis Bridgeman, Second Sea Lord, who is reported to be the author of the new manning scheme has threatened to resign if the Cabinet persists in its present refusal to increase the personnel, while Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher's retention of the office of First Sea Lord is becoming difficult.

EN PAIL
Hoops and
Want Some-
Then Ask
Made of
ARE
Matches