

Sunday School.

LESSON XIII.—SEPT. 25, 1909.

Temperance Lesson.—1 Cor. 10: 23-33.

Commentary.—In verses 14-22 Paul resumes the discussion from chapter 8, 13 touching the eating of meats which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. In the lesson before us we have some practical directions on this subject, which every Christian would do well to carefully heed. In applying the lesson to the temperance question it will be necessary to insist upon the importance of total abstinence and prohibition.

I. The Duty of Living for Others (vs. 23, 24).

23. All things are lawful—"I may lawfully eat all kinds of food, but all are not expedient. It would not be becoming in me to eat of all, because I should by this offend and grieve many weak minds." Though it may be admitted that it is strictly lawful to eat meats offered to idols, yet there are strong reasons why it is inexpedient, and those reasons ought to have the binding force of law.—Barnes. Not expedient.—And so, being unprofitable and injurious, may therefore become unlawful.—Whedon. Edify not.—All things do not tend to build up the cause of Christ, and therefore are not expedient. 24. His own.—Let no man consult his own happiness, pleasure or convenience, but let him ask what will be for the good of others. "No rule is laid down about eating or not eating any kind of food as a matter of importance in itself. With such things the Gospel has no concern. What Paul does prescribe relates to the effect of our conduct upon others."—Cam. Bib. "Let every man live not for himself, but for every part of the great human family with which he is surrounded."—Clarke. Another's wealth.—"But each his neighbor's good."—R. V. This will cause true happiness.

II. The Duty of Guarding the Weak (vs. 25-30).

25. Is sold.—The meats of idol sacrifices were often exposed to sale in the markets, especially by the priests when they had on hand a surplus. To the Christian this was as lawful as any other meat.—Whedon. Shambles.—The meat stalls in the market. Asking no question.—The Jews were vexed with numerous scruples with respect to their food, and were accustomed to ask many questions about their food, as to whether it was bled, how prepared, etc. All of these scruples and questionings were to be avoided. The conscience need not be sensitive on this point. 26. To the Lord's table.—See Ps. 24. This meat belongs to the Lord and is made for man's use. It does not belong to the idol even though it has been offered to it. It may therefore be partaken of as God's gift. 27. Bid.—Feast.—This refers to a feast in a private house. In verses 14-22 the apostle severely rebukes the practice of eating at feasts in heathen temples, because this was one part of idolatrous worship. If a pagan friend invites a Christian to his home to dine he should eat what is set before him without vexing his host with questions about his food. But there is nothing here commanded which would require a person to eat or drink that which is harmful. 28. Say unto you.—That is, if one of your fellow guests should display scruples of conscience, or a heathen should be likely to draw the inference that you approved of idol worship, this altogether alters the case. You are no longer simply eating with thankfulness the food set before you as the gift of God, but the question of idolatrous worship is now introduced. Your conduct may lead another to suppose that you regarded participation in the worship of idols as permissible to a Christian.—Cam. Bib. 29. For why, etc.—This is a little obscure. The meaning seems to be that "no man has a right to interfere with the liberty enjoyed by another, save so far as his own conscience and conscientious convictions are likely to be affected thereby." We must guard the point of yielding to another's conscience, for we may by obeying a man's false conscience confirm his self-conceit, or establish a false morality. 30. If I by grace.—"If I partake with thankfulness."

—R. V.

III. The correct rule of conduct (vs. 31-33).

31. Eat or drink.—"The glory of God is to be the end of all our actions. In themselves eating and drinking are things indifferent, but there are circumstances in which they may be matters of the highest importance. In our own day, for instance, the question of using or abstaining from intoxicating liquors is one which ought to be dealt with on the same principles which Paul has laid down in this chapter. Such a question should be decided on one ground alone, namely, whether by using them or abstaining from them we shall best promote the glory of God."—Glory of God.—To live to God's glory should be the high aim of every individual. "This is a sufficient rule to regulate every man's conscience and practice on all different things where there are no express commands or prohibitions."—Clarke. 32. Give none offence.—See R. V. "Though you may be no better or worse for eating meat or not eating, yet if your conduct injures others and leads them into sin you should abstain entirely. It is far more important that your brother should not be led into sin than that you should partake of meat which you acknowledge is in itself of no importance." This is a general principle which should regulate Christian conduct at all times. Though you are delivered from superstitious notions, it is contrary to the spirit of love to hinder another who is not yet so far enlightened. You should not be a stumbling block—a means of confusion which might lead to the overthrow of faith. Jews.—The apostle is avoided of offense to his kinsmen after the flesh. Citities.—Crossing none of their prejudices where God's law does not require it. Please all men.—He did this so far as he could righteously. May be saved.—His main object was to seek the salvation of all men. This was the end in view. Salvation enables men to set aside their own ways in order to uplift another. Strife over non-essentials destroys rather than builds up the work of God.

Temperance Instruction.—During the past few years there has been a great revolution in the medical world in regard to the use of alcohol. Formerly it was used in all hospitals and for almost every disease. Occasionally a physician would abandon its use, as did the renowned Dr. Nathan S. Davis, but this

was exceptional. In 1873 a temperance hospital was founded in London, which at first used alcohol only in extreme cases and afterward abandoned it altogether. The records of the London Temperance Hospital show that in 1873, 15,224 cases under care during twenty-five years the mortality has been less than seven per cent.—very much less than in any hospital in London where alcohol is used. Recently a number of temperance hospitals have been established, with the same remarkable results; and in hospitals where alcohol is still used, the amount used is small compared with the amount used a few years ago.

Dr. Rogers, one of Chicago's foremost surgeons, in three years operated on about a thousand cases in the Farneres Willard Hospital without alcohol and without losing a single patient from "shock," that terror of surgeons, in defence against which many physicians have believed alcohol was necessary. It has been proved that the death rate in fever and pneumonia is very much less when alcohol is not administered.

Medical men everywhere recognize that abstainers have greater power to resist disease, withstand contagion and recover from wounds than have non-abstainers. The chief cause of this is the paralyzing effect of alcohol upon the white blood corpuscles. These white corpuscles are the scavengers of the body. They seem to scent all harmful germs; and, pushing through the linings of the blood vessels, they envelop them or "eat them up." Alcohol paralyzes these corpuscles and diminishes their number, with the result that the germs multiply unchecked, secrete their poisons, and claim their subject as an easy victim. Some time ago one of the professors of Rush Medical College gave two rabbits pneumonia by injecting pneumonia germs in them, and in one a little alcohol was injected. The rabbit with the alcohol in its system died, while the other recovered. A subsequent examination under the microscope of the blood of each showed that in the rabbit in which the alcohol had been injected, the white corpuscles contained no germs, and had evidently been paralyzed, while the white corpuscles of the other rabbit were literally full of them, as many as twenty germs being found in one corpuscle. This is a vivid illustration of what takes place in a drinker. His decreased vitality and resisting power cannot be wondered at in the light of such facts.

Even moderate drinkers play the game of life with a great handicap. The clear eye, the steady nerve, the keen perception that indicate a man at his best are not his to enjoy. He has started on the road to woes and sorrows.—B. L. O.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Take Heed.

"If any man say, 'This is offered in sacrifice to idols, eat not for his sake' (1 Cor. 10: 28). 'Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak' (1 Cor. 8: 9). 'It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak' (Rom. 14: 21). Love to our neighbor is linked with love to God. 'Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God.... If any man loveth not his brother, he is a liar' (1 John 4: 7, 8, 20). The measure of our love to others is the measure of our love to God. 'No man truly loves God who does not love his fellow-men, and no one loves his fellow-men in the highest sense who does not love God.'"

Alcohol is the curse of the world. It "has taken the glow of health from the cheek and placed there the hue of the wine-cup; taken the luster from the eye and made it dim and blood-shot; taken vitality from the blood and filled it with weeds of disease and poison; entered the brain, the temple of thought, and throned reason and made it reel with folly; taken intelligence from the eye and exchanged it for the stupid stare of idiocy; taken beauty from the face and left it ill-shaped and bloated; taken firmness and elasticity from the steps and made them faltering and treacherous; taken vigor from the arm and left weakness; bribed the tongue to utter madness and cursing."

Alcohol deadens the sensibilities and changes love to enmity. A reporter tells of the most revolting sight he ever saw—even in a liquor saloon—a father giving his three-year-old child liquor. The child became too intoxicated to stand and frequently reeled and fell. It had a drunken leer on its face like that of a common inebriate. Although too much under the influence to stand up, the father kept giving it liquor, while a stupid crowd stood and giggled as though it was exceedingly comical.

Take heed, rumrunner, lest by any means this liberty of yours, given by the votes of a Christian (?) people, become a stumbling block to them that are weak. A child lay dying. Her father had struck her a blow on the spine while insane from the influence of rum. Among those who gathered by her bedside in the excitement was the rumrunner who had dealt out the poison to the father, who loved his child. He drew near the death-bed and heard a whisper, stroking the child's beautiful face, saying, "That blow killed her." The child caught the whisper, and raising her eyes to the rumrunner's face, said, "You did it," and died.

Take heed, young fathers and mothers, lest you, taking an occasional glass, become a stumbling block to the weak, and your children inherit an appetite they cannot control. A gentleman was the father of a family of healthy, intelligent children. As they came of age they all showed a strange liking for alcoholic drinks. His three sons were drunkards. One daughter married well, but could not leave the curse alone. She became the victim of delirium tremens and committed suicide. She left two little boys and a heart-broken husband. The cause of all this misery was a habit of beer-drinking in the years when the children were born. Truly, "No man liveth unto himself."

"God's word tells us that drunkards cannot go to heaven. Men capable of accomplishing great things for God and humanity are losing their souls through drink. Can we do less than pray and vote for the overthrow of the liquor traffic?"—A. C. M.

Beatrice Martin, a married woman 41 years of age and mother of two children, was allowed out on suspended sentence after pleading guilty at Toronto to stealing a necktie, two brooches and a set of shirt studs from the T. Eaton Co., Limited.



The Baldwin apple first grew as a chance seedling on the farm of a John Ball in eastern Massachusetts and was later brought into prominence by a Colonel Baldwin. These facts are stated on a handsome monument which was a few years ago erected on the spot where this first seedling tree grew. All the millions of Baldwins which have been grown since the birth of this first tree in about 1740 are direct descendants from it.

In a recent bulletin of the Connecticut State Experiment Station is emphasized the danger of the introduction of weeds by the use of feeds made up, in part or in whole, of grain screenings and similar materials, which, as a rule, contain a great amount of weed seed. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made of wheat screenings showed about 30 per cent. of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent. of foxtails, 8 per cent. of bindweeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent. of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent. of dust, broken seed and sawdust.

Sow rye for a cover crop on any land that is idle and not to be used for any other crop this fall. Bare land loses fertility while the land in a growing crop gains in fertility through the plants shading the ground and the roots opening it up to the action of the air and other decomposing agencies.

With average cows and using the cream separator it is estimated that from \$50 to \$75 per year can be saved in butter fat with 10 cows. This amount will about pay for a good cream separator, and its usefulness will last for many years, making the buying of one a good investment. Being able to sell the cream without hauling the milk to the creamery also saves much time and labor.

The colt should have a variety of feeds, so that it may build up the various tissues of its body. Clover hay and wheat bran contain necessary mineral matter for the building of bone. Flax seed meal in small quantities is good for keeping the colt's bowels in good condition, and for making the coat sleek.

The value of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer was demonstrated in some German tests where marsh lands were fertilized with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. With both oats and beets the plants receiving sulphate yielded much more than those receiving nitrate. These results indicate that on marsh lands a liberal supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia may be advantageously substituted for nitrate of soda and confirms the wisdom of the practice in Germany.

Cottonseed meal contains about 7 per cent. nitrogen, or nearly half as much as nitrate of soda. It is, therefore, called a nitrogenous fertilizer, but contains, also, some potash and phosphoric acid.

According to Professor J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey Experimental Station, the most favorable time for spraying to kill the San Jose scale is in the early fall when the leaves begin to turn yellow. At this time the little insects are active and the spray does the greatest damage to them.

An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take a part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.

Strawberry Planting.

Planting strawberries is a bit of fine art. You cannot crowd them into the ground as you would cabbage plants, or thrust them down as rapidly as you do

raspberries, but you must make a hole about half as large again as the roots of the plant, when spread out in all directions; in the centre of the hole let the dirt be mounded, so that when the plant is set on the top of that it will be a little higher than the level of the ground. Spread the roots over this and brush the hole half full of dirt; now crowd down tightly until the crown of the plant is exactly level with the soil; then fill the hole full of soil lightly pressed, and brush over the top dirt not pressed at all. The plant should now set exactly level with the surrounding dirt, and the reason for this is that the runners when starting should have nothing to hinder them. The crowding down is an important matter with all plants, and the spread of the roots is vitally important with the strawberry. The loose dirt on top will serve as a mulch to retain moisture in the soil, and gather it from the air. As soon as the bed is finished there should be a top dressing or mulch of fine, rich compost. I suppose that most of the planters would direct you to use commercial fertilizers. If you insist on doing this you will find directions in the bulletins of many of the experiment stations.

Irrigation is more essential for the strawberry than for any other member of the Rosaceae family. A small bed near the house can be attended to with little difficulty, but a small plot near the barn can often be watered with hose from the barn well. For a larger plot I believe that tile drains offer the best method. Distribute the water through the fields in pipes or troughs with small holes in them. A stopcock should be provided to shut off the water or turn it on at pleasure. The tile should be deep enough to escape the cultivator and the plow—not less than two and a half feet below the surface. If water runs all the time you can block up the lower end when you wish to have it permeate the strawberry bed. Three-inch tile is about what you want. The strawberry is a great lover of water, and it not seldom happens that just as the crop is full of promise a few dry days ruin it. If watered by hand a hole should be made by the side of each plant, and not less than a full quart of water poured slowly in, until the ground is saturated; then brush dry dirt over the hole to retain the moisture and prevent caking of the soil. One such watering will last three or four days. Sprinkling a strawberry bed does more harm than good, unless repeated every few hours. This plan is altogether too serious a job for a large bed, and I recommend that you be provided with underground tiles. W. P. Powell in the Outlook Magazine for June.

CRUISER CANADA.

May Go on Service on the Great Lakes.

Halifax, Sept. 20.—Some changes in the Marine Department shipping in this district are expected for the next season. One story is to the effect that the cruiser Canada, the flagship of the Canadian navy and protector of fisheries along the Nova Scotia coast, will ply the sea waters no longer.

The cruiser went to Quebec a short time ago and conveyed Admiral Kingsmill to Montreal, and rumor now has it that she will go on service in the great lakes hereafter, but that the commander, Captain Knowlton, and his crew will return here later on and go into winter quarters at the dockyard. The report further goes that hereafter the fisheries in this vicinity will be protected by two small cruisers or gunboats, one of which will be officered and manned by Captain Knowlton and his crew, the latter being drilled at the dockyard during the winter.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 155 carloads of live stock at the city market on Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 2,017 cattle, 2,702 hogs, 4,215 sheep and lambs and 286 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was about the same, the bulk of deliveries being common to medium.

Trade was not ask brisk, there being enough cattle to make an easier feeling, but all were sold.

Prices were about the same in all classes, except for lambs, which were easier.

Exporters—Geo. Rowntree bought one load of exporters at \$5.40. Export bulls sold from \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree bought 270 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co. at \$4.10 to \$4.50 for steers and heifers, and cows at \$1.50 to \$4.55; bulls at \$2 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers—There was a good trade for the best class of milkers and springers, especially the latter, but common light cows were hard to cash, and some of them were sold as canners. Prices ranged from \$24 to \$65 each, the bulk of the good selling from \$35 to \$55.

Veal Calves—Moderate receipts of veal calves sold at unchanged prices. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt., with a few extra quality at \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of lambs were large, with prices easier, at \$5 to \$5.75; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; culls and rams at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices unchanged at \$8.65, fed and watered at the market, and \$8.25 to \$8.35, and sometimes \$8.40 f. o. b. cars at country points.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were only 500 bushels, 100 being wheat, which sold at \$1, and a small lot of cereal at \$1.02.

Oats, quiet, 400 bushels selling at 45c per bushel.

Hay in moderate offer, with prices unchanged; 25 loads of timothy sold at \$13 to \$2 a ton. Straw is nominal at \$15 a ton.

Dressed hogs steady, with sales at \$11.25 to \$11.75.

Wheat, white, new ... \$ 1.00 \$ 0.00
Do., red, new ... 1.00 0.00
Do., goose ... 0.98 0.00
Oats, new, bushel ... 0.45 0.44
Barley, bushel ... 0.54 0.53
Rye, bushel ... 0.68 0.70
Hay, timothy, ton ... 18.00 20.00
Straw, per ton ... 15.00 0.00

Seeds.

Alsike, fancy, bushel ... 6.25 6.00
Do., No. 1 ... 5.60 6.00
Red clover, bushel ... 6.75 7.25
Timothy, bushel ... 1.40 1.60
Dressed hogs ... 11.50 12.50
Butter, dairy ... 0.22 0.26
Do., inferior ... 0.18 0.21
Eggs, dozen ... 0.27 0.30
Chickens, lb. ... 0.15 0.17
Ducks, lb. ... 0.14 0.16
Turkeys, lb. ... 0.18 0.25
Fowl, ... 0.10 0.12
Potatoes, new, bag ... 0.90 0.95
Celery, dozen ... 0.35 0.40
Onions, yellow, basket ... 0.65 0.75
Cauliflower, dozen ... 1.00 1.25
Cabbage, barrel ... 1.30 0.00
Beef, hindquarters ... 10.00 11.00
Do., forequarters ... 5.00 6.00
Do., choice, carcass ... 8.00 8.75
Do., medium, carcass ... 7.00 8.00
Mutton, per cwt. ... 8.00 8.50
Lamb, per cwt. ... 9.00 10.50
Lamb, per cwt. ... 10.00 12.00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts continue heavy, and the demand active. Prices rule steady.

Lawtons, quart ... \$ 0.06 \$ 0.07
Grapes, Cham., sm. bkt. ... 0.15 0.20
Do., Moore's ... 0.40 0.50
Oranges, Val. ... 3.00 3.50
Lemons, Verdeli ... 4.00 5.00
Do., St. John's ... 0.30 0.40
Do., Crawford's ... 0.75 0.90
Plums, Can., bkt. ... 0.15 0.35
Pears, basket ... 0.20 0.25
Do., Bartlett's ... 0.30 0.40
Apples, basket ... 0.20 0.50
Crabapples, basket ... 0.20 0.30
Watermelons ... 0.25 0.30
Tomatoes, Can., bkt. ... 0.15 0.20
Potatoes, Can., bkt. ... 0.60 0.65
Cantaloupes, crate ... 0.45 0.65
Peppers, red bkt. ... 0.30 0.40
Do., green, bkt. ... 0.35 0.45
Egg plant, bkt. ... 0.35 0.45

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.85 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.45 per cwt., in barrels; Beaver, \$4.5 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 3c less. In 100-pound bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 97 1/8c, December 93 5/8c, May 98 5/8c.
Oats—October 34 5/8c, December 32 3/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.71; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.21; molasses sugar 3.46; refined, steady.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London.—London cables for cattle are higher at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 7/8c to 11c per lb.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingsford.—Only 52 boxes of cheese registered at the board here were sold at 11 1/2c. The boardings were 1,039 colored and 240 white.

Brookville, Ont.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board, held here to-day, 2,755 boxes were registered, of which 800 were white, balance colored; 450 boxes sold on board at 11 3/8c.

Bellefonte, Ont.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board, held here to-day, there were offered 1,935 boxes of cheese. Sales: Watkins, 340; Grant, 550, at 11 3/8c; Sprague, 230, at 11 1/2c.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—There were 1,243 white and 250 boxes colored cheese boarded on Vankleek Hill Cheese Board to-day. The price offered was 11 1/4c for colored and white, and at this figure

all were sold on the board, except 200 boxes, which were held. There were five buyers present.

HEADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal.—Trade being fairly steady in the city, the business in all directions. Retail business continues to improve and fall goods are reported to be moving well. The millinery openings were well attended and business done was fairly large. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

Toronto.—All lines of trade continue active here. The second week of the Exhibition has seen the influx of greater numbers of visitors than ever before and general trade has been tremendously improved on this account. The millinery openings were very largely attended and the buying was good. General lines of dry goods are moving briskly and values are firm.

Winnipeg.—There is an excellent tone to all branches of trade there.

Vancouver and Victoria.—A good brisk trade is moving all along the coast.

Quebec.—Wholesalers as a rule report favorably regarding trade for the past week.

London.—The movement of general merchandise both at wholesale and retail continues to improve and fall trade is opening out well.

Ottawa.—The past week has seen some improvement in general trade.

Hamilton.—An excellent business is now moving here in all lines of trade and the outlook for later business is most encouraging. Retail trade is generally brisk and wholesalers report an excellent demand for all lines of trade goods. Country trade is showing a better tone and collections and remittances are generally improving. Local manufacturers continue well supplied with orders and are busy meeting calls for rush shipments.

CROP REPORTS.

THE BEAN CROP.

Beans are a good price at present in Ontario. They are likely to remain high of activity in railroad, mining and land operations continue during the winter as indications now would signify.

The largest part of our beans are grown in Kent County. The crop this year promises to be as good as the average.

POTATO CROP.

The potato crop has a checkered history this year. Ontario suffered from a wet spring and dry summer. Added to this, bugs were most persevering. Consequently, the potato yield of Ontario is likely to be much below the average.

But Ontario does not supply her own tables, having to import quantities from the States and from New Brunswick. While the crop in the Maritime Provinces is reported fair, the crop on the whole through the United States is much below the average. Late potatoes are, in many cases, a total failure.

THE APPLE CROP.

It begins to look now as if the market for really choice apples will be good. The damage in many orchards in the Iroquois Valley, that is the district between Toronto and Belleville, caused by the aphid in sucking the juice of the apple, is less than in the past, and thus causing them to dwarf and deform, will seriously interfere with good-looking apples. The picking of the earlier sorts has commenced, and this week big gangs have gone into the Georgian Bay section.

Prices by buyers are ranging from \$1 up. R. Puckerin, of Ontario county, who has a very choice small orchard has sold his for \$1.50 per barrel. Fred Gibson, of the same county, reports a sale of apples at \$1.00 per barrel for firsts and seconds, the buyers to take all. He has also a better figure for No. ones, if prices warrant.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK.

Foreign crop conditions, as published in Broomhall's Liverpool Corn Trade News.

United Kingdom.—The recent hot weather has caused much damage to wheat as regards quality. The weather is now improving.

France.—Reports regarding the yield of wheat are becoming more unfavorable. It is claimed that the present crop will yield so little that it will be insufficient even for home requirements.

Germany.—The weather has slightly improved. A private report estimates the wheat crop at 135,200,000 bushels and rye 367,200,000 bushels, oats 628,000,000 bushels. Last year the crop of wheat was officially placed at 140,000,000 bushels, rye 376,000,000 bushels, oats 637,000,000 bushels. The movement of new wheat is slowly increasing.

Hungary.—Plowing for the new crop is in active progress, and it is expected that there will be an increase in the average. The corn crop is officially placed at 152,000,000 bushels. Last year the crop was officially given at 138,000,000 bushels.

Roumania.—General rain is needed. Harvesting indications for both wheat and corn continue disappointing.

Russia.—Our own agents report as follows: In the southeast and southwest the wheat and barley crops are in good condition, with large yields and free movement, with the quality good. In the centre and east the outlook is good. The outlook for oats is generally very favorable, and for corn, bad, as a result of drought.

Broomhall says that the recent official report, as given out, is not generally believed here.

Italy, Spain, North America.—The outlook is practically unchanged from last week, when conditions were generally favorable.

India, Australia.—Reports regarding the growing crops continue good.

Denmark.—The harvesting of the crops is very late.

South Africa.—The official estimate regarding the corn surplus has been reduced to 2,400,000 bushels. On Sept. 3rd the surplus was given at 7,600,000 bushels.

Some of the handbook men arrested in the last raid made by the Toronto detective department may serve a term unless the Court of Appeal upholds the convictions made by Colonel Denison. "I shall feel disposed to impose terms of imprisonment without the option of a fine," said the magistrate yesterday, "for we must try to stop this evil in some way or other, and when we prove that a betting business is being carried on, the sentence should be severe."

THI
O
"You cannot blame me
question," she said, col
consider all the circum
connection. Please unde
not revert to this matt
anger such as I displa
Moreham. I know tha
has your love, and tha
bar between you. I sin
to again enter into an
you, which Lady Melro
power to break."
It was all said with
cision and coldness;
stung the ear; for ea
reflection on his integri
was he to answer, wh
his heart lurked all th
wish that Lady Gertru
to his offer.
"There is nothing be
rose and me," he said
say you will bear my n
you at your word, an
part of the agreement."
"It is enough, then."
"Further than this I m
a full explanation with
right, however unusua
may be."
"I beg you will fully
ter," he said.
"Permit me to rehear
led to the first engag
"Whatever you pleas
"Before there was an
between you and Erna
me such attention as
to believe that you w
mate relation."
"I did not so mean
mit that such a const
be placed on my cond
"Afterward you me
became infatuated wit
you made her an offi
was rejected by her.
is true, for I have n
thing of you."
"Nevertheless," he
will answer. It is al
stated it."
"After that," Lady
are conducted on prin
my hand, saying to
that it was your na
which you were offe
is it not?"
"Quite true; but I
of going over these
past, are better
"They shall be pr
"But there is a pres
I do. The wedding
it Erna March—La
with a message whic
I was angry—justi
though it was in bac
never be so guilty
back your liberty a
ward you followed
the house, and bac
with her, which I p
presume that, for
her eyes, she again
The earl was at
dignant.
"You are partly
warmly. "I did sou
my heart and soul
begged her to hear
She answered me
clear duty."
A sneer curled th
Gertrude.
"It is just as I
give you to me. I
newed your offer
that time I, too, w
tion better. I knew
credited woman in
if the engagement
"I did all I could
make your positio
"Yes; but, unfor
a mere engagement
us," she went on.
And this is the cr
must marry the
any deception betw
love you, but
not pretend to an
demand of you the
factory relations
til we are married.
The earl bit his
he could not alter