

Sunday School.

LESSON 1.—OCTOBER 9, 1922.

Paul a Prisoner—The Arrest—Acts 21: 27-30.

Commentary.—I. Paul confers with the church at Jerusalem (vs. 18-25). The day after their arrival at Jerusalem "the elders and leaders of the church, of whom James, the brother of our Lord, was chief, met together, and Paul gave them a report of his work." This settlement by vote, eight years before of the question as to the necessity of keeping the Jewish law, had not changed the opinion of all the Jewish Christians. Their friendship at this time was very doubtful. Paul was endeavoring by every possible means to heal the breach between them. 1. The Jerusalem believers were very poor, and Paul had taken a collection for them among the churches. (This is the collection mentioned in 1 Cor. 16: 13; Rom. 15: 25, and more fully in 2 Cor., chapters 8, 9. Its design is revealed in Rom. 15: 31, where Paul actually asks prayers of the Christians in far off Italy that the Jerusalem church may accept the gift.) He evidently hoped that this would help in bringing about a more harmonious state of things. 2. Paul was ready to make concessions. "Vague rumors had gone forth that he taught that not only the Gentiles but that even the Jews need not keep the law of Moses." To them Paul seemed to be undermining the very foundation of their hopes. In order to refute these slanders the elders requested Paul to openly show to the Jews that he did keep the law.

II. Paul purified in the temple (vs. 26-29). Four men had come to Jerusalem to complete a Nazirite vow. The Jews permitted any one who wished to join in the final purification; and this was the more readily permitted if the expenses were paid by the person taking part in the closing ceremonies. Paul agreed to pay their expenses, and for a week to live with them in the temple, and then to stand with them while their heads were shaved and while they took their hair to burn it "under the sacrifice of the peace-offering" (Num. 6: 18). "This was not a compromise, it was concession; but while Paul attempted to refute certain slanders, he at the same time ran the risk of almost certain misrepresentation on the other side. The fact that he expected trouble grew out of it does not brand his actions as unwise or wrong, for the Jews would have found some other pretext if this had not come to them." 27. The seven days.—This appears to have been the length of the time consumed in the final ceremonies. In the temple—Paul was in the court of the women, or in near the room set apart for the ceremonies of a Nazirite vow. 28. Crying out.—They cried for help as though a great outrage had been committed. These Jews who had been watching him. They had seen Trophimus, an Ephesian, in the city with Paul, and when they saw Paul in the court of the women with strangers, they supposed he had taken Trophimus into the temple. They stirred up a mob against Paul, charging him with having polluted the temple. Their charges—how the attack was premeditated.

The question is asked, Did Paul do right in thus purifying himself in the temple? Our answer is, Yes. What were his motives? He did not do it to avoid persecution, or even death—he was ready to die in Jerusalem. He did not take this course to gain favor with the church, or for any selfish purpose. His sole purpose was to gain access to the hearts of these Christians and lead them into a deeper Christian life. Read 1 Cor. 9: 19-23. "Let us remember that these brethren to whom Paul joined himself were Christians and were not clinging to legal rights by which to merit their salvation, but they clung to them as ordinances which were of divine origin, and which education had made them careful to observe."—Cam. Bib. May it not be true that the Christian Church to-day may still be holding on to many forms and ritualistic observances which tend to hinder rather than help the spiritual life?

III. The mob and the rescue (vs. 30-32). Was captured? That a Gentile was entering the sacred precincts of the temple appears to have been sufficient to startle all Jerusalem. Dragged him (R. V.).—Paul was hauled roughly out of the temple—Out of the women's court into the court of the Gentiles. "They wished to murder him, and yet not pollute the temple. They strangled at gnats and swallowed camels."—Luzon. Doors.—The folds of the gate beautiful, which were of solid Corinthian brass, and from the women's court into the court of the Gentiles.—Whiston. "Vox salutis."—Probably by the Levites who had the care of the temple. They may have feared that the crowd would return, or some new disturbances arise.—Hackett. 31. Seeking to kill him.—(R. V.).—There was murder in their hearts, and they were beating him with the expectation of causing his death. But the onset was sudden, and they were not furnished with proper weapons, and there appears to have been a little delay. It was this short delay that gave the Roman officer time to rescue him. Tidings came.—When a servant of Jesus is in great distress, God sends him aid at the proper time without waiting for his prayers.—Lange. Chief captain.—The chief military officer of the Romans in Jerusalem was stationed in the tower of Antonia, which was situated at the north-west corner of the temple area. 32. Soldiers and centurions.—The chief captain ordered out a force sufficiently large to overcome all opposition and restore order. When they saw, etc.—The Jewish mob was intimidated at sight of the Roman troops and at once ceased their murderous attack. 33. Took him.—The chief captain did not come to rescue Paul, but to protect him and give him a hearing. Two chains.—He was probably bound between two soldiers.

34. Could not know.—It was difficult for the mob to make out a charge against the prisoner which would be intelligible to the Roman officer. If a Greek had entered into the holy place he was liable to death; but Paul was known to be a Jew, nor was there any Greek to be found on the spot.—Whiston. The castle.—The literal meaning is "a tower or fortress." 35. The stairs.—Which led from the court of the Gen-

tile up into the tower. Was borne.—The crowd pressed on Paul as he ascended the stairs, and he was carried up to the tower. 36. Away with him.—The apostle is rejected in the same terms which were hurled at the cross (Luke 23: 18; John 10: 16). 37. May I speak.—Paul said the storm is the self-possession master of his position. He avails himself of every advantage within reach, first to assuage the chief captain, and then the people, in order to attain both safety for himself and triumph for the truth.—Whiston. 38. The Egyptian.—The Egyptian to whom allusion is made is described by Josephus as one of the many impostors of that time, who announced that he was a prophet and gathered an army with which he undertook to overthrow the Roman government. Lysias hoped that he was now caught in the tower of Antonia. 39. No mean city.—Tarsus was the metropolis of Cilicia, a city of culture. IV. Paul's defence (21: 40-22: 29). The chief captain gave Paul permission to speak to the crowds from the stairs leading up to the castle. He made his defence in the Hebrew language. 1. He showed that he had been a zealous Jew. 2. He described the manner in which he became a Christian, giving a vivid account of his conversion. With all his zeal for the Jewish religion, he had found something far better. 3. He told them that he had been commissioned to preach to the Gentiles. They listened to him until he made this statement and then they cried, "Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live." The mob seemed to break forth with greater fury than before. Lysias then commanded that Paul be scourged, evidently with the intention of forcing from him a confession of his crimes; but when Paul informed them that he was a Roman citizen, instantly the thongs were dropped and his safety was secured.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Paul Assailed by the Ungodly.

I. Paul taken. "They took Paul, and went about to kill him" (vs. 30, 31). The accusation against Paul was concerning "the temple." It was the old word against Jesus (Matt. 26, 61), and the old cry, "Away with this man" (Luke 23: 18). "The servants of the words of Christ, 'The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me they will also persecute you' (John 15: 20). 'To suffer as a Christian' is to suffer as Christ did (N. Pet. 4: 16). Before the cross, Peter defended his Lord with the sword, but ever afterward in his life and with his pen, he condemns the action. When the Christians were being falsely accused, oppressed and persecuted, he did not advise them to fight it out, but to live it down. If rulers oppressed them, he bade them submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake (1 Pet. 2: 13). If spoken against, he told them to have their behavior seemly, if persecuted, not to think the fiery trial strange, and not to render evil for evil, but contrivance blessing (1 Pet. 3: 9). He gives the reasons: 1. That they who revile may be put to shame (1 Pet. 3: 10). 2. That they who are called to suffer may inherit a blessing (1 Pet. 3: 9, R. V.). 3. That they by your own good works may glorify God (1 Pet. 2: 12). 4. Because Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example that ye should follow his steps—when He was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered, threatened not (1 Pet. 2: 21, 23). 5. As partakers of Christ's suffering, rejoice; that at the revelation of His glory ye also may rejoice with exceeding joy (1 Pet. 4: 13). 6. If ye are reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye, because the spirit of glory and the Spirit of God resteth upon you (1 Pet. 4: 13, 14, R. V.). 7. It is the will of God that by well-doing ye put to silence the ignorance of foolish men (1 Pet. 2: 15). When maligned, insulted, injured, or persecuted, follow the great example. Non-resistance and heart-forgiveness make us like him. Vengeance is His, He will repay; ours, to love and forgive (Rom. 12: 19-21). Then our enemies will acknowledge, even as He did, 'Truly, this is a child of God.'

II. Paul's Citizenship. "Canst thou speak Greek?" (v. 37). "I am a citizen of no mean city" (v. 39). "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman?" (Acts 22: 25). It was a great honor and privilege to be a Roman citizen. It is greater to be among the saints in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 1: 1). I can say, "Our citizenship is in heaven" (Phil. 3: 20, R. V.). An old Scotchman, asked if he expected to get to heaven, replied, "Why, man, I live there." His life was in the spiritual, not in the natural; his joy, in heavenly things, not in earthly; his companions, God and angels and saints, not worshipping or deifying his heart was in heaven. Home is where the heart is. "He that believeth hath" (John 5: 24) citizenship in the heavens. As A. J. Gordon suggested, Christ, who "visited" His people (Luke 1: 68). He never relinquished His heavenly citizenship. He lay at first in a borrowed manger and at last in a borrowed grave. He confessed His celestial nativity. "I am from above." He said (John 8: 23), and of His own He declared, "They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world" (John 17: 14). Our conversation should correspond with our citizenship. If we be "risen with Christ," let us set our "minds" on "things above" (Col. 3: 1, 2, margin). Only a "holy" character is consistent with a heavenly calling (Heb. 3: 1). The life "hid with Christ" is the only life worth living (Col. 3: 3).

A. C. M.

A NINE-FOOT CHANNEL.

One Proposed From the Lakes to Gulf of Mexico.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The American Waterways Commission, which is looking into waterways in Europe, is not disposed, so far as it has reached any conclusion at this stage of its labors, to accept the full scope of the great projects for international improvement to which President Roosevelt committed himself. If it favors them at all, it will be in a much modified form. A member of the commission stated to-day that the demand for a fourteen-foot channel from the lakes to the gulf would certainly be rejected. The commission believes from its investigation of the traffic of European artificial waterways, that a much smaller depth will meet all the needs of inland transportation.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Grain—		
Wheat, fall, bushel	\$1 01 to \$1 02	
Wheat, red, bushel	1 00	
Wheat, good, bushel	0 98	
Rye, bushel	0 75	
Buckwheat, bushel	0 70 to 0 75	
Barley, bushel	0 58	
Peas, bushel	0 90	
Oats, bushel	0 45 to 0 46	
Seeds—		
Alfalfa, fancy, bushel	\$6 25 to \$6 50	
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	5 50 to 5 60	
Red clover, bushel	7 75 to 7 85	
Timothy, bushel	1 40 to 1 50	
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, No. 1, timothy	\$16 00 to 20 00	
Hay, clover, ton	10 00 to 12 00	
Straw, loose, ton	9 00	
Straw, bundled, ton	15 00	
Fruits and Vegetables—		
Onions, per sack	\$3 75 to \$4 00	
Potatoes, new, bag	0 65 to 0 70	
Evaporated apples, lb.	0 70	
Poultry—		
Turkeys, dressed, lb.	\$0 18 to \$0 25	
Geese, per lb.	0 11 to 0 12	
Spring ducks	0 14 to 0 16	
Spring chickens	0 15 to 0 16	
Fowl, per lb.	0 11 to 0 12	
Dairy Produce—		
Butter, farmers' dairy	\$0 24 to \$0 28	
Butter, strictly new-laid,	0 27 to 0 32	
Fresh Milk—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$4 00 to \$6 00	
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	9 00 to 10 50	
Beef, choice sides, cwt.	7 50 to 8 50	
Beef, medium, cwt.	6 50 to 7 50	
Beef, common, cwt.	5 50 to 6 50	
Spring lambs, per lb.	0 10 to 0 12	
Mutton, light, cwt.	8 00 to 9 50	
Veals, common, cwt.	6 00 to 7 00	
Veals, prime, cwt.	9 00 to 10 00	
Dressed hogs, cwt.	11 50 to 12 00	

Fruit—		
Apples, barrel	\$1 50 to \$2 00	
Apples, basket	0 15 to 0 30	
Do, crate, basket	0 15 to 0 25	
Beans, string, basket	0 20 to 0 30	
Carrots, bunches	0 25	
Cauliflower, dozen	1 00 to 1 25	
Celery, dozen	0 25 to 0 30	
Corn, green, dozen	0 08 to 0 10	
Corn, yellow, dozen	0 20 to 0 25	
Do, ghins	1 00 to 1 25	
Egg plant, basket	0 30	
Onions, silver skins	1 00	
Onions, Can., bushel	1 00	
Onions, per crate	2 50 to 2 75	
Peaches, Crawford, bkt.	0 40 to 0 75	
Do, second	0 20 to 0 30	
Pears, basket	0 15 to 0 30	
Plums, basket	0 15 to 0 30	
Potatoes, bushel	0 60 to 0 70	
Do, N. B., bag	0 90	
Do, sweet, barrel	4 50	
Tomatoes, basket	0 20 to 0 25	
Watermelons, per crate	0 50 to 1 00	
Lemons	3 00 to 4 00	
Oranges	2 75 to 3 75	
Grapes, basket	0 10 to 0 20	
Do, Cal., crate	2 25	
Peppers, green	0 35	
Do, red	0 85	
Cranberries, per barrel	9 00	

OTHER MARKETS.

Ontario flour—New wheat flour for export \$3.30 to \$4. outside.

Toronto Sugar—Granulated, 4.85 per cwt. in barrels. No. 1, golden, \$4.45 per cwt. in barrels. Beavers, \$4.35 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

New York Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, \$3.73; centrifugal, 96 test, \$4.23; molasses sugar, 3.48%; refined, steady.

Liverpool Grain and Produce—Closing—Wheat, spot, quiet; No. 2 red winter, 7s 8d; futures, steady; Sept. 7s 7 1/2d; Dec. 7s 6 1/2d; March, 7s 7 1/2d. Corn, spot steady; No. 2, 6s 4d; futures, steady; 5s 2 1/2d; Dec. 5s 4d; March, 5s 4d. Hams, short cut, steady. 58s. Bacon, short clear backs, firm, 67s 6d.

New York Grain and Produce—Flour—Receipts, 15,268 barrels; exports, 10, barrels; firm with a good demand for the lower grades. Rye flour, quiet. Corn meal, steady. Rye, dull. Barley, steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 79,200 bushels. Spot market easy; No. 2 red, \$1.10 1/2, nominal elevator; No. 2 red, nominal, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.06 1/2, nominal, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.12 1/2, nominal, f.o.b., afloat. An active selling movement took place in wheat to-day as a result of lower cable, large Russian offerings, fears of a big northwest receipts to-day and favorable weather news. The close was heavy, at 1/2 to 3/4 net loss. Sept., closed at \$1.12; Dec., \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 3/4, closed \$1.07 1/2; May, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/4, closed \$1.08 1/2.

Corn—Receipts, 1,125 bushels. Spot, quiet; No. 2, 78c, asked, elevator and f.o.b. afloat, winter shipment. Option market was without transactions, closing net unchanged. Sept., closed 76c; Dec., closed 71 1/2c.

Oats—Receipts, 58,975 bushels; exports, 400 bushels. Spot, steady; mixed, 41 1/2 to 42c; natural white, 42c to 43c; clipped, 42c to 43c.

Romaine—Steady. Turpentine, steady. Molasses, steady. Freight to Liverpool, steady.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

Flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.90; second patents, \$5.30; 90 per cent. patents, new, 50c bid. Glasgow freights, strong bakers, \$5.10. Rye—68c to 69c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c to 77 1/2c; Canadian, No. 2, yellow, 74c to 75 1/2c; track, Toronto Peas—76c to 77c. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, \$21.50 to \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24.50 to \$25, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags. Shorts, \$2 more.

CATTLE MARKETS.

New York—Beef—Receipts, 1,317; no trading; feeling steady. Dressed beef in fair demand at 8 1/2 to 10 1/2c for common to prime native sides.

Calves—Receipts, 474; market steady; veals, \$5 to \$10.25; grassers, \$4; western, \$5; dressed calves, firm; city dressed veals, 10 to 15c; country dressed do, 9 to 14c; dressed grassers, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,910; sheep, steady; lambs, slow and 15 to 25c lower, 4 1/2c unsold. Sheep sold

at \$2.25 to \$2.50; lambs, \$2.25 to \$2.50; culls, \$2.

Chicago—Receipts, 1,532; feeling steady. State hog sale at \$6.50.

Chicago—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; steers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; calves, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$5.90.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 10,000; market, 5 to 10c higher; choice heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.62 1/2; butchers, \$5.35 to \$5.50; light mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.60; choice light, \$5.60 to \$5.75; packing, 7.75 to \$8.25; pigs, \$5 to \$5.75; bulk of sales, \$5.10 to \$5.35.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 22,000; market steady; sheep, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.40.

Butter—Receipts, 1,000 head; fairly active and steady to 10c higher; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; mixed, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.75 to \$7.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,400 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c higher; lambs, \$5 to \$7.65.

London—London cables for cattle are steady, at 13 to 14c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11 1/4 to 11 1/2c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say fall trade continues to open out nicely. Retail trade is more active and general fall lines have been moving fairly briskly. The movement of wholesale lines is also assuming larger volume. The clothing trade, however, has not yet set in to any extent, but a large business is expected early in the season. Grocers report an excellent demand for staple lines. Canned salmon and some canned vegetables are showing a higher tendency. Sugars continue in active demand and are firm at the recent advance.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say there has been little change in the general business situation here during the past week. Fall trade is showing a pronounced tendency to open out well, and there is already a good movement of general lines at retail. Travellers generally have gone back to their routes, which they had left to attend to exhibition visitors here, and they are sending in good orders and report that early predictions for a big fall trade are being endorsed by present conditions and a continued optimistic outlook for all lines of business. General collections are already showing improvement that was expected after the harvest, and there is a feeling that matters in this connection will this fall be more satisfactory than they have been for many seasons. Several large buildings are being erected in the city, and as a result there has been a demand for structural steel and materials generally. Country produce offers freely. Prices are generally steady to firm.

Winnipeg: General trade here is marked by a healthy and optimistic tone that speaks well for the coming season. Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business is moving satisfactorily and the outlook for fall trade continues bright. Retail lines are moving well, and merchants are showing a tendency to place good orders for later business.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say: Wholesalers continue to speak favorably regarding trade conditions, which have shown improvement during the past fortnight.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say a good fall trade in general lines is now evident at both wholesale and retail. So far retail purchases of dry goods, millinery, etc., would show that a big percentage of the coming season's business would be in high class lines. Manufacturers here report that they are receiving excellent orders and that the coming winter promises to be a busy one all around. Collections show some improvement. Offerings of country produce here are large, but prices are steady.

London reports say there has been a better tone to trade during the past week.

Ottawa reports say the general tendency is towards a more active trade in fall lines.

STEAMER BURNED.

Spontaneous Combustion is Thought to be Cause.

Sault Ste. Marie despatch: Captain S. M. Murphy and the crew of fourteen of the steamer Montague arrived in the "Soo" this afternoon on the tug Russell Stevens, and full particulars of the burning of the boat was learned. The Montague had been put into shape last night by divers to proceed to Detroit, where further work was to be done preparatory to taking her to Port Huron dry-dock. The captain, earlier in the evening, had been bothered by parties attempting to take away wheat, which constituted the cargo. To prevent marauding he ordered strangers off the boat and fastened down the hatches. Spontaneous combustion, caused by wet wheat, is now supposed to have caused the disaster.

THEY MUST WORK.

Suffragettes Sentenced to Prison With Hard Labor.

London, Sept. 27.—Ordinary imprisonment having failed to check rioting on the part of the suffragettes, a Magistrate at Birmingham this afternoon sentenced Mary Leigh and Charlotte Marsh, two of the ringleaders in the outbreak of September 17, when Premier Asquith delivered an address upon the budget, to two and three months, respectively, at hard labor. Another woman was given one month at hard labor and others various terms of simple imprisonment. When the sentences were announced a number of the suffragettes in the court picked up whatever they could lay their hands on in the form of missiles and broke the windows of the court 8-2c.

NO MANDS, DEAR, WE HAVE NEVER HAD THAT LEAP YEAR WAS THE BEST FOR RAISING FROGS.

THE FARM

CANADIAN MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is carried on under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, a measure which received the royal assent at the prorogation of Parliament in June, 1907, and came into operation on Sept. 3 of that year.

Present-day sentiment in Europe and elsewhere, especially since the recent revelations in Chicago, is arrayed very strongly against the use, as human food, of any meats save those duly inspected and certified by proper governmental authority.

It was in conformity with this sentiment, and chiefly with the object of preserving our valuable export trade in bacon and similar products, that the Meat and Canned Foods Act was passed.

With the view of clearing up any misunderstanding which may exist in the public mind as to the exact nature of the legislation under which the present Meat Inspection Service is conducted, the following explanation is given:

Before the Meat and Canned Foods Act was introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, the Government was asked for an opinion as to the powers of the Federal Government with reference to meat inspection.

His reply was that while these powers undoubtedly warranted the Federal Government in undertaking the inspection of articles exported from the Dominion or from one Province to another, there was very grave doubt as to whether they would permit of a similar inspection of articles in the trade in which was confined within the boundaries of any one Province.

This limitation was especially applicable to meat inspection, a subject intimately associated with public health, one of the matters which, since 1872, has been dealt with altogether by the Provincial authorities.

Provision is made either by the Municipal Act or by the Public Health Act of each Province, and in some cases by both, for the establishment and carrying on of municipal meat inspection, and that this legislation has, up till now, in too many cases, remained a dead letter, or, at best, been very ineffectively enforced, is no fault of the Federal authorities.

Further, a little consideration will, I think, demonstrate the utter impossibility of any Federal Department undertaking the supervision, in all its ramifications, of the local meat trade in every town and village throughout the Dominion.

On the other hand, under the Provincial laws above mentioned, it is quite possible for municipalities to organize, at but little cost a thoroughly effective system of local meat inspection the machinery being in many cases already provided, and the additional expenditure, therefore, comparatively small.

The awakening of the public conscience on the meat inspection question might reasonably be expected as a result of the adoption, by the Federal Government, of a policy of inspection of trade for export and interprovincial trade, and the agitation now making itself felt in many of the larger centres of population throughout the country is, therefore, not surprising. I am satisfied that once the Canadian public has become seized of the situation they will insist upon the adoption, by the various municipal authorities throughout the country, of a much more thorough system of dealing with butchers and the meat trade generally than has hitherto been tolerated.

It does not appear to me that there is any need for, or likelihood of, conflict. We are setting a fairly high standard, and all that is required is for the municipal authorities to adopt, under the legislation now existing, regulations somewhat similar to ours, with the view of rendering unmarketable, diseased or otherwise unsound meats, which, under present conditions, cannot enter establishments engaged in export or interprovincial trade.

The first and most important step in this direction will, it is needless to say, be the providing of public municipal abattoirs, to be conducted under inspection methods similar to those required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act, especially as regards the admission, either of live animals or their carcasses.

The sooner the private slaughter house is abolished altogether, the better for all concerned, as most of the objectionable meats placed on the market emanate from these undesirable and unsanitary places.

The trade in home-killed dressed carcasses will also, for similar reasons, gradually be wiped out of existence, and although the abolition of this form of temporary dissatisfaction among farmers, matters will soon adjust themselves and the profits to the producer will be in no way lessened, although the livers and other offal hitherto utilized by the household will be no longer available.

The municipal abattoir is a modern necessity and must come.

There are many among us, not yet old, who can well recollect when the number of hospitals in Canada could almost be counted on the fingers, and when a proposal to erect an institution of this kind in a small town was looked upon as indicating a mild form of insanity. How many of the communities now possessing modern and up-to-date hospitals would be satisfied to do without them?

The same will be found true of the abattoir and if no other argument could be advanced in favor of the Meat and Canned Foods Act than the fact that it has aroused and is arousing public opinion on the great and important question of a sanitary meat supply, this would, in my opinion, fully justify its being placed on the statute books.

The following establishments, which are engaged in export or interprovincial trade, are operated under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and all meats and meat food products from such establishments have undergone a careful and thorough inspection at the hands of the officers of this branch of the Department of Agriculture, and are marked with the Crown and the words,

"Canada Approved," together with the establishment number:

1—Fowler's Canadian Company, Hamilton.

2A—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Hull, P. Q.

2B—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Brantford.

2C—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Peterboro.

4A—Wm. Davies Company, Limited, Toronto.

4B—Davies Limited, Montreal.

4C—Davies Packing Company, Harrison.

5—Laird Packing & Provision Company, Montreal.

6—Park Blackwell Company, Toronto.

7—Harris Abattoir Company, Toronto.

8—D. B. Martin Company, West Toronto.

9—Gunn Limited, West Toronto.

10—F. W. Fearman Company, Limited, Hamilton.

11—Ingersoll Packing Company, Ingersoll.

13—Whyte Packing Company, Stratford.

14—Collingwood Packing Company, Collingwood.

16—Wm. Ryan Company, Fergus.