

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON X.—SEPT. 4, 1910.

Two Parables of Judgment.—Matt. 21: 33-46.

Commentary.—I. The vineyard entrusted to tenants (v. 33). Another parable.—The parable of the two sons had just been spoken. A certain householder—The basis of this parable was most familiar to the people addressed. Palestine was a land of vines and all the details of this industry were well known to Christ's hearers. The householder was the owner of the vineyard and represented the Father. Planted a vineyard—God has established a religious system providing laws, privileges and blessings in connection with it. As the vineyard was expected to yield returns, so the spiritual system that God had inaugurated was expected to fulfill his designs and the fruitful in righteousness. Set a hedge about it (R. V.). To separate it from the property of others and keep out intruders. The Jews were a separate and peculiar people. God's kingdom is separated from the worldly spirit. Digged a winepress—The place for pressing out the wine was dug out of the ground and plastered over, or hollowed out of the top of a rock. The grapes were placed in this winepress and pressed out the juice, which ran into a lower part of the excavation and was drawn off into a prepared reservoir, or cistern. The winepress stands for all the provisions that God made for Israel that they might accomplish the work which he intended. A tower—A place for the watchman who guarded the vineyard. Husbandmen—These represented the leaders of the Jewish nation during the successive ages. To us God commits certain trusts and intends that we shall care for them sacredly, rendering to him proper returns for the same. Into a far country—The responsibility of carrying out their appointed mission was left with them. God had given the Jews exalted privileges and he left them to avail themselves of them, rendering to him obedience, faith, devotion and love.

II. The fruit of the vineyard (v. 34-39). 34. The time of the fruit—As in the vineyard fruit was confidently expected, so of Israel and God's people generally the fruits of faith and righteousness are reasonably looked for. Sent his servants—The prophets and teachers whom God raised up to instruct and direct Israel. Receive the fruits—The husbandmen were to give over to the householder, either a fixed sum yearly for the use of the vineyard or a certain share of the crop. In this case it appears that a portion of the fruit belonged to the owner. "Every special care to love and serve God, every service at the church, every provision of God, every voice of the Holy Spirit, every season of revival, is a servant whom God sends to us for the fruits that are due him."—P. 35. Beat one, and killed another, etc.—It is a noticeable fact that many of the prophets were ill-treated by the Jews. Among them may be named Moses, Elijah, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Zechariah. 36. Other servants more than the first—in this instance there was more dignity and authority represented. Here is proof of the marvelous patience and forbearance of God. John the Baptist may be included in this number. Likewise—Still the claims of the householder were disregarded. The spirit of rebellion found its manifestation in the rejection of the claims of the householder.

37. Last of all He sent unto them His Son—This was the last and crowning effort of divine mercy; after which, on the one side, all the resources even of heavenly love are exhausted, on the other the measure of sin is perfectly filled up.—Trench. The Jewish leaders could not fail to understand that Jesus was laying claim to the Messiahship, and that his remarks applied forcefully to them. Will reverence my son—Although God knew the course that the Jews would pursue, with reference to His Son, yet He had a right to expect that they would honor Him. If a human householder would have such an expectation, much more God has a reason and a right to expect reverence for His Son.—Whedon. 38. This is the last messenger was the householder's son, and the Jewish leaders had ample opportunity to know that Jesus was the Son of God, and their determination to put him to death was reached after they had seen unmistakable exhibitions of His Divine power in the raising of Lazarus. Seize on His inheritance—How astonishingly pointed is this figure! The priests and scribes killed Jesus, that they might hold back from Him the nation, which they regarded as their own property.—III. Notes. They failed to realize that they must reckon with the Father. 39. Cast him out. Slew him. Jesus passes from history to prophecy. He foretells what the Jews will do in a few days. They expected great advantage from His death, but only found themselves later involved in still deeper trouble.

III. The rejectors punished (v. 40, 41). 40. When the lord cometh—The threatened rejection and insult cannot pass unnoticed. The reckoning time must come, even though there might be a long delay. God will take account of the rejection of His Son by the Jews. What will He do? The householder had dealt patiently and mercifully with the husbandmen, but the end had been reached. God had dealt with the Jewish nation with great forbearance, but the coming crucifixion of His Son at their hands must bring dire punishment to them.

41. They say—The chief priests and elders, who did not yet fully comprehend the application of the parable. He will miserably destroy those miserable men (R. V.). Their crimes called for the infliction of the severest penalty. The Jewish leaders could see the injustice of the husbandmen in the parable. Other husbandmen—Since the Jews had rejected Jesus the grace that He brought especially to them would be offered to the Gentile world.

IV. The stone rejected and honored (v. 42-46). 42. The scriptures—The reference is

to Psa. 118:22-23. The Jews applied this psalm to the Messiah, and Peter applied it to him in Acts 4:11. The stone—the stone is the whole kingdom and power of the Messiah summed up in himself.—Alford. The builders rejected—The figure is changed, but the thought is the same. The husbandmen rejected the householder's son, and the builders rejected the most important stone in the structure, head of the corner.—The corner-stone is the stone in the foundation binding the two walls together. Christ holds the most important place in the scheme of redemption. The Lord's doing—Jesus applies this to himself. "It is one of the Lord's wonderful ways of working, and will come to pass because God rules and controls all things."—Geikie.

43. The kingdom of God shall be taken from you—The Jews by accepting Christ might have been the people from whom the blessings of the gospel might have flowed to other nations, but their rejection of Jesus resulted in God's rejection of them as a nation, given to a nation, etc.—Those who accept Christ and follow him. The Gentile world shall enter upon the inheritance of the Jews. 44. fall on this stone—Whosoever shall stumble over Christ as a stumbling block because of his lowliness, shall suffer injury, yet may recover, but on whomsoever it shall fall—Those who take a determined stand of opposition to him shall suffer eternal loss. "The former clause of the verse describes the penal consequences of unbelief during the day of probation (to those who stumble over certain difficulties about Christ), the latter, the punishment of the finally impenitent."—Morrison.

45. perceived that he spake of them—Jesus intended that they should understand him. His effort was to bring them to a right view of his nature and work. 46. sought to lay hands on him—They not only understood that he meant them, but were ready to go forward with their rejection of him, feared the multitude. They did not seem to fear Jesus, but they did fear the multitude. There were many present from Galilee and other places who thought favorably of Jesus and considered him a prophet.

Questions.—Where and when were these parables spoken? What is meant by the householder? By the vineyard? Who are represented by the husbandmen? Who are represented by the servants in the parable? Whom does the son represent? What did the husbandmen hope to gain by killing the son? What is the principal teaching of the parable of the vineyard? What does the corner-stone represent in the lesson? In what part of the lesson is the Jews' hatred toward Jesus shown? To whom is the kingdom of heaven offered? What did the multitudes think of Jesus?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The direct application. The parable of the vineyard was primarily intended to strike home to the self-righteous chief priests and Pharisees who made the application very readily. "They perceived that he spake of them" (v. 45). The Israelitish nation had had great privileges bestowed upon them and great trusts committed to them. "If ye will obey my voice . . . ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people" (Exod. 19: 5). God had chosen them, had sent prophets to them, had made a direct revelation of his will, and had tenderly nurtured them. His efforts in their behalf had been disregarded and his mercies trampled under foot. Most aptly could he ask respecting his chosen people, "What could have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?" (Isa. 5: 4). The course of the Jewish people and God's dealings with them form a true picture of the life of many individuals with reference to their relation to God.

Opportunities given. "Not is out to husbandmen" (v. 33). Great interests are committed to us. The householder turned over to the husbandmen a vineyard well prepared and capable of yielding rich returns to the one who would properly attend to it, and at the same time there would be positive advantage to the owner. In like manner God has endowed us with powers of body and mind and a spiritual nature, so that we are capable of spiritual comfort and joy and the possession of true satisfaction, and at the same time we may render to the Master the fruits of a holy heart and life. We do not have to acquire a moral sense; we have that. We do not need to obtain and develop a conscience; we have that. There is everything bestowed upon us that is necessary in order that we may become true and successful husbandmen over the vineyard entrusted to us. We have but to accept the trust through repentance, submission and faith and we shall be co-operating to the divine Householder.

Opportunities rejected. The day of reckoning is not far away. The householder did not relinquish his right in the vineyard when he "let it out to husbandmen." It was still his and he expected returns from it. God has not relinquished his right in us even though he has given us the power of choice and will. He sends to us asking the fruits of the holy life of which we are capable, as he sent servants to the husbandmen in the parable demanding fruit. In almost countless cases the demand for the fruit of which we through grace are capable is ignored and the messengers are treated with contempt. As the Jews ill-treated the prophets sent to them, so men reject the calls of mercy, for it is mercy on God's part that calls upon them to bring forth the fruits of holiness. We are indignant at the treatment accorded by the husbandmen to the servants and the better are we doing than they?

The doom of those rejecting Christ. "He will miserably destroy those wicked men" (v. 41). If we disregard God's claims upon us, and go about asserting our independence of him, refusing to render to him the loving service of a holy heart, which he demands of us, there is nothing before us but destruction and banishment from his presence forever. We may be offended in Christ, and later recover from it, but if we continue to reject the only hope of our salvation, the stone will fall upon us, and shall grind us to powder. The vision of lost opportunities, of a forfeited inheritance should urge us to render quickly to the Master all that is due.

FARM GARDEN

(Canadian Farm.)

Growing baby beef is a branch of profitable farming that is becoming more and more important in Canada. In general, any beef animal fed until it is in a well-finished condition and marketed between the year age and twenty-four months, is classed as baby beef. It takes some months before the animals are well enough finished for market, but it is desirable to place them upon the market as much under two years as possible. Probably most baby beef is marketed between the ages of ten and eighteen months. Cash returns for the finished cattle usually show a good rate of profit, and in addition a large amount of valuable manure is available for the land. And thus a result of the feeding of one year is a material increase in the yield of the next year's crop.

Though the kind of feed available is different from that in Canada, the experience of a farmer in the corn belt of the United States is of interest to Canadian farmers. The man referred to bought, late in October, calves about four or five months old, and in order to make the change from milk to dry feed as abrupt as possible, he placed the grass pasture for a short time, gradually he introduced clean, new, clover hay, so that the calves could learn to eat, and after a while he sprinkled cracked corn upon the hay so that the calves would eat some of it with the hay and acquire a taste for the corn. Later they were given small amounts of corn in the shock and thus they learned to eat fodder. On in November they had learned to eat all kinds of roughage as well as corn. In the winter good, clean clover hay was available for the calves, but they always ate their corn fodder first, thus showing that they liked it more than hay. They gained about two pounds per head per day during the feeding period.

In Canada, as in the case of this United States farmer, getting the calves eating as soon as possible, is important. Usually they start on clover hay, although in some cases the calves eat crushed oats first. In addition to the usual feed for such animals, a little bran and a little oil cake are good for them. Better still than the oil cake, however, is oil meal.

Canada so far has fared very well in this respect, and the chances are that we will do as well if not better. This year in the quality line, provided high class ones are for sale in the Old Country. When the importations are large and the demand good there is always the chance that many inferior animals may find their way across the water.

KEEP AFTER THE WEEDS.

There should be no let up to the weed question when harvest is over. A good many weeds can be put out of business by careful cultivation after the crop is off. Weeds that have been allowed to go to seed, will soon begin to show themselves in the stubble, especially if a rain comes along. The thing to do then is to allow the seeds to get a good start, then gangplow and harrow the land. This will expose the new plants and their roots to the heat of the sun, effectively putting them out of the running. Perennials, too, can be checked considerably by surface cultivation after harvest. By exposing the roots to the dry, hot sun in August or September their vitality is weakened and they will do less harm the following year. The war against weeds must be a constant one if progress is to be made in keeping them under. One of the reasons why they have made so much headway in many places is because they have been allowed to work their own sweat will after the harvest is off. True, all the harm they can do, has been done, with the season's crop. But there are more crops to come and the farmer who would successfully solve the weed problem must look ahead. So long as there is growth in the ground weeds will grow, and there can be no let up in efforts to combat them till the frosts come.

Dry seasons tempt even those who believe in potato spraying to omit or slight the practice; but a study of Bulletin No. 323 of the Station at Geneva, N. C., should convince growers that they ought to spray regularly. The past three seasons have been exceptionally dry; and serious potato diseases have, temporarily, almost disappeared from the State; yet only one-fifth of about one hundred tests made by the Station or reported to it in these three years have shown a financial loss from spraying, and the average increase on more than 1,000 acres sprayed in the experiments, was 36 bushels to the acre. The Bulletin summarizes the results of 32 Station experiments made during the past eight years, in which the average gain from spraying every two weeks has been 102 bu. per acre at Geneva, 34 bu. at Riverhead; and from spraying three times during the season, 78 bu. at Geneva, 29 bu. at Riverhead. The average gain made by farmers spraying once per acre for seven years on areas ranging from 40 to 225 acres each year, and by farmers spraying independently but reporting to the Station, on areas ranging from 74 to 600 acres has been 52 bu. per acre. It is safe to say that the practice of spraying has saved the 294 farmers reporting experiments in the last seven years more than \$50,000.

BIG HORSE IMPORTING YEAR. The number of Clydesdale stallions and fillies that have already been brought into Canada, and the number that will arrive during the balance of the season will make 1910 one of the banner years in the importation of horses. There is room for all the good ones that may be brought over. No matter how good the demand or how scarce horse flesh may be, it is very

questionable, however, whether any advantage results from the bringing in of horses of inferior quality, no matter how eligible they may be on the point of breeding. The customs regulations require that horses shall come up to a certain standard of breeding before being allowed to enter Canada free of duty. They must be eligible to record in Canadian National Records, which is a guarantee that the breeding must be of a high order. That is as far as the Government can go. Aside from the breeding end of it everything depends upon the individual importer, as to what the quality of the importations shall be.

BAD USE OF THE WHIP.

There are a lot of people driving horses who do not know what the whip is for and do not know how to use it. We remember an old milk hauler back in Ontario who started out one spring with a three-year-old colt, a democrat wagon and a rawhide whip. The colt was of the ordinary general-purpose kind, and the driver an ardent believer in the use of rawhide on horses in the milk hauling business. Inside of three months his colt was "plugged" and no amount of "walloping" could stimulate a stronger pace than a jog trot. The driver had played his "rawhide" so persistently that the colt had evidently come to regard the lash on his back as one of the phases of life not to be taken more seriously than the movement of the harness or the clatter of the wagon. His usefulness was impaired by bad training before he was four years old, and the owner was looking for a livelier piece of horse-flesh to go on the milk wagon the following year. He always claimed that hauling milk had a tendency to make horses lazy. Probably it had, but we always thought that what was called "laziness" arose merely from the fact that he had overworked the only remedy he knew for laziness—the lash.—Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg.

WEPT 20 HOURS.

London Man Imagines He Killed Somebody in a Fight.

London, Ont., despatch: Under a delusion that he has injured somebody so badly in a fight that he is in the hospital and going to die and that he will be charged with murder, Jas. Bagnall, farmer, was arrested for drunkenness and he has wept steadily in jail here for the last twenty hours. His memory as to what really occurred when he started to fight in the street is entirely blank and the police in order to stop him from drinking and give him a good scare have not told him.

APPLE SHOW.

Vancouver Wants Exhibitors to Its First National Show.

Ottawa, Ont., despatch: Maxwell Smith, manager of the Canadian National Apple Show, which will be held in November Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, is in the capital to-day, conferring with leading fruit growers with a view to having the exhibit at the show. "British Columbia has taken the burden of financing this, the first national apple show," said Mr. Smith, in an interview, "but it is not our intention to hold it as an annual event in British Columbia. The second, third and possibly the fourth show will be held in the Eastern Provinces. We expect to have 15,000 barrels or boxes of apples on exhibition. Easterners who send their exhibits to our show will be creating a world market for themselves for buyers from Eastern Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France and Germany will be present. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is president of the show."

CHILD PARALYSIS.

Several Cases of the Disease Discovered in St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, Ont., despatch: That dreaded disease, infantile paralysis, has made its appearance in St. Catharines. A three-year-old child of a farm laborer living in the city was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from the disease. The parents were immigrants, who arrived from England two months ago. Another case has developed in a family who arrived in the spring from Scotland. This morning the little daughter of a local druggist and an ex-alderman showed symptoms of the ailment.

DR. CRIPPEN

And Lady Friend Kept in Seclusion on Board Megantic.

London, Aug. 29.—The London morning newspapers print a despatch from the White Star steamship Megantic, which says that Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Helen Leveque, the voyage from Quebec for Liverpool, kept in complete seclusion from the other passengers. It is understood that the passengers will be landed secretly, either at Holyhead or by a private tug in the Mersey. The customary permits to board the Megantic at Liverpool when she arrives have been withdrawn.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

New York.—London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle at 12½c to 14c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 10½c to 11½c per pound.

COBALT STOCKS. The mining market yesterday was a somewhat dull affair, the trading being

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 156 carloads of live stock at the city yards for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,960 cattle, 1,545 hogs, 4,929 sheep and lambs and 312 calves.

Good cattle was scarce, but that did not matter, as the principal demand was for common to medium light weights, which sold readily, as there is a demand for cheaper beef.

Butchers—Prime cattle, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$6.75 to \$8 per cwt., but there were few of them, only one load brought the latter price. Loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common \$4.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; canners, \$2.

Stockers and Feeders—Murphy & Wilson bought 200 cattle. One load of dehorned steers, 1,045 lbs., at \$5.25; 1 load steers, 850 lbs., at \$4.85; several small lots, 750 to 850 lbs., at \$4.25 to \$4.75; good stockers at \$4.25 to \$4.50; common stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers—There was a fair delivery of good milkers, which met steadily, to strong market at prices ranging from \$40 to \$75 each. Medium cows sold at \$30 to \$37 each, and inferior as low as \$25.

Veal Calves—Over 300 calves met as strong a market as ever, all being readily sold at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.75, and a few at \$8 and a trifle over, in one or two instances.

Sheep and Lambs—There were nearly 5,000 sheep and lambs for the two days, the bulk being lambs. Prices for lambs took a drop, selling below \$6 in some instances.

Wesley Dunn, who bought 2,800 lambs, quoted prices for to-day at \$5.50 to \$6.30 per cwt.; sheep at \$4 to \$4.50 for ewes, and rams at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Prices for hogs were no higher than were reported on Wednesday. Select sold at \$9 per cwt. for fat and watered, and \$8.65 f.o.b. cars to drovers at country points.

Mr. Harris reports thick fat hogs at \$8 per cwt.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day consisted of only 200 bushels of old oats, which brought 45 to 46c per bushel. Wheat, new, nominal, at \$1.

Hay is firm, with moderate receipts, 15 loads sold at \$18 to \$21 a ton. Straw is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50 a ton for baled.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12.25 to \$12.75. Wheat, white, new, \$1.09 to \$1.01.

Do, red, new, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Oats, bush, \$0.45 to \$0.46. Do, new, bush, \$0.39 to \$0.40.

Hay, new, ton, \$18.00 to \$21.00. Straw, per ton, \$16.00 to \$16.50. Dressed hogs, \$12.25 to \$12.75.

Butter, dairy, \$0.23 to \$0.25. Do, inferior, \$0.18 to \$0.22. Eggs, dozen, \$0.24 to \$0.25.

Chickens, lb., \$0.14 to \$0.16. Ducks, spring, lb., \$0.17 to \$0.18. Turkeys, lb., \$0.11 to \$0.13.

Potatoes, new, bush, \$0.50 to \$0.60. Beef, hindquarters, \$11.00 to \$12.50. Do, forequarters, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Do, choice, carcasses, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Do, medium, carcasses, \$8.50 to \$9.50. Mutton, per cwt., \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Veal, prime, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$11.00. Lamb, cwt., \$12.50 to \$14.00.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market was fairly active to-day, with good demand at firm prices.

Oranges, case, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Lemons, Vedillas, case, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bananas, bunch, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Lavenderberries, box, \$0.67 to \$0.68. Plums, crate, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Peaches, Can. bkt., \$0.50 to \$0.75.

Do, St. John's, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Pears, Bartlett, bkt., \$0.60 to \$0.75. Pears, Clapp's fav., \$0.35 to \$0.50.

Plums, Can. bkt., \$0.40 to \$0.75. Blueberries, bkt., \$1.25 to \$1.50. Apples, bkt., \$0.25 to \$0.40.

Watermelons, each, \$0.25 to \$0.45. Cantaloupes, case, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Pineapples, crate, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Yorbacons, bush, \$0.50 to \$0.60. Tomatoes, Can. bkt., \$0.15 to \$0.25. Cabbage, crate, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Peppers, green, \$0.25 to \$0.40. Egg plant, bkt., \$0.50 to \$0.60. Marrow, dozen, \$0.25 to \$0.40.

Corn, dozen, \$0.10 to \$0.15. Onions, Spanish, large cases, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

WOOL.

Quotations are as follows: Washed, fleece 19 to 20½c; unwashed, fleece, 12 to 11c.

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$5.20 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.80 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. Prices are for delivery here. Car lots less.

In 100-lb. bags, prices are less. WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat—October, \$1.05½, December, \$1.01½, May, \$1.06½.

Oats—October, 55½c, December, 55c, May, 45½c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 270 boxes were registered—1,920 colored, balance white; 69 white sold at 10½c; 325 white and 415 colored at 10½c.

Kingston, Ont.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board there were 255 boxes of white and 826 boxes of colored registered, and the sales of nearly all the stock was effected at 10½c.

Belleville, Ont.—At the Cheese Board to-day there were offered 2,490 white; sales 605 at 10½c, 1,515 at 10½c; balance refused 10½c.

Russell, Ont.—At the Russell Cheese Board to-night 350 boxes were boarded; 210 sold at 10½c.

Windsor, Ont.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here to-night 422 white and 224 colored were registered. A few white sold on the board at 10½c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

The mining market yesterday was a somewhat dull affair, the trading being

practically featureless. There was a lull in the activity in Temiskaming and Beaver, the former selling at 72½c and the latter at 22½c. There was some demand for Great Northern around 8½c, and McKinley was easier at 100, Rochester sold at 16½c, Little Nipissing at 10½c, and Cobalt Lake at 14½c. Niagaras was quiet at 22½c. In the higher-priced issues Kerr Lake sold off at 6.50 on the Standard being at 6.70. Nipissing sold at 10.62½c and Tretheway at 1.32. There were sales of Crown Reserve at 2.85, 2.81 and 2.80.

ANNEXATION OF COREA BY JAPS

Text of Convention Communicated to Representatives of Powers.

Newspapers Warned Not to Publish Anything Unofficial.

Threats of Disorder Made By Malcontents at Seoul.

Tokio, Aug. 29.—The text of the convention, under which Corea, the "Hermit Kingdom," is annexed to Japan, was communicated at eleven o'clock this morning to the representatives of the powers. The document, which according to now established facts was signed Aug. 22, will be effective when officially promulgated. This will occur, according to some of the ministers, Aug. 29, when the independent existence of the little kingdom, the struggle for whose control started the Russo-Japanese war, will cease.

Baron Hirata, Minister of the Interior, summoned the proprietors of all the Japanese newspapers to his cabinet to-day and requested them to publish no unauthorized information regarding the situation in Corea. He pointed out that such a publication under existing conditions would only make the task of the Japanese Government in carrying out the annexation more difficult. The newspapers agreed to his wishes and nothing regarding the annexation, beyond official statements, will therefore be published here before the publication of the promulgation of the convention.

The Japanese Government, which has a large number of representatives already in Corea, will be prepared to take over the machinery of administration in Corea without any delay. Considerable uneasiness is reported at Seoul owing to the circulation of threats of disorder following the annexation. These emanate, according to the view taken here, from malcontents who have not received due consideration which they think their due in the provision made by the convention for the future of the Korean royal family, nobles and officials. Sporadic outbreaks in protest against the absorption of Corea by Japan are anticipated.

FRUIT CROP.

Niagara Peninsula Yield is Good and Prices High.

St. Catharines despatch: Robert Thompson, President of the St. Catharines Cold Storage & Forwarding Company and of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association, takes issue with Carl E. Fisher, Secretary of the same association, on his views as to the present fruit crop. Mr. Thompson claims that such an impression as made by Mr. Fisher going abroad is injurious to the district, and the latter's version is entirely too pessimistic. Mr. Thompson, while admitting that many orchards of plums are light, claims that in the majority they are quite heavy. Burbanks being almost a full crop. European varieties are heavy, and of better quality than in 1909. Pears, except Duchesse and Keiffer, he asserts, are a full crop. Duchesse being light and Keiffer medium. Peaches from Jordan East, while possibly they are not so many on the trees, will be of a better quality and equal in bulk to last season's crop. Grapes are of firm quality, and also come near to giving last season's bulk.

As a proof of the quantity of fruit, he states that from three to seven carloads have been shipped from the local station every day for the past week. Because of the late frosts and excessive rains, followed by a slight drought, Mr. Thompson says, the demand for fruits from this favored district is greater, and as a result prices are higher and a great volume of fruit is now going forward than at the same season last year. "It is time," he concludes, "that we give actual facts as to our fruit crop, and not be continually claiming that we are going to have a shortage from one imaginary cause or another."

A Child Hero.

Winnipeg despatch: Jack Crawford aged ten, is the hero of Winnipeg to-day, following his plucky action last night in jumping into the Red River after Brady Fryer, aged four, who had fallen into the stream. The little fellow fished up the drowning child and got him safely to land before other help had arrived.

A movement is already on foot to get a Royal Humane medal for Crawford. He learned to swim this summer.

In best the land.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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