SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

I. Lesson IV. July 27, 1919.

Christian Fellowship Phil. 4: 10-20.

Commentary.—I. Fellowship in the early church (Acts 2:42, 46, 47). It was not by any process of education or training that fellowship came to exist among the early Christians. The one hundred twenty followers of Jesus who tarried in the upper room at Jerusalem for the coming of the Holy Spirit and the endowment of power from on high were in one place with one accord and when the holy baptism came, their hearts were still more closely knit together; and when others were converted, the new converts were in close fellowship with them. This fellowship had its expression in mutual love and helpfulness, as well as in frequent seasons of worship together. They felt for one another. They shared their goods with those who were in need. They partook of the Lord's Supper together and they were constant in their services of prayer. Both in the temple and in private houses they continued in worship. Their joining together in praising the Lord had its influence upon the beholders, and great numbers were converted. The fellowship that was thus prominent in Jerusalem after Pentecost has ever characterised God's people.

II.—Fellowship Manifested (vs. 10-13). 10. I rejoiced in the Lord greatly—When Paul wrote this letter to the Philippians, he was a prisoner at Rome, yet he was full of rejoicing, for he speaks repeatedly in this strain. His rejoicing was not particularly in his circumstances, but it was in the Lord, at the last—"At length."—R. V. hath flourished again—Paul rejoiced that the Christians at Philippi continued to enjoy Christian fellowship. This attention to supplying his needs was proof of their love for him. He rejoiced less in the good he received from their gifts than in the good their interest in him would be to them. ye lacked opportunity—Their love had been continuous, but they had not been able to show it practically until now. They had been helpful to him in the past and their care for him had not failed. II. not that I speak in respect of want—Paul was desirous that his rejoicing in the expressed love of the Philippians should not be interpreted as in any sense selfish. He did not deny that he was in want but his rejoicing in the expressed love of the Philippians should not be interpreted as in any sense selfish. He did not deny that he was in want but his rejoicing was in the fact of their Christian affection for him and for one another. I have learned ....to be content—His life of service for Jesus Christ had brought to him a great variety of experiences, some pleasurable and some painful. He had suffered in almost every way, and the matter of his being temporarily in want did not disturb him. His consecration was complete and his faith in God was strong. All things were working together for his good. He knew in whom he was trusting. 12. to be abased—He had had repeated experiences of this sort. He had been stoned at Lystra, driven from Philippi and Thessalonica and hunted at Ephesus; he had been repeatedly flogged and imprisoned, and had suffered from hunger and shipwrecks. He understood well what it meant to suffer with Christ. to abound—His life in Christ's service had not been all hardship and privation. He had experienced seasons of freedom from want, but he had learned not to be elated over an abundance or distressed over a condition of want. instructed—He had learned the lesson from having been divinely instructed in the midst of the experiences through which he had passed, and whether he was abounding in what was necessary for his existence or was suffering want, he was content. 13. I can do all things—The apostle was writing from prison, but the circumstances under which he was living did not depress him so but that his courage and faith were active and strong. His work was not done and would not be finished until his earthly career was closed.

III. Fellowship and love (vs. 14-18). 14. Ye have well done—The Philippians were to be commended for the expressions of genuine love and sympathy which they had given to Paul. He was thoroughly appreciative of their affection, as it was practically shown. That ye had fellowship with my affliction (R. V.)—Christian fellowship does not stop with words of sympathy, but it finds its expression in deeds of helpfulness. It rejoices with those who rejoice and mourns with those who mourn. It goes even further than that. It reaches out a hand to bring relief to the one in distress. Christians are members of the body of Christ, and if one member suffers, the other members suffer with it. 15. Ye Philippians—Paul would place emphasis upon what he was about to say. This church had from the beginning shown an active interest in the apostle and his work. Beginning of the gospel—From the time of the reception of the gospel by the Philippians they had shown their affection for Paul by contributing to his support. Their fellowship had been genuine. When I departed from Macedonia, etc.—After Paul went to Corinth he was assisted by contributions that the Philippian church sent by Silas and Timothy (2. Cor. 11:9). Paul was supporting himself by working at his trade of making tents, and the aid he received was timely and appreciated. But ye only—Off all the churches that Paul had been instrumental in founding only the one at Philippi had fellowship with him in the matter of giving and receiving. 16. Even in Thessalonica—Even before he left Macedonia and soon after he left Philippi, while he was laboring to plant the gospel in Thessalonica, the Christians at Philippi contributed to his support. Not once only did they send help, but "once and again" they gave him relief. The Thessalonians had done little toward his support while he labored with them. His support had come from his own efforts and from the Philippians (1 Thess. 2: 9; 2 Thess. 3: 7-9). 17. Not because I desire a gift—Paul would have the Philippian church spiritually strong and aggressive, hence his interest in their being active in helpfulness toward others. He knew that if they should become self-centred and satisfied with the little interests that were present with them, they would become spiritually dead. His desire was for them and not for their gifts. 18. I have all, and abound—Paul was not then in want, for their gift had been brought to him by the hands of Epaphroditus, and the gift was most acceptable. It declared the fellowship that existed between them and himself. A sacrifice—While the Philippians intended it as a gift to Paul to enable him to prosecute his ministry in spreading the gospel, they were in fact offering a sacrifice to God. They were indeed giving a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple and would not lose their reward.

IV. Giving glory to god (vs. 19, 20). 19. my God—This expresses the closeness of the relationship which existed between Paul and his God. The ownership was mutual. He belonged to God and God belonged to him. shall supply all your need—The Philippians had been supplying Paul's need and Paul's faith declared that all their needs, both temporal and spiritual, would be supplied by the Lord. He gave glory to his God, and theirs, by expressing this faith in him. according to his riches in glory—God is infinite in all his resources, and through Christ he will bestow upon his trusting ones all they need. This promise covers all the ground of our need and there is no reason for the children of God to be anxious. 20. unto God and our Father—The apostle breaks out in a wonderful ascription of praise to God.

Questions.—What evidences were there of fellowship among the early Christians? Who wrote the Epistle to the Philippians and under what circumstances? How had the Christians at Philippi shown their love to him? What was Paul's greatest desire for the Philippians? What declaration did he make regarding contentment? What expression does he give of his faith in God? What is the basis of fellowship among Christians?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Basis and benefits of Christian fellowship.

I. Christian fellowship.

II. Its basis.

III. Its benefits.

I. Christian fellowship. Fellowship is the mutual association, communion and friendly intercourse arising from common affections or interests. There are three grounds of fellowship: taste, occupation and character. Christian fellowship springs from the deepest sources and expresses its highest possibilities. It is the companionship, affection and mutual interest existing among the children of God. Its importance and pleasure are increased by the forfeiture of the friendship and fellowship with the world, and this forfeiture is inseparable for a genuine Christian experience and life (James 4: 4; 1 John 2: 15, 16). There are properly two great brotherhoods among men; that of a common humanity, and the sacred brotherhood of Christianity. Others are at best superfluous. They commonly have their origin in selfish impulses and sometimes in sinister purposes. Their tendency is toward an unchristian clannishness and circumscribing of beneficence. Fellowship is as inherent in Christianity as warmth in sunshine (Psa. 119:63). It is the proper relation of the members of the "body," sustaining a common realtion to the "head," a mutual dependence upon each other and united in one purpose. Its source and strength are expressed in Jesus' prayer, "I'm in them, and thou in me."

II. Its basis. There can not be fellowship without agreement. The foundations of Christian fellowship are two fold: the universal and the individual. The universal basis is the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ and imparted by the Holy Ghost (Rom. 5. 5. I. John. 1. 3). Christianity overleaps national or ecclesiastical boundaries. The followers of Christ have a common object of faith and affection, one purpose in life, and cherish the same great hope. Christ is the centre where human diversities converge. The bond is "the unity of the Spirit," submerging all lesser differences. Harmony is possible only through diversity, and is the universal law of existence. Perfect individuality with perfect unity is the glory of Christianity. The personal basis of Christian fellowship is the individual attitude toward revealed truth I. John 1. 7). Rejection of truth or disobedience thereto destroys fellowship with God and invariably begets distrust and alienation from his people. "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" Divided purposes destroy unity of affection and interest.

III. Its benefits. No life can complete itself. It is only in association that its highest possibilities can be attained. Alone, it is partial, unsymmetrical and inefficient. The benefits of Christian fellowship are inclusive and universal. The psalmist compares it to the precious ointment of the sanctuary, beautifying and sanctifying the individual; and the dew of Hermon and Zion, refreshing and reviving (Psa. 133; Exod. 30. 32-33). God's people openly encouraged one another in the midst of utter moral and resulting material desolation (Mal. 3. 16). The unity and variety of Christian experience constitute a source of edification.

W.H.C.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Lost of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *Free pamphlet* mailed free. THE WOOD CO., WINDSOR, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

COMPLETE.

Youngly—"Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like making a call? You go to adore, you ring the bells, and you give your name to the maid."

Synicus—"Yes, and then you're taken in."

FARM AND GARDEN

When the grower enters his well kept garden, in which a day or two before he has set out a fine lot of cabbage or tomato plants, and finds that a goodly part of them have been cut off near the roots by some invisible and incidious foe, he is likely to become discouraged at the effort to fight the stealthy attacks of these nocturnal marauders, and to wonder whether the game is worth the candle, especially after the plants which he resets are attacked in the same manner.

If he is familiar with the habits of cutworms, however, he will, before replanting, make a search in the soil within a few inches of the base of the damaged plant, and will probably be rewarded by uncovering a smooth, greasy looking, gray or brownish caterpillar from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the foe which he is seeking.

Cutworms are the young or larvae of a number of kinds of medium sized grayish or brownish moths, and are likely to be found wherever a garden has been allowed to grow up in weeds the previous season. They pass the winter as half-grown caterpillars buried in the earth, and in spring come forth with a several months' appetite which they satisfy with the first edible vegetation that comes to hand, this often being the gardener's choicest transplanted vegetables. As the season goes on, they become mature and enter the ground, there undergoing the transformation which are completed by the issuance of the moth in midsummer.

If the garden is known to have been weedy last season, the proverbial ounce of prevention may be exercised by scattering thinly over it, just before setting out the plants, a poisoned bait. This is prepared by mixing thoroughly a quart of dry bran with 4 or 5 level teaspoonfuls of white arsenic or paris green. It is then made into a wet mash by the addition of a quart or more of water, into which has been stirred a half cup of cheap syrup or molasses. It may be scattered thinly over the field a day or two before planting, or will serve as a protection to the newly set plants if a little is sprinkled around the roots after wetting them down. Better results are secured by putting out poison after sunset, since cutworms begin to feed about dusk.

Care should be taken that this bait is scattered thinly, as it might be dangerous to children or domestic animals.

In small gardens transplanted vegetables may be protected by surrounding their stems when setting them out with a somewhat stiff paper band extending from about an inch below the surface to two or three inches above. Tin cans with ends removed afford similar protection.

A fertilizer distributor is now offered that distributes the fertilizer in a ring about the plants in the position where it is needed and cutworms will not cross a ring of lime or the caustic material contained in commercial fertilizers.

CABBAGE WORMS.

One of the earliest spring butterflies to haunt our gardens is the dancing white sprite recognized by few as the parent of the disgusting velvety green caterpillar which in midsummer and fall works such destruction to our cabbage plants. This pest, the imported cabbage butterfly, passes the winter in the chrysalis, attached to old cabbage, stalks and fences, buildings and similar protections. As soon as cabbage, cauliflower and like crops are available, the eggs are deposited singly upon the leaves. The caterpillars reach their growth in a short time, and there may be several generations annually. By fall they may readily become so abundant as to riddle considerable plantings of cabbage, and their work may not cease with the winter, as they burrow into the heads and may thus be carried into storage.

Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead or the use of bordeaux lead or pyrox will prove effective. The treatment should be begun when the plants are quite small and should be repeated two or three times during the season. Since a cabbage head grows from the inside, and the outer leaves are usually removed before cooking, there is no danger that persons eating cabbage so treated will be poisoned.

The common paper wasp which nests beneath the eaves of porches and outbuildings will prove its friendship if given opportunity to effectively freeing cabbage plants near its abode from these destructive caterpillars upon which its feeds its ever-hungry young.

DIG OUT THE BORERS.

Peach trees that have been planted a year or more must be closely examined for borers. This should be done twice a year, in November and early in June. Properly done, this prevents the borers from extending their work, which may kill the tree. This prevents the development of the borer and the moth, which lays several hundred eggs.

A stiff wire wormed around in the hole until the very end of the burrow is surely reached means the destruction of the grub.

Up to the present there has been no effective spray or wash for preventing the destructive work of the borer. There are several different kinds, attacking different trees, apples, pears and various ornamental trees. The soft maple and birch trees suffer greatly and require careful attention to preserve them.

Mounding the trees about eight inches high about the base tends to keep the borers from gaining entrance where it is difficult to get at them. Remove the mound a day or two before worming so the borers may be located by the sawdust of exuding gum.

CALF RAISING.

Calves which are so reared as to attain ample size, constitution and capacity are most valuable. Hence economical rearing is the attainment of these desired characteristics at the least possible cost. No matter how good the calves are at birth they must be stunted and ruined as future producers, or else reared at a loss, if not fed most carefully.

The following basic principles in calf rearing are well proven:

1. The only sure way of herd improvement is to rear the best calves which are sired by a good pure bred sire.

2. Poor calves of poor breeding are not worth rearing.

3. Calves inheriting size, vigor and constitution are reared most cheaply.

4. The safest way of keeping a herd free from tuberculosis and abortion is to rear it.

5. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50 per cent. more than the pail-fed, whole-milk calf unless land and pasture are very cheap.

6. Whole milk, pail-fed calves cost two or three times as much at six months of age as calves fed skim-milk, buttermilk, whey or salf meal.

7. Skim-milk is the best single substitute for mothers' milk, but if not available may be replaced with buttermilk, whey or a good calf meal.

NOTES.

Apple trees should be planted 25 to 30 feet apart each way and plum and peach trees 16 to 20 feet apart. One-year-old trees should be selected for planting, although in the case of the apple, sour cherry and pear, two-year-old trees will usually transplant successfully if thay have not grown too large. The trees may be planted either in the spring or fall. They should be set just about as deep as they stood in the nursery. As soon as they are planted the tops should be pruned back somewhat.

Give the roots of any plant set plenty of room and then make the soil firm over them. Leave the top soil loose.

The usual method of perparing land for root crops is to plow about seven inches deep in the fall and double disk and harrow it thoroughly the following spring. It is considered advisable to subsoil four or five inches deeper than the ground is plowed for deep-rooted crops, especially where the ground has been plowed at the same depth for several years.

Lots of milk makes big lambs.

It requires a good sum of money to buy a good cow to-day. The surest way to get a good one is to raise the heifers from the best cows, bred to a good bull.

A little pinch of gingerin hot milk will help to put life into a weak lamb.

The cost of producing milk in Ohio was found to be last year $5.06 per 100 pounds for 4.3 per cent. milk, or $2.76 for 3.5 per cent. milk. The total cost of keeping a cow was $209.22, and her average production was 5,884 pounds of milk. The cost of production ranges so widely from month to month that a stiff price for several months in advance is not fair to either producer, distributor or consumer.

Experience proves that it pays well to topdress the poor spots in the pastures.

The peach is a rapid grower; consequently it requires plenty of available food. The first requisite to successful peach growing is rich land in the different elements of plant food, especially potash, as much depends upon that particular element in flavoring and developing the fruit.

The practice of successful potato growers indicates the best policy to be: (1) High fertility of soil; (2) close planting; (3) heavy rate of seeding per acre.

One ounce of celery seed should produce in the neighborhood of 20,000 plants. However, gardeners do not count on more than about 5,000 strong plants at the time of transplanting. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of procuring good seed, true to name.

A good grass mixture for seeding lawns is made up of seven parts by weight of Kentucky blue grass, four parts recleaned red top, three parts perennial rye seed and one part white clover. Sow four or five pounds per 1,000 square feet, rake in and roll lightly.

For digging strawberry plants there is nothing better than a potato digger that elevates the tubers, shakes them clean and drops them in the rear of the machine. It gets all the roots and leaves the plants in perfect condition for training and bunching.

Destroy the mummied peaches and plums when pruning the trees, either by burning them or burying them several inches deep. The mummied fruits carry over the spores of brown rot, which causes such serious loss every year.

The biggest pig in the litter at birth will generally make the fastest growth and greatest weight.

The most desirable soil for root crops is a well-drained rich loam, or sandy loam. A clay soil is not desirable, as the young plants may be pinched off when the soil dries after a rain, thus giving a poor stand; the roots do not develop well, and it is difficult to harvest them.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

FREE I want every Man, Woman and Child who is suffering with BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, HOARSENESS to test the marvelous HEALING POWER OF BUCKLEY'S WHITE BRONCHITIS MIXTURE, by getting one bottle from your Druggist and use it for five days. If you do not find it the best you have ever used, take it back and get your money. If your Druggist does not sell it, phone Main 34 I'll see you get it. Take no substitute, nothing in the world like it, ten times more powerful than any known Cough cure. Backed up by hundreds of testimonials from people right at your door who have been cured, and will only be too pleased to furnish same on application. 60c is the trifling price that stands between your health and happiness. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Made only by W. K. Buckley, Chemist, 97 Dundas St. East, Toronto, 15c extra for mailing, 3 bottles mailed free for $1.75.

THE RAVIN'

Once upon a midnight dreary,
While I pondered weak and weary
Over many a joyous revelry of bottled goods galore,
As I thought of bar and railing,
All the while my spirits failing,
Suddenly I heard a wailing
As if someone had been trailing—
Trailing chains before my door.
"Must the prohibition chain
Bind around my throat and brain?
Who is it that waits outside?"
Here I opened wide the door.
"Tell me, raven," I demanded,
Speak to a poor soul who's stranded—
Will the dry law be remanded,
With goblets clinking as of yore?"
Quoth the raven, "Never more."
"Must our lusty German brewers
Pour their beer into the sewers,
Just because a proclamation
Closed the grogshops during war?
Cannot dry decrees be broken
By a word so lightly spoken?
Is there not a hopeful token?"
Quoth the raven, "Never more."

—Walter Hubbard, in Philadelphia Record.

A PLUCKED 'UN.

Countryman (to dentist): "I wouldn't pay nothing extra for gas. Jest pull her out, even if it does hurt."

Dentist: "You are plucky, sir! Let me see the tooth."

Countryman: "Oh, 'taint me that's got the toothache; it's me wife. She'll be be here in a minute."

NO TIGHTWAD.

"Ain't that the guy that married Rosamond sort of a tightwad?" asked Heloise of the rapid fire restaurant.

"Gosh, no!" returned Claudine of the same establishment. "Why, he borrowed every cent she's saved up and spent it all in three days!"

AN AIR OF PROSPERITY.

A breeze swept lightly o'er the sea,
The summer landlord laughed.
"That means," said he, "more guests for me;
I think I'll cash that draft."

—Boston Transcript.

JUST THE THING.

Little Jackie: "I want another box of pills like I got for mother yesterday."

Chemist: "Did your mother say they were good?"

Little Jackie: "No, but they just fit my air-gun."

Steamed Eggs.

Break eggs into an oiled griddle. When white begins to set pour on salt a cupful of warm water. Cover and let steam for two to four minutes.

The only things it is advisable to put off till to-morrow are the things we shouldn't do at all.

PREPARING NATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS FOR GREATEST FAIR IN ITS HISTORY.

The top picture shows a floral design, depicting the Victoria Cross. The other picture shows what is being done to repair the ravages of the last fire which damaged the huge grand-stand.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

PRODUCE WHOLESALE

Eggs, new-laid	0 46	0 49
Select	0 52	0 53
Creamery prints	0 54	0 55
Choice dairy prints	0 47	0 48
Ordinary dairy prints	0 43	0 44
Bakers'	0 32	0 34
Oleomargarine (best gr.)	0 32	0 37
Cherries, sour, 6-qt. bkt.	0 65	0 75
do., 11-quarts	1 25	1 35
Gooseberries, 6-qts.	0 75	0 90
do., 11-quarts	1 50	1 75
Red Currants, 6-qts.	0 65	0 80
do., 11-quarts	1 25	1 60
Black currants	2 50	2 75
Raspberries	0 25	0 30
Blackberries	0 25	....
Blueberries	1 75	2 25
Apples, bmp.	3 50	3 75
Beets, Can., doz. bchs.	0 30	0 35
Beans, Can., bskt.	0 75	1 00
Cabbage, Can., crate	4 50	5 00
Carrots, doz. bchs.	0 30	0 35
Cucumbers, 11-qts.	2 50	2 75
Onions, dried, hamper	4 25	....
Potatoes, Ont., bag	1 25	....
do., new, No. 1 bbl.	6 50	7 00
do., new, No. 2, graded	5 00	5 50
do., new, No. 2, ungraded	4 25	4 50
Peppers, green, basket	1 75	....
Peas, 11-quart	0 75	1 00
Tomatoes, dom., bskt.	2 25	2 75

MEATS WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	15 00	17 00
do., hindquarters	28 00	30 00
Carcasses, choice	21 00	23 00
do., medium	19 00	21 00
do., common	18 00	19 00
Veal, choice	26 00	28 00
do., common	18 00	22 00
Heavy hogs	20 00	00 00
Shop hogs	29 00	30 00
Shop hogs	28 00	29 00
Mutton, light	19 00	22 00
Lambs	28 00	31 00
Spring lambs, choice, lb.	0 35	0 38

Toronto Cattle Markets

Receipts, 1,289 cattle, 383 calves, 1,855 hogs, 8,3 sheep and lambs.

Export cattle, choice	13 25	14 25
do., medium	12 25	13 25
Export bulls	1 00	11 50
Butcher cattle, choice	12 25	13 25
do., medium	10 75	12 00
do., common	9 50	10 50
Butcher cows, choice	10 75	11 25
do., medium	9 50	10 75
do., canners	4 75	....
Butcher bulls	9 50	11 00
Feeding steers	11 00	12 50
Stockers, choice	9 50	10 50
Stockers, light	8 00	9 00
Milkers, choice	90 00	135 00
Springers, choice	90 00	145 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	10 75
Bucks and culls	6 00	10 50
Lambs	19 00	21 00
Hogs, fed and watered	24 25	24 75
Hogs, f.o.b.	23 25	23 75
Calves	18 00	20 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Oats—				
July	87	89	87	89
Oct.	83¼	84⅝	83¼	84⅝
Dec.	81¾	83⅛	81⅝	83
Flax—				
July	5 92	5 93	5 87⅞	5 93
Oct.	5 46	5 53	5 46	5 53
Barley—				
July	1 26½	1 27¾	1 26½	1 27⅝
Oct.	1 20⅝	1 21¼	1 20	1 20⅝
Dec.	1 16½	.....	.....	1 16½

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed on track, $5.94; July, $5.93 asked; September, $5.85 asked; October, $5.72 asked; November, $5.62 asked; December, $5.51 bid.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged; barley, $1.14 to $1.23; rye, No. 2 $1.58¼ to $1.59¼; bran, $28.00; flax, $5.88 to $5.90.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Calves, receipts 625; 50c lower; $8 to $22.

Hogs, receipts 650; steady. Heavy mixed and yorkers, $23.60; light yorkers, $23.25 to $23.50; pigs, $23 to $23.50; roughs, $21 to $21.25; stags, $12 to $18.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; steady. Lambs $12 to $18.50; yearlings, $8 to $14; wethers, $9.50 to $10; ewes, $4 to $9; mixed sheep, $9 to $9.50.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Small reinforced concrete tugboats of a total dead-weight carrying capacity of about 80 tons are being built in quantity production in Paris for the French Government. No small part of the speed of production is due to the simple method of launching. The yard is on the quay wall of the Seine River, and the boats are built some 20 or 30 feet from the edge of the wall. Back of the boat is a track or pathway on which rolls the double-member balanced crane. This crane consists in effect of two sheer legs spaced some 30 feet apart and thoroughly crossbraced in the plane of the front masts. They are balanced by a counter-weight, made up of a reinforced-concrete box, which is filled with stone to provide the proper weight. Dependent from the top of each mast is a hanger working in a jackscrew at the top and provided with a spread grip at the bottom, which can be carried around the hull of the ship. When the ship is to be launched the crane is moved up to it on the longitudinal roadway and the boat is fixed in the jaws of the hangers, and the crane is then moved transversely on rollers until the boat overhangs the river. The jackscrews are then lowered until the boat is in the water.

The wearing qualities of leather are said to have been greatly improved by the invention of a Norwegian engineer, whereby sole leather can be hardened so that it attains two or three times its usual strength. The hardening may be done in several degrees, until the leather becomes stiff as wood. It is claimed that, after suitable hardening, sufficient for common shoes or boots, it does not lose any of its elasticity. Another advantage claimed is that after the treatment the leather better resists moisture and heat. It is alleged that leather not otherwise suitable for anything but insoles may through this treatment become a satisfactory sole leather. The engineer is patenting his invention, and sole leather treated after his mehod will soon be placed on the market in Norway.

Fireplaces as we know them came into use in the sixteenth century. Prior to that the hearth was in the middle of the room and the smoke escaped through an opening in the peak of the roof.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK REMEDY CO., WINDSOR, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)