THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUG. 16.

Text of the Lesson, I. Sam. xviii. 5-16. Golden Text, Ps. xlvi., 1

The R. V. of chapter xvii., 15, is that David went to and fro from Saul to feed his father's sheep, but now after his great triumph and his virtually leading the hosts of Israel to victory Saul will not let him return any more to his father's house (verse 2), but promotes him, as stated in this verse of our lesson. That David was accepted by the people makes us think of Mordecai, of whom it is written that he was next to the king, accepted of the multitude of his brethren, seeking the wealth of his people and speaking peace to all his seed (Est. x., 3). His being promoted by Saul seems a very small matter when we consider that he had already been anointed by Samuel to take Saul's place in due time.

6-9. And the women answered one another, as they played and said, Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten thousands, * * * and Saul eyed David from that day forward.

This was part of the song with which Saul and David were greeted on their return from the victory over the Philistines and which stirred in Saul a spirit of jealousy and hatred of David, so that he said, 'What can he have more but the kingdom?' If Saul had remembered and believed the words of Samuel in chapter xv., 28, he would have known that the kingdom was as surely David's as if he was already in possession of it.

10, 11. And it came to pass on the morrow that the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of the house, and David played with his hand as at other times.

As David played on his harp at other times the evil spirit departed from Saul (xvi., 23), but now Saul was too much under the control of the evil spirit and did not seem to desire its departure, for there was murder in his heart, and he attempted to kill David. As to the evil spirit from God so often mentioned (xvi., 14, 23; xix., 9) and similar seemingly difficult statements, the simple truth was that Saul, having refused to obey God and follow Him, was left by God to the guidance of the one he preferred.

12-14. And Saul was afraid of David, because the Lord was with him, and was departed from Saul. * * And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways, and the Lord was with him.

Although Saul humbled him to be his captain only of a thousand (verse 13), David kept evenly on his way and walked wisely in the sight of the Lord, conscious of His presence and approval. The phrase "behave wisely" is the same as "prosper" or "have good success" (Josh. i., 7, 8; Jer. xxiii., 5), and in Ps. xxii., 8, it is "instruct." By the spirit of the Lord mightily upon him (xvi., 13, R. V.) he was so instructed that he could say, 'I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way' (Ps. ci., 2), and by the grace of God he did. If we allow ourselves to be affected by or come under the power of people or circumstances, we do not prosper or behave wisely, but to have a heart only for God—that is true prosperity. By the grace of God David so lived that his name was much set by, or precious (verse 30 and margin), in the eyes of the people. The words, 'The Lord was with him' (verse 12, and 28), remind us of Joseph and his trials and that both as slave and prisoner the Lord was with him and that he was a prosperous man (Gen. xxix., 2, 3, 21, 23).

15. Wherefore when Saul saw that he behaved himself very wisely he was afraid of him.

Sin and a guilty conscience make cowards. Adam, having sinned, was afraid and sought to hide from God. Abraham was afraid that they would kill him for his wife's sake, and he and she consented to lie, and also did Isaac and Rebekah (Gen. xx., 10; xii, 12; xx, 11; xxvi, 7). The testimony of an upright life is a rebuke to one living in sin, and there is a conscience that also upbraids. God knows and the guilty person knows; they know together (conscience) even if no one else knows.

16. But all Israel and Judah loved David, because he went out and came before them.

Long afterward, when he was anointed king at Hebron, they spoke of him in those words: "When Saul was king over us, thou wast he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel" (II Sam. v. 2). "Going out and coming in" in a phrase that means to cover all one's daily life. When Solomon became king, he said to God: "I am but a little child. I know not how to go out or come in" (I. Kings iii, 7). So the beautiful promise in Ps. cxxi. 8, "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth and even forevermore," with the assurance in Deut. xxviii, 6, "Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest out" includes the whole life. Men thus blessed and kept by God, need not fear the hatred or ill will of any one, but may find all necessary comfort in such words as these: "I, even I, am he that comforteth you. Who art thou that thou shouldst be afraid of a man * * and forgettest the Lord, thy maker?" (Isa. li. 12,13). And remember to say: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid." At what time I am afraid I will trust in Thee" (Ps. xxii, 1; lvi, 3, 4, 11; xxvii, 1, 2).

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with only a limited demand for Ontario wheat, No. 2 white and red winter, old, quoted at 74½ to 75c; new at 72 to 73; low rates to mills. Manitoba wheat is firmer. No. 1 hard quoted at 91½c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 99½c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 97½c grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern at 96½c.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings. No. 2 white quoted at 30 to 30½c high freights, and No. 1 white at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet. No. 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freights, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with export value at 48c middle freights for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freights, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is unchanged. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60½c, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patent quoted to-day at $2.83 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.20 to $4.30; first bakers, $3.90 to $4, and strong bakers', $3.80, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $17, and shorts $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15 to $15.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $18, and shorts at $21 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good, and prices generally unchanged. The demand is chiefly for finest grades. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy tubs, uniform color, 14 to 15c; secondary grades, store packed, 12½ to 13c; secondary prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 17½ to 18c.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly new laid, 14½ to 15c; fresh (candled stock), 14c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—There is very little doing, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest, 9½ to 10c; seconds, 9½ to 9¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $19 to $20; do., short cut, $21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces, 9½; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c here; rye 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48½ to 49c; oats, No. 2, 38 to 38½c, in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.35; seconds, $4 to $4.05; strong bakers', $3.45; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60, in bags $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.75 to $4. Eggs—Candled, selected, 16 to 17c; seconds, 14½ to 15c; straight receipts, 14 to 14½c; No. 2, 12½c. Feed—Manitoba bran, $18; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts in bulk, $20 to $21; middlings, $21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19 to $20; light short cut pork, $19; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 10c; finest lard, 10½ to 11½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon 14 to 15c; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.50; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.50 to $8.75; American clear backs, $19.75; clear shoulder pork, $18.50. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 9¾c, townships, 9½ to 9¾c; Quebec, 9½c. Butter—Townships creamery, 18½ to 19c; Quebec 18½c; Western dairy, 15c. Honey—White clover, in sections, 11 to 12c per section; in 10-lb. tins, 8c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, no demand; winter, strong for red; No. 1 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 81c. Corn—Strong for yellow; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 56½ to 56¾c. Oats—Fairly active and steady; No. 2 white, new, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 2, 53½c. Canal freights—Steady.

Minneapolis, Aug. 11.—Wheat closed—79½c; December, 78½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½ to 85c; No. 2 Northern, 81 to 84c.

Duluth, Aug. 11.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 86½c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; September, 81½c; December, 83½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The export cattle trade was dull at the Western Market to-day, and sales were slow, and in most instances at lower prices than last week.

The heavy deliveries of export cattle are causing a slight congestion thereof in the market, and hence buyers were not inclined to operate unless they could get their wants supplied on a cheaper basis than prevailed last week. So drovers did not quickly sell out, and a few loads remained unsold till the close of the day. There were a fairly large number of exporters of excellent quality offered, and as high as $5.15 was obtained for at least one load, by Crawford and Hunnisett, as may be seen by the list of transactions given below.

The butcher trade was quiet, and the quality of this class of cattle brought forward was not extra good, there being too many rough and inferior animals on sale for the demand. Consequently this class suffered most severely in the decline.

There was a little enquiry for feeders and stockers, and a few loads sold at current quotations. Values in these are inclined to be easier in sympathy with the declines in the local export market.

The values of sheep kept up well, and despite the large deliveries all offered were sold. Spring lambs, however, sold considerably below last week's prices, and the prospects are that they will remain low.

The run amounted to 81 cars, containing 910 cattle, 2,308 sheep, 1,700 hogs, and 64 calves.

The market for exporters' was dull at $4.40 to $5 per cwt., with 10 or 15c extra paid in a few instances.

There was little change in butchers' to report. We quote as follows: Picked lots, $4.40 to $4.60; good loads, $4.35 to $4.50; fair to good, loads, $3.75 to $4.30; common, $3 to $3.70; rough and inferior, $2.50 to $3; canners, $2 up.

The enquiry for feeders and stockers was light. Quotations follow: Feeders, steers of good quality, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at $4 to $4.50; stockers, 1 year to 2-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs., $3 to $3.50; off-colors and poor breeding qualities, same price, $2.50 per cwt., and upwards.

About thirty milch cows sold at $25 to $48 each.

The sheep trade was quiet and lambs were dull and 1 to 1½c lower. We quote: Lambs, $3.50 to $4.00; export ewes, $3.50 to $3.60; bucks, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; culls, $2.00 to $3.00 each.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb.

Hogs were steady and unchanged. We quote: Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., $6.50; fats and lights, 25c less.

HAVE DECLARED WAR.

Seventy-five Farmers to Fight Against Automobiles.

A Chicago despatch says:—Seventy-five farmers who live to the west of Evanston have formed an Anti-automobile League for the purpose of preventing scorching automobilists. The direct occasion for the formation of the league was an accident which recently happened to a Mrs. Johanna Schwitz, who, with her child, was injured by being thrown from her buggy through the horse she was driving shying at an approaching automobile. Notwithstanding Mrs. Schwitz's cries to stop, the automobileist drove on at a furious speed.

On the following day a number of farmers of the district, hearing of the accident, gathered and waited for a scorcher, on the approach of whom, they ran an empty waggon across the road, forcing him to turn into the ditch, where his machine was wrecked.

"We have decided," said John Wilcox, a member of the league, "that this scorching business must stop. We are going to use force if necessary. I carry a shotgun myself, and I know of others who do. The other day the same man came whizzing past me twice. The first time I steered my team out of the way, but the second time I didn't hurry much. I guess he thought I was going to give him the whole of the road, but he miscalculated and had to take to the ditch. I guess he would sell his automobile pretty cheap now."

IN CYCLONE'S WAKE.

Ottawa Valley Mill Destroyed—Men Killed and Injured.

An Ottawa despatch says:—A terrific storm passed down the Ottawa Valley on Thursday afternoon, carrying death and destruction in its train. At Deschenes, six miles west of Ottawa, a big lumber mill belonging to Fraser Bros. is just approaching completion. It is one of the finest mills in Canada, and splendidly equipped. On the east side was the engine and boiler-house, a one and one-half storey brick building. In this structure there were working when the storm broke, James Campbell, the 22-year-old son of ex-Ald. W. J. Campbell, and his helper, Joseph Valiquette. From the mill site straight across the river is a distance of three miles. The wind sweeping with tremendous force across the lake struck the front of the engine-house, carrying down the front wall, and burying Campbell and Valiquette under a mass of bricks and mortar. The storm in its wild career struck the centre wall of the engine-house, which fell on a lineman of the Hull Electric Co. named Joseph Chugg, who happened to be in the engine-room. The north end of the building was also blown down, but the side walls were left standing.

An alarm was immediately raised, and a crowd of Fraser's employes rushed over to the wreck. After half an hour's digging the three men were extricated, Campbell and Valiquette being fearfully crushed. The injured were placed on an electric car, but young Campbell expired just as the car was reaching Hull. The doctors say Valiquette will not live, but Chugg will recover. The accident created quite a gloom in the city, the Campbell family being well known.

IRISH HONOR LIST.

King Confers Titles in Connection With Visit.

A London despatch says: A long list of honors, conferred by the King in connection with the Royal visit to Ireland, was published on Wednesday night. Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, M.P., and Thomas Andrews, chairman of the County Down Council, have been made Privy Councillors, and Sir Daniel Dixon, Lord Mayor of Belfast, and Edward Fitzgerald, Lord Mayor of Cork, have been created baronets. Other honors are distributed to the officials of the principal towns visited during the Royal tour.

SMALL WESTERN CROPS.

Drouth Is Likely to Cause a Reduced Yield.

A Toronto despatch says:—"I am sorry to say that the press for the most part have been holding out a too promising view of this year's crop in the northwest," said Mr. G. F. R. Harris, assistant manager of the Canada Permanent Loan & Investment Company, who has just returned from a trip through the northwest, partly to ascertain crop conditions and prospects. "In my opinion," he added, "the total yield will not be larger than last year; in fact, it will not even be equal, in spite of the increased acreage. When I left Winnipeg on June 15th the crops never looked better; the plentiful rain in the early spring had given them a splendid start, and they were progressing rapidly. But when I returned four weeks later their appearance had completely changed. The straw was short and the grain had only partly headed out, and was scraggy. Three weeks of drouth had done the damage, and now throughout all of southern, southwestern and central Manitoba, which is the great grain-producing district of the west, the yield will not average more than from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, where as last year the average yield per acre was 26 bushels. In some isolated districts there will be no crop at all. It is true, there is a larger area under cultivation by about 600,000 acres. But in a considerable portion of this the grain was simply slashed in on the stubble, and most of it has turned out very poor, indeed, on account of the drouth. Where it was properly seeded on summer fallow the yield will be all right. While Manitoba will, without doubt, have a short crop, still I do not know that that will be an unmixed evil. In fact, our company and financiers generally are inclined to regard it as a good thing for the country, as it will serve to check too great a boom. At the present time values have been inflated to an enormous extent in certain parts of the west."

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.

American Authority Gives Statistics on Infant Mortality.

A Washington despatch says:—Dr. W. C. Woodward, the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, renews his recent criticism of the practice of feeding infants on condensed milk and infant food. Dr. Woodward says that during the week ending July 25 twenty-one children under two years of age died from diarrhoeal diseases. Two were breast-fed and nineteen bottle fed. Of the latter infants he says that nine were fed on cow's milk, boiled in five instances, pasteurized in one, and used without special precaution in three. Eight were fed on condensed milk, and two on materials which the manufacturers claim to be healthful food for infants. Dr. Woodward emphatically states that artificial nourishment is necessary, and says there is no better food than cow's milk properly cared for or modified to suit the demands of the individual infant as determined by its age and general condition of health. He adds:—

"Cow's milk, moreover, forms the most important article in the dietary of children, especially after weaning and in the second year of life. No satisfactory substitute has ever been found for it."

ACCUSED OF AWFUL CRIME

Man Murdered in His Sleep and Son is Accused.

A Barnesville, Ohio, despatch says:—While he slept, Dwight Jackson, aged 63, a laborer of Barnesville, was murdered early Tuesday morning. As the old man slept in his bed his assailant struck him on the head, crushing his skull. So quietly was the deed planned and executed that Jackson's young daughter, who was occupying the same room with him, was not awakened. It was this daughter who first discovered that Jackson had been murdered. At noon Fred Jackson, son of the murdered man, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of his father. The old man had reproved the son a day or so ago and the boy is alleged to have been angered at his father.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LUMBER

Fifty Million Feet Will be Exported This Season.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: The export of sawn lumber this year from Newfoundland is expected to reach 50,000,000 feet, for the several concerns interested. The Timber Estimates Company of which Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, is the head, alone hope to account for 25,000,000 of this, and the other mills will contribute the remainder. The former company will have 20 steamers loaded with the product at Lewisport before the close of navigation, and the other shipments will be transported by means of schooners and barques. There are said to be over 2,000 men getting a permanent living in this colony now through lumbering, and many more could secure employment.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Rich Strike of the Yellow Metal on Pelly River.

A Fort Selkirk, Y.T., despatch says:—A strike is reported from the Pelly River, which in time may rival the Klondike in richness. On July 14th, Robert Henderson, the original discoverer of the Klondike, found pay dirt on a tributary of Hootle River, a tributary of the Pelly River. What the strike amounts to has not yet been determined, but Fred Enovoldsen, who is a partner of Henderson, says that in one day's shovelling he cleaned up seventeen dollars.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

G. T. PACIFIC AMENDMENTS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill Mr. Fowler moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, in order to amend it in accordance with his notice of motion by providing that if the Grand Trunk Railway acquires any of the common stock of the company the Grand Trunk shall pay for such stock its par value in cash.

After some debate Mr. R. L. Borden asked for a statement of the policy of the Government on this subject, and also a statement whether the Government regarded the acquisition of $25,000,000 worth of common stock by the Grand Trunk as of any advantage to the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government placed great confidence in the Grand Trunk being concerned in the scheme, and everything that would help to bring them into it would be of benefit. He did not see why the Grand Trunk should be penalized in this way. The stock would be sold at the common market value, of course.

Mr. Barker said that there was no reason why, under the wording of the bill, the Grand Trunk Railway Company might not be allotted the whole of this stock in return for the granting of terminal facilities and traffic arrangements.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that in the computing of freights the actual amount of money put into the road was to be considered, so that if only twenty million dollars was paid for the stock that only would be considered.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Kemp moved the amendment, standing in his name, providing that majority of the directors of the company shall be British subjects.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was prepared to accept the amendment, but he thought it would be better to insert it in the bill confirming the agreement between the Government and the company.

A SHORT RAILWAY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the table plans of a short line of railway between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. He also laid on the table copies of the reports of the Ontario and Quebec Government engineers on northern Ontario and northern Quebec.

Mr. Borden asked if these were the mountains of information of which Sir Wilfrid had spoken in his address.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied:—No, only some of the hills. (Laughter.)

JUDGE'S SALARIES.

The House discussed Mr. Fitzpatrick's resolution providing for the compulsory retirement of judges over 80 years of age and proportionate pensions for disabled judges and others retiring after shorter periods of service. The resolution brought forth many criticisms as to the salaries of judges. Mr. Osler pointed out that the salaries of judges were much too low, to such an extent that many of them had to engage in other pursuits for which they were unfitted. He thought the resolution did not go nearly far enough. Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed with many of Mr. Osler's remarks.

Under the resolution the judges in Ontario who would be affected were Messrs. Elliott, Hughes, Deacon, Lazier, O'Brien, Ketchum, and Woods. Those were all the Ontario judges who would be affected. Judge Elliott was 80 years of age, and had served 34 years on the bench; Judge Hughes, 80 years, 48 years' service; Judge Deacon, 79 years, 35½ years' service; Judge Lazier, 21½ years' service; Judge O'Brien, 83 years, 13½ years' service; Judge Ketchum, 75 years, 14½ years service; Judge Woods, 84 years, 17½ years' service.

INFORMATION ACCORDED.

Mr. Kendall was informed by Sir Wm. Mulock in the House that Alex. Wright, the Conservative organizer of Toronto, was in 1895 appointed a commissioner to enquire into the sweating system in Canada, at a salary of $5 per day. The total expenses of the commission was $904.90, made up of $440 for Mr. Wright's services, $269.50 his travelling expenses, etc., and the balance for clerical and miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Earle was informed by Sir Wm. Mulock that the commission appointed to investigate the labor troubles in British Columbia had presented their report. As soon as this report was printed it would be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Carscallen was informed by Mr. Sifton that the Government had forwarded an invitation to the International Congress of Geology to hold its next meeting in Canada in 1906, and would make suitable arrangements to receive them. Dr. Bell, acting director of the Geological Survey, has been authorized to attend this year's congress at Vienna to represent the Canadian geologists and the Royal Society.

TO CONNECT WITH G.T.P.R.

Temiskaming Railway to Be Double in Length.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Ontario Government has decided that as soon as the route of the G. T. P. R. through Ontario is definitely known a connection will be made with the Temiskaming Railway. An immediate survey from New Liskeard northerly has been ordered with that purpose. The line from North Bay to New Liskeard will be completed some months before the contract expires. The extension north to the G. T. P. R. will probably be about 80 miles. This will mean a Government constructed and owned Ontario railway nearly 200 miles long.

A FIGHTING ELEPHANT.

Knocked Out Keeper and Wrecked Amusement Booth.

A New York despatch says:—George Brown, 42 years old, keeper of Tommy, an elephant which was imported recently, is in Bellevue Hospital at Coney Island, suffering from internal injuries inflicted by Tommy. He has been manager Brown's care since his arrival from Coney Island, where he was served by the customs appraisers putting the Government's decision as to the amount of duty the importer shall pay. The big beast broke from his shackles early on Wednesday morning and wrecked the interior of the Sea Beach palace. With one swing of his trunk he knocked Brown into a corner in a unconscious heap. During the excitement attending his rampage the trainers and managers of the show were endeavoring to capture the beast and chain him up. Some one in the excitement pulled the fire alarm and the approach of two engines added to the excitement. Brown was knocked out before anyone could do anything. Several attaches of the show, armed with pitchforks, finally drove the elephant on a trapdoor, which dropped him into a pit seven feet deep. There he was chained up.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

He Denotes Sum of $2,500,000 to Dunfermline.

A London despatch says:—Mr. Andrew Carnegie will give $2,500,000 in United States Steel corporation bonds to his native Town of Dunfermline, in addition to the neighboring estate of Pittencrieff he recently bought. The interest on the bonds is to be used in maintaining Pittencrieff as a public pleasure ground, to erect a theatre for the production of high-class plays, for promoting institutions of arts and sciences, encouraging horticulture among the working people, and for giving technical education in a college which is the centre of the linen industry. A trust is created to administer the gift, and the trustees will receive full liberty in the disposition of the fund in the interest of the town.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Dynamite Killed Surveyor Cardwell and His Son.

A Vancouver, B.C., despatch says:—A terrible tragedy occurred near Macaulay Point on Tuesday. Two men, believed to be Henry Cardwell, a surveyor, and his son, went to a small island about two miles from Victoria, and off Macaulay Point, to dynamite fish. The dynamite exploded, and the bodies of both were torn to small pieces and scattered over the rocks.

Hamilton's Great Carnival and Reunion of Old Boys.

Thousands are sure to attend the great Carnival and Reunion. It is the way of the people of Hamilton, that when they undertake anything it is always well done. They have that reputation, and this coming month, with their monster Carnival and Old Boys' Reunion, they are going to excel every previous effort. The dates are August 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, and there is no doubt of the whole time, according to the programme, when there won't be something doing. On Monday, the first day, the Old Boys will be welcomed home. There will be athletic sports, massed band concerts and boxing tournaments. On the second day the Old Boys and Veteran Firemen will parade. There will be sailing regattas, and grand fairy and illumination of the far-famed Hamilton Beach. In the city parks, and at night in the Armory building, there will be band concerts. On Wednesday there will be a monster floral parade of carriages, a Gymkhana parade and Gymkhana sports at the Jockey Club grounds, and a reunion of Central School pupils of the past fifty years. On the evening of this day there will be a magnificent fireworks display in Dundurn and Harvey Parks. Thursday, the last day of the Carnival, is Civic Holiday in Hamilton. It will be a great day. There will be a Trades Parade in the morning with decorated floats, and a work horse parade and competition. In the afternoon there will be a grand Military Review in which American Regiments will march with the soldiers of the King, and artillery and Infantry of many corps will join in producing a spectacle, the like of which has never before been seen in this Province. This will take place at the Jockey Club grounds, and will continue all afternoon and evening, closing the Carnival in a blaze of enthusiasm.

Added to the attractions named in the Midway and Street Fair, held in the centre of the city, in which there are no less than fifteen wonderful shows, as follows:

Trained Wild Animals in a Steel Arena.
The Streets of India.
The House Upside Down.
The Ferris Wheel.
Dog and Pony Circus.
German Village.
Down in Dixie.
Aztec Twins.
Garden of the Gods.
The Girl from Up There.
Buckskin Ben's Wild West.
Trip to Melodia.
Aquatic Circus.
Moving Pictures.
Night in the Orient.

If you want to forget your troubles; if you want to renew your youth; if you want to have a week of unadulterated, pure enjoyment, you will visit Hamilton during Carnival week. The railways are all issuing single fare tickets for the great show at single fare.

POULTRY IN SUMMER TIME

DISPOSE OF OLD HENS BEFORE MOULTING PERIOD.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Issues Some Practical Hints.

The following practical poultry advice is given by Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Sale of Fowls—It is most profitable to dispose of old hens before the moulting period. There is then a ready market for fowls on account of the scarcity of chickens. At the present time six cents a pound live weight is offered for hens by a large produce company in Toronto; eight cents a pound plucked weight is paid in Montreal. In several months live chickens can be bought by the produce merchants for the above rates, or for a small increase in them. If the hens are held until fall they will not realize as great a profit as they will this month owing to the reduction of the market price for fowls and the loss of flesh in moulting. Hens should be sold when they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer and cockerels used for breeding the following season.

Pullets for Laying.—The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg production have been repeatedly stated. Early pullets will lay in their first year five times as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the hens. The profit from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility-type pullets should be selected now, fed liberally so that early winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarters. Transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production.

Utility-type Fowls.—For poultry farming the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the proper breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Utility-type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (mature weight—cock seven to eight and a half pounds; hen five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color and without leg or foot feathering. The utility-type fowl corresponds to the shorthorn type in cattle: a square and broad-bodied low-set fowl.

Sale of Chickens.—From eleven cents to twelve cents per pound live weight is offered in Toronto and Montreal for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. The prices correspond approximately to fourteen cents and fifteen cents per pound plucked weight, and twenty cents and twenty-two cents per pound drawn weight. It is evident that an increased profit will be realized by selling the earlier and heavier cockerels of the flock at once. This profit corresponds to the increased revenue derived by market gardeners and fruit growers, who place staple articles on the market before the regular supply is available.

Corn-fatted Chickens.—The increased consumption of chickens in Canada is due to the improved quality and appearance of the chickens that are offered for sale. This improvement has been established through the business of crate-fattening chickens introduced by this Department of Agriculture, and to the methods of killing, plucking and shaping the chickens before they are marketed. Every farmer in Canada should be in possession of the details of the crate-fattening business. It is a business that can be managed, by any member of the household; the required number of crates are easily constructed; the chickens will gain from one and a half pounds to three pounds each during the twenty four day fattening, and the cost of food per pound of gain in live weight will average from five cents to six and a half cents.

Fairs.—Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers having a faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect and cover the tops of the yards used by the moulting birds with old carpet, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evening only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls; the animal food, such as waste meat or raw bones will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of feathers; the vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

LOCKED IN A CAR.

Man Travels From Halifax to Vancouver.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—When Winnipeg checkers opened a C. P. R. freight refrigerator car here on Wednesday they found a man named Henry Johnson concealed therein. Johnson was hidden in the car at Halifax and came through with the car in a passenger train. He had been four days without food, but was not much the worse for wear. He was charged at the police station with beating his way without a ticket, but the Magistrate released him with a warning.

THE END NOW DRAWS NEAR.

Alaskan Boundary to be Settled Next Month.

A London despatch says:—The first sitting of the Alaska Boundary Commission will take place on September 3. It will probably take place at Burlington House.