

THE MARKETS

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

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Wheat—The offerings of Ontario wheat in the market are not so large as they were a few days ago, and prices are unchanged. No. 2 white and red, quoted at 85c, 10c 55c west, and at 85c to 86c east. Manitoba wheat is still No. 1 hard 84c grinding in transit, and No. 2 83c. Oats—The market is easier, with offerings liberal. Sales of No. 2 at 29c middle freights, and at 29c to 29 1/2c low freights to New York.

Corn—The market is quiet, with Canadian yellow quoted at 62c west. No. 3 yellow American quoted at 68 1/2c on track here.

Rye—The market is steady. No. 2 quoted at 48c west.

Barley—Market is quiet, and prices steady. Feed quoted at 35c to 38c middle freights, and No. 3 extra at 40 to 40 1/2c.

Peas—The market is lower, in sympathy with Montreal. Exporters are quoting only 70c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat, quoted at \$2.65 to \$2.70 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers, for domestic trade, quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.25 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady. Hungarian patents, \$3.85 to \$4.25, delivered on track. Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.95.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls, \$5 on track, and in sacks, \$4.90. Broken lots, 20 to 25 extra.

Milled—Bran is dull at \$12.50 west, and shorts at \$17 west. Bran quiet here at \$14, and shorts at \$19. Manitoba bran \$17 in sacks, and shorts \$23 in sacks, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices unchanged at 13c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—The market is steady, with strained jobbing here at 8 to 8 1/2c per lb., and comb at \$1.50 to \$1.65.

Beans—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. New hay quoted at \$19 to \$20 a ton.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at \$5.50.

Onions—Market steady at \$1.90 to \$2 per barrel.

Poultry—The market is steady. We quote—Chickens, 50 to 80c per pair; live chickens, 50 to 60c. Ducks, 60 to 80c per pair for dressed, and 6 to 8c per lb. for live. Turkeys, young, 11 to 12c per lb., and old, 10c.

Potatoes—The market is firmer. Car lots quoted at 57 to 60c per bag, on track here. Small lots sell at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, but this advance is only temporary, owing to scarcity in deliveries.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged, with receipts moderate. Cured meats in good demand at steady prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 11c in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$21.50, do., short cut, \$23.50, 14c. Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15c; rolls, 12 to 13c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c shoulders, 12c.

Lard—The market is firmer. We quote—Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 11c; rolls, 11 1/2c; compound, 8 1/2 to 10c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is steady. Choice grades have the best call. We quote—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; selected dairy tubs, 15c; store packed uniform color, 13 1/2c; low grades, 11 to 12c; creamery rolls, 19 to 20c; do., solids, 18 1/2 to 19c.

Eggs—Market steady for strictly fresh stock. We quote—Fresh, 18 to 17c; ordinary store candles, 14 to 15c; seconds, and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—Market is steady. We quote—Finest, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; seconds, 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The local grain market continues remarkably flat, and the volume of business is insignificant. Rye, peas, and oats are the only cereals for which there is any demand. In flour there is no change. Feed is firm, and rolled oats are quiet and easy. Provisions remain about the same. Cheese, butter, and eggs continue firm, and in good demand. Grain—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 71c. Fort William; No. 1 Northern, 69c. October shipment; Ontario, No. 2 white wheat, 65c and No. 2 mixed at 65c west, new crop peas, 7 1/2c, do., old, do., 7c, 34c. Flour—September deliveries, Rye, 56c. Flour—Manitoba, patents, \$3.90 to \$4.25 strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.95. Ontario straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.80, in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70, patents, \$3.80 to \$4.10. Rolled oats—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.25 to \$2.30, in bags, and \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran at \$16 to \$17, and shorts at \$23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts in bulk, \$23, in lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short-cut pork, \$25 compound, refined lard, 8c; pure Canadian lard, 11c. Hams, 12c, 12c greater than during the month last year. For August the entries were 1,923, or 1,154 in excess of August, 1901. The total increase for the two months, as compared with the same time last year, was 2,856. This is unprecedented in the history of the country. Most of the newcomers are from the United States.

Duluth, Sept. 23.—Close—Wheat—Cash—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; September, 68 1/2c; December, 69 1/2c; Cash—September, 69 1/2c; December, 70 1/2c.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Close—Wheat—September, 68 1/2c; December, 69 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 68 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 66 1/2c.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 77c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 72c; December, 72 1/2c.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—Wheat closed—Cash, 65 1/2c; September, 65 1/2c; December, 66 1/2c; May, 69 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—The total receipts of live stock to-day were 114 carloads, consisting of 2,005 head of cattle, 2,645 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs, and 50 calves.

Prices continue steady, with few fluctuations. The buying today, however, was good, the demand for everything being general. A brisk trade was done during the morning, and traders were all in the very best of humor.

Sheep and lambs were a shade better in price. Export ewes brought from \$3.40 to \$3.65; bucks from \$2.50 to \$2.75; culled sheep from \$2 to \$3 each; lambs from \$3.75 to \$4.10; and calves from \$2 to \$10 each.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$5.25 \$5.85
Do., light.	4.25 5.00
Butcher, choice	4.00 4.50
Butcher, ordinary	3.00 4.00
Good	3.20 3.75
Stockers, per cwt.	3.20 3.75
Sheep and lambs.	
Cheese ewes, per cwt.	3.30 3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	3.40 4.10
Bucks, per cwt.	2.25 2.75
Culls, each	2.00 3.00
Milkers and calves.	
Cows, each	25.00 42.00
Calves, each	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	7.00 7.12 1/2
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.75 6.87 1/2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.75 6.87 1/2
Sows, per cwt.	5.00 4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00 2.00

BEAR BAITING LION

Cossacks are Hurrying to Afghan Border.

A London despatch says: British military activities in India have been given a sudden impetus by the alleged determination of Russia to force an early test of the quality of Great Britain's foreign policy as affected by the withdrawal of the uncompromising hand of Lord Salisbury. In pursuance of its traditional method of pushing its adventurous policy to the limit, the Government at St. Petersburg, according to reports, is feverishly stirring the ambers of discord in the Indian Empire.

It has seized upon a disturbance with the police on the Indian frontier as a pretext for hurrying battalions of Cossacks southward to the border of Afghanistan. The Czar has interrupted the Shah's junket in Paris, ostensibly to secure his attendance at the military manoeuvres at Kursk, but actually, it is believed, to discuss the need of a Russian railway to the Persian Gulf.

Reports from Sebastopol tell of inordinate efforts to strengthen the Russian naval power in the Black Sea.

The recent Anglo speech in Corsica by M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, is interpreted as a sign that France is ready to join its ally in this subtle game of baiting the British. Finally comes the announcement that Baron de Stael, the venerable Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is about to be succeeded by "a man of more vigorous character."

This widespread recrudescence of Russian political energy is attributed by English diplomatists to a desire on the part of the Czar's Ministers to learn how stern is the stuff of which the foreign policy of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne is made. No one fears that Russia will press its case anywhere beyond the point necessary to secure this desired information; nevertheless, the British War and Navy Departments are alive to the possibilities of Russia's efforts deliberately to irritate the situation.

Scores of military officers in England and South Africa have been ordered to rejoin their Indian commands. Major Fukushima, of the Japanese army, has arrived in Calcutta, to familiarize himself with the Indian military situation. Lord Kitchener will hasten his journey to India, abandoning his proposed halt at Khartoum on the way.

INFLUX TO NORTH-WEST

Entries for July and August Unprecedented.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The influx of settlers into the Canadian Northwest continues to increase. For the month of July the homestead entries numbered 2,623, or 1,902 greater than during the month last year. For August the entries were 1,923, or 1,154 in excess of August, 1901. The total increase for the two months, as compared with the same time last year, was 2,856. This is unprecedented in the history of the country. Most of the newcomers are from the United States.

THE BRITISH DEBT

An Increase of \$313,597,540, Due to Recent War.

A London despatch says:—A report of the national debt issue, issued Wednesday shows that the gross liabilities March 31st were \$3,842,216,930, an increase of \$313,597,540, due to the South African war.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Port Arthur will not accept Mr. Carnegie's library offer.

Destructive forest fires are raging near Victoria, B. C.

Daniel Matthews, a farmer near Waterford, committed suicide by taking arsenic.

The "All Gold Creek" 50 miles up the Klondike River from Dawson, is now yielding paying values.

The court at Montreal has upheld the civil by-law making it illegal to sell live stock outside the eastern and western abattoirs.

Twenty-seven horses were inclosed in a fire in the stables of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. on Saturday night.

In well informed circles Sir C. A. P. Pelletier is mentioned as the next Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Lieutenant-Governor Jette retires next year.

Canadian trade with New Zealand is showing considerable improvement in both imports and exports. Trade is also increasing with New South Wales.

Two bullocks got on the C.P.R. track at Montreal and a freight train backed into them. Two cars were smashed and the bullocks were cut to pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King and Queen were among the exhibitors at the cat and dog show at Harrogate.

Seventeen new vessels were launched during August from shipbuilding yards on the Clyde.

Lord Roberts has fixed Oct. 23 for his visit to Portsmouth to receive a jeweled sword of honor.

There has been a decided improvement in the King's health since the worry of the coronation is over.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announces that he is unable to accept numerous invitations to visit the colonies.

Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British army, having approved of automobiles, a corps will be enrolled in the army.

The Prince of Wales will lay the last stone of the North Pier at Roker, Sunderland, which has been fifteen years under construction.

Three properties in different parts of Hampshire have recently been sold to French religious communities who are taking refuge in England.

Able Seaman Coshman was killed and blown overboard by the premature explosion of a saluting gun on board H.M.S. Victory at Portsmouth.

One of the finds during some excavations near Beaulieu, Burs, was a rare two-shilling piece, bearing the head of the boy King Edward VI.

In addition to Lord Kitchener, the guests of the Master Cutler at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on Sept. 30 will include Mr. Gerald Balfour and Mr. Choate.

Several farmers left Norwich, England, last week for Pretoria. They are to settle in the Western Transvaal. A batch of Norfolk agricultural laborers will follow.

The Absent-Minded Beggar's Hospital, which was built at Alton out of the fund collected from the sale of Kipling's poem, has been handed over to the War Office.

Manchester's Sanitary Committee is contemplating a scheme of public improvements, the most important of which are calculated to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

A new cottage hospital, which was formally opened at St. Andrews, contains a memorial ward to the late Lieut. Tait, the well-known golfer, who fell at Koodoosberg.

The Clyde shipbuilders have submitted tenders to the Admiralty for a first-class battleship of the King Edward type. The new vessel will have the most powerful armament in the navy.

According to the report of the Board of Trade just issued, the sea yields British wealth amounting to nearly seven millions sterling a year, while 31,583 men and boys find regular employment in sea fishing.

The Anglo-Chinese treaty is hailed in London as a triumph of British diplomacy, and the work of Sir James Mackay in persuading the Chinese to strike off the heaviest fetters on commerce is greatly praised.

George Lindhurst, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died of blood poisoning, introduced by the bite of a fly two weeks ago.

The injuries caused by the battleship Brooklyn during the recent naval manoeuvres will cost \$300,000 for repairs.

Four negro boys under arrest confessed to having started fourteen incendiary fires since last June in the wholesale district of Kansas City.

Before Ernest Reyerbach, bank clerk, killed himself at New York he left a note saying, "An examination of my accounts will give the truth."

The United States Government crop reports are very satisfactory, and the wheat is generally reported to be above the ten-year averages.

Massachusetts courts declare that Capt. Andrews is dead. He sailed with his bride for Europe in a fifteen-foot boat on October 6 last from Atlantic City.

Twenty years ago the point of a needle broke off in the knee of Mrs. James H. French, of Williamia, Conn., and now has worked out at the tip of her tongue.

While the wedding bells were ringing for Dr. Otto F. Holt and Miss Eva Ham, at Peoria, Ill., and while the bride waited patiently at the church door, the doctor committed suicide.

Gertrude Miller, of Monticello, N.Y., sixteen years old, committed suicide, using a revolver to send a bullet into her heart. She was married only one week and thought her husband had forsaken her.

After nearly one hundred years of undisputed possession of the Geyser reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., the United States must defend its title against the heirs of a French soldier who received the grant from Louis XVI.

Five hundred and eleven women medical students are now studying in Switzerland.

Field mice have appeared in such numbers in Southern Bohemia as to constitute a plague.

Sumatra is devastated by cholera, and the failure of the rice crop in Java is threatening a famine.

Paints of a poisonous nature, such as white lead or arsenical green, are no longer to be used in the French navy.

Official statistics show that during the year 1901 no fewer than 8,681 murders were committed in European Russia.

Hogger Jaggle, who celebrated his 102nd birthday in Vienna recently, was a drummer boy in the war against the great Napoleon.

BIG FIRE AT BRANTFORD

Stores of Watts' Sons and the Snowdrift Co. Burned.

Brantford, Ont., despatch says:—A Brantford on Thursday night experienced one of the worst fires it has had for many years. At 9.30 flames were discovered issuing from the third storey windows in the brick building of the Snowdrift Company, on Dalhousie street. The firemen responded promptly, and turned on six or eight streams of water, but the fire had obtained a great headway before it was discovered that efforts to control it were unsuccessful, and after an hour's hard fighting it burst through the roof. Soon after this smoke was seen coming through the roof of the adjoining brick building of the George Watts and Sons wholesale establishment, a fine three storey brick building on the corner of Dalhousie and King streets. Suddenly the roof of the latter building fell in, and the front of the third storey fell across the street, carrying three firemen with it. Charles Brown was severely injured about the head and shoulders, and may not recover. Fireman Woody was cut about the head and shoulders. Fireman George Kingsville was on a ladder at the third storey window. He jumped to save himself, and received painful injuries. The injured men were taken in the ambulance to the hospital.

R. M. Fullerton, proprietor of the Snowdrift Company, owns the building. His loss will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000. He carries an insurance of \$10,000 on the building and \$5,000 on stock, which is a complete loss.

George Watts and Sons own their place. Their loss is roughly estimated at \$70,000, which is a complete loss.

When the brick walls fell they took the telephone and electric light wires down, and the city was left in total darkness.

TRAGEDY NEAR BRANDON

Farmer Shoots Merchant and Lady Companion.

A Winnipeg despatch says: One of the most tragic shooting cases in the history of Brandon occurred on Wednesday evening, and as a result Alonzo Rowe, known as "Old Man Rowe," is dead, and Miss Ernie Therrien is mortally wounded, and her affianced husband, Thomas Law of Alexandria, and Law Bros., millers of Brandon, is also wounded.

In the afternoon Mr. Law and Miss Therrien left Brandon in a buggy for the Beresford district for a day's chicken shooting. Having reached their destination Law and Miss Therrien drove on to the farm of Rowe, and were about to commence shooting. Rowe, who is seventy years of age, was in the field at the time, and as soon as he saw the party he started his horses for the house, where he procured a gun, and returning, fired at the couple. Mr. Law had dismounted and was walking beside the buggy and received several pellets of shot in the knee. Miss Therrien received almost the entire charge in her hip and abdomen. She fell from the rig to the ground, where her companion also lay unable to rise.

Meantime, Rowe returned to the house, where he took poison, dying almost instantly. For some time Rowe has been persecuted by sportsmen, who have persisted in trespassing on his farm. It is supposed that, blinded with anger at the approach of Law and his companion over his farm, he seized his gun, and without considering the consequences, fired point-blank. Then, realizing what he had done, he committed suicide.

MARTYRED MISSIONARIES

Cruel Torture of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—Details were received by the Empress of India of the massacre of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis at Change, Hunan. For weeks cholera had been depopulating the cities along the Yuan River. In Change people died by the score daily. In the center of the city is a famous spring, from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported to have been poisoned by the foreigners, and hence the high death rate.

One afternoon Mr. Lewis was studying his books, and his teacher, who was with him, and Mr. Bruce was in his room across the hall, when in an instant the house and street became crowded with people. Mr. Bruce was dragged by his hair out of the room and into the yard, where with clubs, stones, knives, swords and torture the Chinese soon killed him. Mr. Lewis and his teacher went out at the back door into the yard and started to climb up on an old shed, when a stray from a spear brought the teacher down to the ground. His body was mutilated beyond recognition. After this mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could see. Trunks and boxes were broken open, but no poison could be found. When the crowd had almost disappeared the Chihifu arrived and had the bodies moved into their respective rooms.

On the same street and a few doors away were stationed soldiers for the protection of the missionaries. A British warship was sent to the scene upon receipt of the news.

OUR FRONTIER DEFENCES

All of Them Antiquated and Ill-Equipped.

A London despatch says:—The Express of Wednesday makes some startling statements. Colonel Ferrell, Townshead, who was deputed by the War Office to report on Canadian frontier defences, declares the forts so hopelessly antiquated all along the frontier and ill-equipped with ammunition that in the event of an Anglo-American war the Americans could easily cross the border and seize Canada before a resistance could be organized. He comments that Canadian troops were too busy making do for other about fortifications, and the Americans invaded, and the Canadians could do would be to get down the St. Lawrence river until British warships could reach them.

STOLEN

Austrian Bank Official Makes a Big Haul.

A Vienna despatch says: Edmund Jelenek, an official in the cashier's department of the Leder Bank, disappeared hurriedly from Vienna on Thursday. It was discovered that he had defrauded the bank of \$315,000 by falsifying checks. The money thus obtained was spent by Jelenek in speculation. He has not yet been apprehended.

YUKON PROSPECTS BRIGHT

August's Placer Grants Heaviest on Record.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. Victor Grant, of Dawson City, writes that the Yukon prospects are exceptionally bright. During August Mr. Grant, as mining recorder, issued 900 placer grants and \$14 water grants, this being the biggest month's business yet done.

A KING OF MILLIONAIRES

HEIR TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$350,000,000.

Sketch of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior—Proper Living Young Man.

Launched upon his business career with the most colossal fortune the world has ever known at his back, and working as hard as a clerk on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, is the description given by an acquaintance of the youthful heir to a fortune compared with which the fabled wealth of Croesus was little more than poverty.

Just as there is an unflinching asceticism in men who have amassed millions by their brains and industry, there must be a peculiar interest in the sons to whom these stupendous fortunes come, and especially in the heir to the almost incalculable fortune which Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the king of millionaires, has accumulated. Happy is the father whose fortune can fall into such careful hands as those of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, junior, who will inherit so much wealth that he could throw away a twenty-five dollar note every minute of his life out of income alone, and still retain sufficient to live like a king and save a million a year.

The responsibility of such enormous riches is so great that it is difficult to avoid curiosity as to the character of the man who will inherit it.

"You may search the United States through," the late Mr. Blair, himself a man of many millions, once said, "and you won't find a more modest, unaffected boy than Johnny Rockefeller," and those who know him will agree that this was not an exaggerated statement. It is indeed difficult to imagine that the shy, unassuming, quietly-dressed young man of six-and-twenty, with the short, athletic figure, the clear blue eyes, and frank, healthy face, will some day be owner of at least \$350,000,000—in fact, of a fortune so large that it is said his father does not know its value within a FEW MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

That young Mr. Rockefeller is the simple, frank, manly young fellow he is largely due to the conscientious care his parents have exercised in raising him. He has literally grown up under his father's eye, and no child could have a better model than the great American millionaire, whose zeal for all good works is his most marked characteristic, and whose chief delight has been in the class which he for so many years has taught in the Sunday School of the Eighth Avenue Baptist Church of New York.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, junior, was educated at the Brown University, to which his father wisely sent him instead of to the more fashionable Yale or Harvard, where the temptation to idleness and dissipation might have been so much greater. Here he won golden opinions from his fellow-students as a manly, unaffected youth, who could more than hold his own in every branch of sport from football to swimming; and from his masters by his quiet, studious habits, which enabled him to take an excellent degree.

From the University he went straight to a stool in his father's office, where for some years he performed the work and received the pay of a junior clerk on exactly the same footing as to discipline and attendance. Here he rapidly developed the business aptitude which he has inherited from his father; and in this connection it may be interesting to record a very early lesson he learnt in thrift and the value of money.

WHEN HE WAS A SMALL BOY, under a private tutor his father once offered him a penny for every nail he and a young friend would nail up in the fences on his estate at Forest Park, near Cleveland, Ohio. The money earned in this way the boy insisted on placing in his father's hands for investment, with the result that the few dollars of a dozen years ago are represented now by several hundreds of dollars.

When his business apprenticeship was complete his father appointed him a director of one of the many railways which he controls, and today he may be regarded as a fully-fledged partner of the king of millionaires.

He still, however, remains as unspoiled as when he was earning pennies by nailing boards in the Forest Park fences, and his daily life runs on the same simple lines as that of his father. He rises early every morning, and almost invariably has a canter in the park before breakfast. After breakfast he repairs to his desk on the fourth floor of the palatial Standard Oil Company's offices, where he is usually the first to arrive and the last to leave, returning to his father's house in West Fifty-Fourth street to dine and spend the evening.

Like his father, he shuns society, and prefers a quiet evening at home to all the attractions of dances and theatres; and, also, following his father's example, he neither smokes nor drinks. He has, however, many hobbies which keep him busy and healthily occupied. He is passionately fond of music, and spends many hours playing the violin with his father; he is an expert swimmer and skater, and is a doughty player on the football field, while many of his happiest hours are spent on horseback.

He spends most of his limited allowance on books, of which he is a keen lover and student, but perhaps his most engrossing hobby is the Sunday School, in which, like his parents, he is a teacher, and the week-day class of young men, numbering about two hundred, to whom he is teaching the same doctrine of a healthy body and a pure mind which he so well exemplifies in his own life.

There are 5,416 different parts in a modern locomotive.

BRITAIN'S INDIAN ARMY

THE FORCE HAS MADE REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

Quarter of a Million Men Kept Up Without Cost to the Empire.

There is a flutter in military headquarters at Simla, India, over the approaching arrival of Lord Kitchener, to assume command of the army in India. For many years this army has been growing in strength and efficiency. Factory after factory has been established in India for its supply. Vast trains of well-organized transport have come into existence. Regiment has been added to regiment, battery to battery, squadron to squadron. The whole has been tried in the fire of hard and continually recurring frontier fighting, until the command of its quarter of a million soldiers—Sikhs, Gurkhas, Jats, Pathans, Rajputs, and Englishmen—is recognized as a bigger thing than anything short of the headship of the home forces.

INDIA'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

India had no difficulty in pouring 10,000 British troops into Natal at the beginning of the South African war, and in supplementing them afterwards, so that, in all, she sent 22,000 men, including followers, to take part in the struggle with the Boers. She also furnished 57,500 native troops and followers and 3,300 British officers and men for the China expedition, besides five native regiments for colonial garrison duty. Her total contribution for the services of the Empire, while the South African war was in progress, thus amounted to 64,000 men. She also sent to South Africa and China 20,000 horses and baggage animals, 21 million rounds of ammunition, 114,000 projectiles, and shells, 290,000 pairs of boots, 315,000 helmets, 340,000 greatcoats and other garments, 159,000 blankets, 42,000 tons of fodder, and rations, 11,000 tents, and 11,000 sets of saddlery.

NATIVE TROOPS FIRST IN PEKIN.

The whole makes a respectable total; but it could have been multiplied by five had Great Britain consented to the employment of native troops against the Boers. How native troops would have acquitted themselves had they been given the opportunity is sufficiently shown by what they accomplished in China, where regiments largely from Bombay and Madras, and by no means the pick of the Indian army, were the first inside the Legation walls at the relief of Peking.

INDIA AS AN ARSENAL.

The manufacture of Lee-Metford rifles and cordite will, within a few months, be commenced in India. Large quantities of small