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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

SCIENCE AIDING AGRICULTURE.

The tendency toward a more scientific utilization of the soil is one of the gratifying features of present-day search for better ways of using the natural resources.

In days gone by the formula of the agriculturist was to plow, plant and reap, regardless of conditions. Later on he learned that certain soils were better adapted to particular crops than to others, and he began to diversify his products, growing wheat in one part of his farm, corn in another, grain in another, and so on through the range of his possibilities.

Then the husbandman learned that after a few seasons the soil used year after year for the same crop lost its productivity. He began to use fertilizers, spending more and more money in artificial enrichment and reducing his profits accordingly. Next he was taught that by rotating his crops he lessened the drain upon the land, and he began to plant certain crops that automatically fertilized the exhausted soil. He had his reward, for it was found that the farmer who most readily adjusted his work to the teachings of experience and science reaped the heaviest harvests.

A few years ago one of the staff of the United States department of agriculture discovered a method of inoculating the soil with nitrogen in a manner to increase its fertility. Experiments with this process proved conclusively that soil thus treated produced larger crops than other soil which depended upon the effect of the air and the ordinary practices of fertilization for the supply of nitrogen upon which plant life thrives. This method is now in use in some parts of the United States successfully, the advanced farmers who are employing it harvesting larger crops than their conservative neighbors.

The latest discovery in this connection, and one which may prove of great value, is that of two English scientists, who announce that they have found the micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil. Doubtless details will be forthcoming in season, and the world will then be equipped with a most valuable element, assuming that with the finding of the malevolent factor comes the discovery of its antidote.

Under the influence of the new science agriculture may be far different from even the advanced practices of today, and soil culture and soil cure may be conducted from the laboratory, the test tube supplementing the plow and the drill. The average ratio to the crop may be expected to diminish as the soil becomes more fruitful, and intensive farming will be practiced in accordance with the lessons learned from the bacteriologist.

SOME CHURCH STATISTICS.

Data collected by the United States Government in 1906, and now made public, show that the proportion of church members is growing instead of decreasing as most people supposed. Four principal cities of the Republic—Boston, Providence, Fall River and Louisville—have 60 per cent. or more of their population in actual membership in the churches, while four others—St. Joseph, Mo., Memphis, Toledo and Omaha—show proportions far below the average for the country, the first named averaging only about 20 per cent. Cities having more than half their populations in the churches are Pittsburg, Syracuse, Scranton, Detroit, New Haven, Buffalo, Worcester and St. Paul. Of the other cities all below 50 per cent. the Government finds as follows: Milwaukee, 48; Cincinnati and St. Louis, 40; Washington, 46; New York, 43; Columbus, 42; Baltimore and Chicago, 40; Newark and Philadelphia, 39; Indianapolis and Denver, 38; Minneapolis, 35, and Cleveland, 31. The proportion of church attendants to others in the country at large is one-third.

Only 15,000,000 of the 24,000,000 young people of school age are in the Sunday schools, and to the Congregationalists belong the honor of having the largest proportion of this number enrolled.

Rapid increase in the money invested in churches is shown, the amount having exactly doubled during the sixteen years immediately preceding 1906. About \$50,000,000 is spent on new churches each year, but this sum does not include ministers' houses, schools attached to churches, hospitals or other institutions dependent upon churches. To maintain all the churches

costs about \$300,000,000 a year. In addition nearly \$10,000,000 goes to foreign missions, and \$40,000,000 to home missions.

Moderate indeed is the average of salaries of clergymen for the whole country, namely \$663, but the total amount paid to ministers is, in round figures, \$70,000,000. Unitarian ministers receive the highest average, \$1,653; Protestant Episcopal clergymen come next, with \$1,517; the colored Baptist ministers of the south being being lowest, with \$227. There are 164,800 Christian ministers, and 1,084 Jewish rabbis. New York has several ministers whose salaries are \$15,000, a dozen or more who are paid \$12,000, and a great number with salaries of \$6,000. Outside of New York \$5,000 is about the maximum.

TROUBLE IN WALES.

On top of the strike and lock-out of nearly 50,000 men in British shipyards comes a miners' revolt in South Wales which may have tremendous consequences.

Two weeks ago 75 men, working on one seam in a pit owned by the Cambrian Combine Collieries, served a month's notice to terminate their contract, as they were dissatisfied with the rate of wages. The company retaliated by terminating the contracts of all the 550 men employed in the pit. Thereupon the 12,000 men employed by the Cambrian Company threatened to throw down their tools. The leaders of the men have been counselling a policy of conciliation. They summoned a conference, which met on Saturday, representing the entire Welsh coal field. The delegates favored a general stoppage of work in sympathy with the men of the Cambrian mines, but, at the behest of their leaders, decided to take a ballot on the question of striking. The 12,000 Cambrian miners declined to wait for the ballot, and have struck. It is now said that the South Wales Miners' Federation will lock out 200,000 miners.

In the Welsh case, as in the ship-building dispute, the trades union leaders, who in Great Britain are as a rule able and cautious men, have lost control of a large section of the rank and file. It is a symptom that bodes ill for organized labor, and for the parliamentary activities of trades unionism. These troubles promise also to give a set-back to the country's remarkable trade revival.

The Boers lost the Transvaal in war, but in peace, as British subjects, they have captured all South Africa.

German spies have been arrested in England and English spies in Germany. It is time that Christian governments ceased hiring men to perform criminal acts.

A dispatch says that a Tacoma multi-millionaire has created a sensation by marrying his stenographer. Apparently the surprise consists in his not marrying an actress or a chorus girl.

Cannot London Irishmen make an effort to induce T. P. O'Connor, M. P., to include this city in his Canadian itinerary? We are sure that all readers of The Advertiser would be glad to see and hear "Tay Pay," whose pen has often delighted them through the medium of this journal.

The late E. King Dodds was a considerable figure at one time. He could write incisively, and had natural gifts as a platform orator, which were exercised chiefly during the Scott Act campaign. For years he had been broken in health, and lately had been helpless. Somehow he never reached a position for which his abilities would have fitted him, if they had been directed to more purpose.

"The British preference, it appears, is founded upon nothing better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's desire to discomfit his political opponents. And this is called statesmanship."—London Free Press.

Certainly the British preference closed the mouths of the lip-loyalists who were always imputing disloyalty to the Liberal party. This much may be said without asserting that it was the motive behind the preference. That measure was a practical demonstration of goodwill to the mother country, and in pursuance of the Liberal party's pledge to reduce the burden of the tariff. That it was good politics as well as good business does not detract from the Government's achievement.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S LOVER

[Christian Herald.]
A romantic incident in the life of Florence Nightingale is mentioned in a recent telegram from Fox Lake, Wis. It states that Miss Nightingale in her girlhood was the sweetheart of William Shore, her cousin. As the church canon of consanguinity forbade them to marry they parted with mutual vows of constancy. Shore left England for America and settled in Fox Lake, Wis. He remained single there. He died in 1908 and was buried in Waubesa Cemetery, near the village. The Angel of the Crimea in her English home waited patiently for the messenger that has just taken her to her lover.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF INSOMNIA.

[M. L. P., in Christian Herald.]
I have been a nervous invalid for years and was long a sufferer from insomnia. My physician prescribed the following treatment: On first retiring it was my custom to fall asleep, but I wakened after two or three hours, and would then lie wide awake for the rest of the night. The doctor told me not to lie still and coax sleep back, but to rise at once, take a little exercise or read a story that would not cause me to think too deeply. Then he advised my eating a cracker or two or a little bread and butter, and returning to bed. This proved beneficial.

ORIGIN OF WORD ETIQUETTE.

[Exchange.]
The French word "etiquette" really means a "label" or "ticket." How, then,

comes it to denote "conventional forms of ceremony"?

It is said that a certain Scottish gardener in charge of Louis XIV's garden at Versailles was very much put out because the courtiers walked over his beds. To keep off these trespassers he placed labels or tickets—"etiquettes"—at various spots, with instructions as to the proper paths. At first the haughty courtiers did not deign to notice these placards, but a hint from high quarters that their walks in future must be within the "etiquettes" compelled them to obedience.

HOW FAR CAN YOU SEE?

What is the farthest limit to which the human vision can reach? Power in his book, "The Eye and Sight," gives the ability to see the star Alcor, situated at the tail of the Great Bear, as the test. Indeed, the Arabs call it the Test star. It is most exceptional to be able to see Jupiter's satellites with the naked eye, through one or two cases are recorded, the third satellite being the most distinct. Peruvians are said to be the longest-sighted race on earth. Humboldt records a case where these Indians perceived a human figure eighteen miles away, being able to recognize that it was human and clad in white. This is probably the record for far sight.

IT'S A HARD, HARD WORLD.

[Everybody's Magazine.]
A group of hoboes waiting for their coffee to boil in a tontato can were telling of their hard luck experiences. "I've had worse luck than anybody," said one of them, challengingly, after listening to the others' tales of woe. "Once I had to sleep from Wilkesbarre to Perth Amboy on top of a flat car loaded with hard coal!"

HE NEVER BORED.

[Washington Star.]
A group of lawyers seated on the terrace of an Atlantic City hotel, talked about the law.

"John G. Johnson," said a Philadelphia lawyer, "can be as eloquent as the best, but eloquence is only one small part of his assets. Learning, wit, satire, comedy—it would take a dictionary to record the resources wherewith Mr. Johnson wins—for he always wins—his cases."

"I assisted him once in a case where his opponent went in for pathos. The man, in an hour's speech, shed tears himself, the client he was pleading for shed tears, and the witnesses were emotionally squeezed out a tear or two."

"But Mr. Johnson spoiled all that pathos by rising and looking about him with a chuckle. His hand was thrust deep in his pockets, and he said:

"Well, gentlemen, you may as well understand from the start that I am not going to bore for water."

A POINTER TO OTHERS.

[M. A. P.]
He—Going to marry the rich Jack Hammond? Why, I thought he had thrown all his money to the dogs.

She—So he did; but they turned out to be retrievers.

EDITH'S OPPORTUNITY.

[Lippincott's.]
She was about 19 years old and apparently very unhappy. A surgeon, called to diagnose the case at a glance as an advanced stage of toothache. Over the door they entered was a sign, which being interpreted read "Doctor of Dental Surgery."

Her mother led her to the operating chair and smoothed back her tousled hair as she laid her head in the little rest. Looking her straight in the eye, with finger poised for emphasis, the mother said: "Now, Edith, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist again."

TO BE HOPED FOR.

[Baltimore Sun.]
A little more sweet and a little less sour, A little less weed and a little more flower, A little more song and a little less sigh, A little less earth and a little more sky.

PRAYER OF A MODERN.

[Canadian Magazine.]
O Lord of Strength, I do not ask for power

To beat down others in the market place.

I pray for peace that I may hour by hour Meet well my duty with a cheerful face.

O Lord of Grace, let not my aim be rest; With life so short for what I have to do;

But grant me restfulness—thus to invest With joy my hours of ease and labor too.

O Lord of Light, whatever I may learn Of what men in their little knowledge teach,

Or whosoever my poor mind may turn, Keep reverence in my heart, I do beseech.

SOME EXCUSE FOR HER.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"Mrs. Newrich has no idea as to how to treat her inferiors."

"Well, you must remember that it's only been a few months that she's had any."

JUSTIFIABLE TARDINESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Why were you not at your desk this morning?" asked the head of the firm.

"We can't allow this sort of thing to go on. If you were permitted to remain away without notice, our employees will be wanting to have the same privilege."

"I'm sorry, but I had to stay at home this forenoon and help my wife discharge the cook."

"Oh, in that case, I beg your pardon for speaking harshly."

A LONG TIME.

[Housekeeper.]
A small boy, entering a store, said to the clerk, "Please, sir, mamma wants a tape line."

"How long does she want it?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know, sir," replied the boy, "but I think she wants to keep it."

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

[Victoria Colonist, Conservative.]
When we express pleasure that his (Sir Wilfrid's) tour has been such an enjoyable one, the only thing that is to be in-structive as well, and that he was able to journey for so many days and remain sound in health and as full of enthusiasm at the close as he was at the beginning, we only speak for the people of the whole Province.

THE ANSWER.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"I suppose they serve wine at banquets to make the speakers witty."

"No. They serve it to make the other people think the speakers are witty."

CRUSHED.

[Chicago Tribune.]
The proud heiress looked scornfully at the handsome young man kneeling at her feet.

"Is that the best you have to offer?" she asked.

"I am sorry—but it is," he faltered.

"Then you haven't a pair in the store that will fit me. I shall go elsewhere."

Again the familiar tragedy! Another sale lost!

THE UNIONISTS AT SIXES AND SEVENS

Signs of Serious Revolt in the Party.

THE TARIFF RESPONSIBLE

Many Conservatives Believe Balfour Lukewarm on Tariff Policy.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—T. P. O'Connor sends the following to the Tribune: "The political wreck is now definitely at an end. The impatience of the Tory high tariff section is breaking through all bounds. Members of this section announce thousands of meetings, especially the open air, to reach the villagers and the masses of the people in the next few months. This movement is largely due to the growing rebellion against Mr. Balfour's leadership because of the suspicion that he is lukewarm on the tariff question. The importance of this revolt at the present moment is that it weakens Mr. Balfour's hands in the question of the veto power of the House of Lords, and makes it more difficult for him to adopt a reasonable compromise."

At Sixes and Sevens.

Mr. Balfour is known to many, if not the majority, of his own followers are looking eagerly for an opportunity to knife him, and if he makes any concessions which the high Tories regard as too extreme, this section would create a revolt and disrupt his party. Thus at the safe moment in the United States and Britain the tariff threatens the unity and even the existence of a great political party.

This attitude on the tariff on the part of the Tories is made the more remarkable by contrast with the attitude of the Liberals. Not a single Liberal journal or newspaper has said a word against the tariff, of impatience or distrust of the Liberal negotiations. This, again, means that the Liberals have a much freer hand in dealing with the negotiations.

All the events of the present week seem to justify Mr. Balfour's grim prophecy that gibbets were outside the door of the conference room for the eight negotiators, except that the Liberals appear to stand a better chance of escaping the gibbets, having now a much more rational and united party behind them.

It is impossible to say anything definite now about the prospects of an arrangement, as the negotiators have not met, even casually or privately, since the close of the parliamentary session, but I do not think that the prospects of a compromise are as good as they were at the close of the session.

One important factor, however, still remains permanently in a favorable place. This is King George.

The Tory outcry against Mr. Lloyd George's land taxes received a severe blow by the courageous action of Mr. Lloyd George in summoning all his enemies and critics to a public conference. This conference blew sky high much of the Tory or hypocritical criticism. I think the tide is going against the tariff reformers, and that if they force Mr. Balfour into refusing a reasonable compromise on the House of Lords question, and thus cause another general election, they will be defeated.

RIGHTS EXCLUSIVE OVER HUDSON'S BAY

Washington Admits That Point Is Established by Hague Decision.

Washington, Sept. 18.—That Canada has now exclusive rights in Hudson Bay is now conceded by many people here. This view has grown since the decision of The Hague tribunal has been more carefully scanned. The tribunal was asked to determine from what point the three marine miles shall be measured in the case of bays and creeks, and the answer was that "in the case of bays the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay." At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosity of the coast.

Light is thrown upon the meaning of this decision by the subsequent treatment of the larger bays on the coast. The Baie des Chaleurs, for instance, is declared to be a closed bay, and the line is to be drawn from the points where the bay ends, that is, from two headlands at the mouth of the bay. These headlands are twenty or thirty miles apart. Fortunate Bay, in Newfoundland, is also a closed bay. The entrance to Fortune Bay from headland to headland is thirty miles wide. Thus, notwithstanding the width of the entrance to the bay, the bay is recognized as exclusively British property.

A Narrow Entrance.
The entrance to Hudson Bay is narrow, and is British territory. From Button Island, which is the most northerly point on the coast this side of the straight leading to the bay, to Hatten Head, the southerly point on Resurrection Island, is a little more than thirty miles. Possibly, the figure by actual measurement may be thirty-five miles. After passing through this narrow gate, the straight widens into Hudson Bay, as reached. This decision of The Hague court is thought to mean that in a case of this kind the interior waters are national and not common to all.

MURDER AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—Another murder took place in the city tonight at an Italian boarding-house on St. Joseph street. A man named Grace, two Italians, Salvatore Rapponi and Antonio Mazzacotti, got into a quarrel with Mazzacotti, pulling a knife, stabbed the latter to the heart. The assailant escaped.

POPE'S HEALTH POOR

The Next Consistory May Be the Last Over Which He Will Preside.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—A letter received in Washington, reiterating information which is said to have been in possession of Cardinal

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There are certain delightful sensations in the viewing of new floor coverings. The gay carpets or the soft two-tone effects, the hundreds of room rugs, the scores of new designs in linoleums are some of the features which will make a visit to our mammoth carpet warehouse (Carling street), both interesting and instructive.

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Wool Blankets at \$2.50
Full six pounds, big warm Wool Blankets, with either pink or blue borders; size 60x80 inches.

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Only 50 pairs at this price. Your choice of six beautiful designs, all 3½ yards long.

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Size 3x3 yards...\$6.10 | Size 3x4 yards...\$8.10
Size 3x3½ yards...\$7.10 | Size 3½x4 yards...\$9.57

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Kingsmills

Gibbons and Mgr. Falconio, the papal delegate, for three months, states that the Pope's health is not yet good. It is also said that the consistory, long heralded, will not be held for the present. This indeterminate postponement is attributed, the story in the Vatican runs, to the prophecy of the "No. 9," which affects the Pope.

It is recalled in ecclesiastical circles, according to the letter, that Pius X. was nine years curate, nine years bishop, and nine years a patriarch. Under the sequence of events, it is expected by many that he will be pope for nine years.

It is said the Pope feels that the next consistory he will hold must be his last, although no reason is given for this belief.

The Pope has held only four consistories since his accession to the pontificate, the last nearly three years ago. This period is unusual, prelates say, especially with the frequently increasing vacancies through death in the College of Cardinals. The next consistory is held the one which is supposed to bring the red hat to one of the noted American prelates mentioned for the honor.

INSPECTORS FOUND NO. 18 SEAWORTHY

Supervising Inspector Says All Could Have Been Saved Had Officers Been Less Brave.

Detroit, Sept. 17.—"Had Pere Marquette car ferry No. 18 been leaking at the time of her last inspection, the local inspectors of steam vessels at Grand Haven would have discovered it when they went through her the day before she was lost in Lake Michigan," says Capt. C. H. Westcott, United States supervising inspector of steam vessels for the eighth district.

Capt. Westcott returned yesterday from Chicago. With George Usher, United States supervising inspector-general, he visited Grand Haven, Ludington and other points in the vicinity in the effort to collect information that would aid in solving the mystery attending the foundering of the big car ferry.

The direct investigation in the effort to place responsibility for the catastrophe resulting in the death of 28 persons, is in the hands of the local inspectors of steam vessels at Milwaukee, and Capt. Westcott has instructed them to leave no stone unturned to get to the facts. He expects the local inspectors will be ready soon to report the result of their work.

"No. 18 was inspected five times in the last year, three times by the local inspectors at Chicago, and twice by the local inspectors at Grand Haven," says Capt. Westcott. "She was the best boat of her kind on the lakes, carried the best equipment and had the best crew. Her officers and crew were more brave. They did not realize the seriousness of her condition. They made every preparation to leave the sinking boat, but they waited too long, not thinking the boat would go down so soon."

"People say it's a good thing the accident didn't happen when the vessels were carrying thousands of excursionists. In all probability there would have been no loss of life if it had, as No. 18 was carrying excursionists between Chicago and Waukegon on a route running close to the shore."

"She was permitted to carry 124 passengers on her trip across the lake. Her crew was 45, making a total of 179. She was equipped with six lifeboats and two rafts, the carrying capacity of which should be 222. As there were only 62 persons on board at the time of the accident, all could have been taken off safely had the officers not underestimated their danger."

Capt. Westcott says there is no foundation for the story that the local inspectors at Grand Haven were negligent, and spent only two hours going over No. 18. His investigation satisfied him, he says, that the local inspectors were working on the boat from noon until 9 o'clock in the evening.

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It is not the tire that will carry you furthest on a test run—it is the tire that will wear the longest and give you the lowest average cost per mile while you are using your car—Dunlop Automobile Tires give a low average cost per mile because the quality of the tire is backed up by the Dunlop Company's ready willingness to thoroughly satisfy every user of Dunlop Automobile Tires.

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