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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

The budget controversy in Great Britain is destroying some illusions. Many of us have been disposed to idealize the British aristocrat, especially the great land-owner, perhaps because we have seen him only through the medium of fiction or poetry. Pride of class and ancestry, though not a democratic quality, ought to deepen the sense of stewardship in a man of vast possessions and numerous dependents. In his "Princess" Tennyson endows the type with an array of patriarchal virtues:

"Sir Walter Vivian on a summer's day
Gave his broad lawns until the set of sun
Up to the people; thither flocked at noon
His tenants, wife and child, and thither half
The neighboring borough with their Institute,
Of which he was the patron. . . .
No little lily-handed baronet he.
A great broadshouldered genial Esq.—
A lord of fair prize-oxen and of sheep,
A raiser of huge melons and of pine,
A patron of some thirty charities.
A pamphleter on guano and on grain,
A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none,
Fair-haired and redder than a windy morn."

This is a portrait of what a landed nobleman ought to be, but it bears no resemblance to the dukes and aquires who are threatening to dismiss their retainers, cancel their charities, and screw up their rents, because, like their humbler fellow-countrymen they have been asked to pay a little more on their superfluities toward the defence of the country. The budget and the relief of the aged poor. The budget has stripped the tinsel off several proud names and showed that incredible meanness and selfishness may mix with Norman blood. Not all the great land-owners have exposed themselves to public contempt like the Duke of Portland or the Earl of Derby (the latter withdrew his annual subscription of a guinea to the Cheshire fair, although his forbears have made millions by the encroachment of the city of Liverpool upon their estates); but no matter what the personal merits of his order may be, the lord of the manor is doomed to disappear, because he is becoming an economic impossibility. He must part with his deer parks, his shooting preserves, his estates, his tenantry, and his other feudal legacies. The process will be gradual; it will not be completed in this generation or the next, but the Lloyd-George budget is the beginning of the end.

CANADA'S TRADE ABROAD.

Canada's trade with other countries last year, owing to the world-wide commercial depression, was considerably below that of 1907-8, but was larger than in any other year in the country's history. The report of the department of customs for the year ended March 31 last gives the following figures of exports and imports for the last two years:

	Total exports.	Total imports.
1907-8	\$280,006,698	\$370,756,525
1908-9	\$261,512,159	\$309,755,698

Decrease . . . \$18,494,447 \$61,029,917
It will be seen that the falling off in exports was considerably less than one-third that in imports, and that there was much nearer an even balance last year than in the year before.

Of exports of goods the produce of Canada last year agricultural products figured to the extent of \$71,997,207, and animals and their produce, \$51,349,646, or a total of \$123,346,853, showing that the farmer is still Canada's heaviest exporter. There were also exported produce of the forest to the value of \$39,667,387; produce of the mine, \$37,257,699; manufactures, \$28,857,059; produce of the fisheries, \$13,319,664, and miscellaneous \$54,931. In addition there was shipped through Canada \$17,318,732 worth of goods not the produce of this country, besides \$1,589,793 in bullion.

The United Kingdom continues to head all countries as a consumer of Canadian goods and of goods exported through Canada, taking last year

about \$11,000,000 worth more than the United States, our next best customer, as compared with \$21,000,000 more in 1907-8. Our exports for the two years were thus distributed among the leading countries:

	1908-9	1907-8
Great Britain	\$133,745,375	\$134,434,156
United States	\$92,044,357	\$113,320,500
France	\$17,076,096	\$18,067,732
Germany	\$1,476,552	\$2,374,607
Spain	45,832	106,594
Portugal	48,833	46,865
Italy	1,620,773	349,839
Holland	1,242,730	355,985
Belgium	3,927,445	3,377,479
Newfoundland	3,552,293	3,408,518
West Indies	4,534,446	4,543,889
South America	3,478,476	4,467,584
China and Japan	1,778,668	1,795,901
Australia	2,769,049	2,873,451
Other countries	7,511,386	6,085,396

The countries whose imports of Canadian products last year exceeded those of the year before, it will be seen, are France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, China and Japan.

Canada's imports for consumption show a large falling off in 1908-9 as compared with 1907-8, there being an increase only in the case of South America. The following table shows the value of goods entered at customs for use in Canada in the years named:

	1908-9	1907-8
United States	\$130,026,550	\$210,652,825
Great Britain	70,682,944	94,959,471
France	8,197,435	9,901,909
Germany	6,050,365	8,163,047
Spain	933,854	1,125,377
Portugal	122,283	147,256
Italy	781,329	781,497
Holland	1,273,121	1,426,335
Belgium	1,901,588	2,380,549
Newfoundland	1,638,428	1,777,469
West Indies	8,092,303	8,300,501
South America	4,733,893	3,038,090
China and Japan	2,626,736	2,905,298
Switzerland	2,188,265	2,734,779
Other countries	8,926,853	10,082,543

Total . . . \$298,205,957 \$358,428,616
Much of the imports from the United States consist of raw materials, cotton, tobacco, broom corn and coal, the neighboring republic being the nearest source of supply for these. Imports of United States manufactures in iron, steel, farm machinery, and paper, are among those showing increases.

The customs taxes collected on the goods entered for consumption last year amounted to \$48,059,791, or 16.11 per cent of the value. The rate in 1907-8 was 16.27 per cent. Since the present Government came into office the variation has not amounted to 1 per cent. The expense of collection last year was 4.15 per cent, which is considerably more than the average.

The trade figures for the fiscal year, beginning April 1 last, show a marked improvement, and reflect the general revival of business.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African statesmen who were sent to London in connection with the Union constitution are returning home full of hope as to the future of their country. Naturally they are pleased with the reception given the Union bill by the Imperial Government and Parliament, and are satisfied that they have the sympathy and confidence of the people of the Mother Country in the work of nation-building they have undertaken. British statesmen assented reluctantly to the exclusion of the natives from the South African Parliament, but to have thrown out the clause would have meant the destruction of the whole bill and the wreck of all prospects of a united South Africa within the measurable future. The mother of parliaments expressed the hope that her youngest daughter would in time view the native question in a new light and in a spirit more in keeping with British traditions.

At the outset there is likely to be an elimination of party politics in South Africa. Mr. Smuts, one of the delegates to London, voices the desire that the first government, while not a formal coalition, will be representative of what is best in the statesmanship and patriotism of South Africa, and which will see the Union through that critical period with which it will be confronted at the start. The success of the Union will depend very largely on the faithful statesmanship and wise administration of the first five or seven years of its existence, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the best men of all parties will be wise enough to recognize this, if no coalition of the leaders is formed.

Better a cry for labor in this country than labor crying for work.

President Taft's denunciation of criminal procedure in the United States courts is a case of emphasizing the obvious.

Seven thousand Britons want to accompany Capt. Scott in his search for the South Pole. Having Cook and Peary in mind, he may feel that he needs them as witnesses.

Editor Willison of the Toronto News has been speaking of the disappearance of the free trader. We thought he had forgotten the eloquent, low-tariff articles he used to write for the Globe.

The Mall and Empire declares for shorter parliamentary sessions and

suggests every method but the most effective one. Parliament must have power to place a time-limit on the windbags.

The completion of the great tunnel under the Detroit River to facilitate intercourse between Canada and the United States synchronizes with new tariff obstructions to trade.

A water meter detected the fact that a Galt consumer had been using 1,300,000 gallons of water yearly, for which he paid \$10. One-third of the water pumped in this city is running to waste for want of the same little detective.

The "Made-in-Canada" campaign of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is one that everyone will approve. A policy that attracts Canadians to the purchase of Canadian goods is preferable to one that seeks to compel them to purchase Canadian goods.

The chambers of commerce of the empire have passed a resolution in favor of imperial preferential trade. Wonder what sort of a deal some of the colonial delegates would give the British manufacturer if they had the framing of an imperial tariff.

Is it a matter of surprise that the Government section of the new transcontinental railway has not been constructed as rapidly as the line west of Winnipeg? Building a prairie railway is child's play compared with the task of laying tracks through rock, timber, and muskeg.

DISHONEST APPLE PACKING.

(Montreal Gazette.)
Complaints are being called from England about the dishonesty of Canadian apple packers. They fill the ends of the barrel with good fruit and put the inferior product in the middle. This sort of thing is of yearly occurrence, and still the people on the other side of the water buy Canadian apples in great quantity. It looks as if, on the whole, fair packing was the rule, and that the buyers generally get what they pay for. The trade would suffer more if the cheating was anything but the exception.

BETTER THAN THE OTHER.

(Ottawa Journal.)
The contractors for the new Grand Trunk station and hotel say they need a hundred more workmen of various trades, but cannot get them. That in one way is regrettable, but it is a better thing than that a hundred men in Ontario should need work and not be able to get it.

PROSPECTIVE PROSPERITY.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)
Here is a chance for the long-neglected Eskimo to get rich and famous by becoming an expert witness.

THE DOCTOR'S TRIP.

(Boston Transcript.)
"My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me."
"And you took it?"
"No; he presented his bill and took a trip to Europe himself."

THE PLIGHT OF SANTA CLAUS.

(H. T. Craven, in Philadelphia North American.)
What's to become of Santa Claus—Good old Santa, children's friend? There's the respect must give us pause Where is this Arctic thing to end?

All well enough to find the pole—Bully for Cook, and Peary too—And yet what is this good old soul, Jolly St. Nicholas, to do?

Where shall those wondrous toys now come? Fun for kiddies throughout the world—Where shall be made the doll and drum, Now that the Yankee flag's unfurled?

Over the spot where was the shop Where all the Christmas presents grew? Must St. Nicholas' part of his dash to the Tribune. This simplifies things considerably, as a good many were supposing that his dash was to the pole.

Cook, with sextant, taking the sun—Peary watching the northern star; Dogs and Eskimos on the run—Don't you feel that the sight must jar?

Dear old Chris, who's been working there Ever since time began to tick? Cannot you see him rend his hair? Don't you think it must make him sick?

To have his cozy, private nook, Where all was peace and naught went wrong, Invaded by Doctor Cook, With Peary coming right along?

Oh, children, dear, this planet o'er—Where's your devil, wherever you roam, Think on this situation sore—St. Nicholas has got no home!

Can't big subscription funds be found Whereby you'll take him, shop and all, To some remote Antarctic ground, Beyond the present human call?

There let him work, in peace serene, On Christmas things the whole year through; And then, oh, wouldn't it be mean Should that pole be discovered, too?

THEIR OWN VICTIMS.
[Washington Star.]
"Where's it?" said the discouraged housewife, "that all our cooks become so discontented and irritable?"
"That's easily explained," answered Mr. Groucher. "They have to eat their own dinners, and get dyspepsia."

NOT WORTH MUCH.
[Washington Star.]
"Do man who has a powerful good opinion of himself," said Uncle Eben, "very often turns out to be one of dem fokes whose opinions don't mount to much, nohow."

A CRAZY CLOCK.
[London Daily News.]
Visiting an old mad man who had the misfortune to be confined in a Yorkshire asylum, a collier noticed that the large clock in the reception hall was ten minutes slow.

"That clock is not right," he exclaimed. "No, lad," was the lunatic's reply; "that's why it's here."

\$4,000 AN ACRE.
[Hamilton Spectator.]
That the world owes us a living and is willing to pay it, by a due amount of diligence, is interestingly told in a recent number of the London Daily Mail. It relates to the intensive cultivation of an acre of ground in England—that is, with the maximum amount of labor necessary and the use of costly fertilizers. The actual result realized is placed at the startling amount of upward of \$4,000.

This, of course, is the gross sum, which certain working expenses have to be deducted. But, after all, it presents a picture the details of which are foreign to this side of the water, and represents our market gardeners as in the very kindergarten of horticulture. It is doubtful

if it has been done before. Speaking rashly, there are no flies in England; at least, there are no flies in the middle. This sort of thing is of yearly occurrence, and still the people on the other side of the water buy Canadian apples in great quantity. It looks as if, on the whole, fair packing was the rule, and that the buyers generally get what they pay for. The trade would suffer more if the cheating was anything but the exception.

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KINGSMILL'S IS A GOOD PLACE FOR Dress Goods and Trimmings

Beautiful Satin Striped Worsteds Suitings

40 inches wide; all-wool, in reseda, mid and light brown, ashes of roses, myrtle, green, navy, London smoke, wistaria and gendarme blue. Suitable for suits and dresses. Marvellous value at . . . 50¢

Trimmings

SEQUIN trimming, suitable for dresses. Our own import. Worth 50¢. Our price is 35¢ a yard. See our jet trimmings . . . 5¢ to \$1.00

We Just Mention a Line at 60¢

It is a beautiful, clean black jet; very stylish. . . . 60¢
We also have a FULL LINE OF DULL BLACK JET.

Carpets KINGSMILL Drygoods

DIXIE II. BOAT SHOWS THE WAY TO THE FLEET

Schroeder's Boat Smashes All Competitive Records on the Hudson.

A TEMPTING THREAT.
[Brooklyn Life.]
Wife—If you come home drunk again I'll never speak to you as long as I live.
Hubby—You sh-sh-shouldn't put-sh temptation in my-sh way, my-sh dear.

NO FLIES ON ENGLAND.
[McClure's Magazine.]
The fly can be put down. The proof is that it has been done. Speaking rashly, there are no flies in England; at least, there are no flies in the middle. This sort of thing is of yearly occurrence, and still the people on the other side of the water buy Canadian apples in great quantity. It looks as if, on the whole, fair packing was the rule, and that the buyers generally get what they pay for. The trade would suffer more if the cheating was anything but the exception.

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THE EEL LANDS FREE-FOR-ALL

Coya de Oro Gives the Canadian Wiggler a Warm Argument.

BRONSON RUNS AWAY

Walter Cox's Melva J. Then Goes Out and Easily Cops 2:16 Trotting Event.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The free-for-all pace was the feature of the Grand Circuit meeting today, the gray Canadian stallion, The Eel, wriggling out a victory after losing the second heat to Coya de Oro in 2:03 1-4.

After winning the first in the 2:16 trot, Bronson, driven by and owned by Henry L. Titer, of Readville, Mass., ran away. He hurled his driver to the ground and bolted down the track, but was stopped after running a quarter of a mile. Walter Cox's Melva J. won the next three heats and the race.

Rosemary Chimes took the 2:13 trot. Naoma won the first heat, but fell back to fifth position in the second. She was then drawn. Ella Ambulator outfooted Caffeno and won the fifth and deciding heat of the 2:09 pace. The summaries:

2:09 pacing, best 2 in 5; purse \$1,200; unfinished from yesterday:
Ella Ambulator, br. m., by 1 2 2 1 1
Amulator (Murphy) . . . 1 2 2 1 1
Caffeno, b. g. (Merrifield) . . . 5 1 1 4 3
Byron K., b. g. (Wilson) . . . 3 5 5 2 2
Lady of Honor, chm. (Shay) . . . 2 3 3 4 4
Annabelle Lee, brn. (Geers) . . . 7 4 4 3 3
Schumerhorn, b. g. (Weeks) . . . 6 6 6 3 3
King Cole, b. s. (Dodge) . . . 4 4 4 3 3
Time—2:07 3/4, 2:08 1/4, 2:09 1/4, 2:09 3/4.

Free-for-all pacing, 2 in 3; purse \$1,300:
The Eel, g. h., by Gamboller-Belle (Bridwell, McEwen) . . . 1 2 1 1
Coya de Oro, b. s. (Murphy) . . . 2 1 1 3
Lady Maud C., s. m. (Wilson) . . . 4 3 3 4
Allen Wilson, br. m. (Cox) . . . 3 4 4 3
Naoma, blk. s. (Walker) . . . 1 5 5 3
Time—2:13 1/4, 2:13 3/4, 2:14 1/4, 2:15 1/4.

2:13 trotting, 3 in 5; purse \$1,200:
Melva J., br. m., by Peter the Great (Cox) . . . 1 1 1 1
Bronson, br. g. (Titer) . . . 1 4 4 3
Silver Baron, br. h. (Geers) . . . 4 2 2 2
Allen Wilson, br. m. (Cox) . . . 2 3 3 4
Almaden, blk. s. (Walker) . . . 7 5 5 3
Time—2:13 1/4, 2:14 1/4, 2:15 1/4, 2:16 1/4.

Five-furlong dash, running, purse \$200, for 3-year-olds and upward—Abjuro, l. Octopus 2, Cousin Kate 3, Time, 1:09 1/2. Tanne, Import, Shady Brook, De Borgeo, Casabiana and La Thorpe also ran.

*Varsity has, perhaps, her hardest game of the season in the first match of the series with Queen's at Kingston on Oct. 9, bring McGill back here a week later. Varsity this year loses Captain Lee, Corvett, Duncan and Heather, of last year's champions.

William Charles Mack, better known as "Rubber" Mack, was married yesterday to Miss Edna M. Acheson, of London. "Rubber" is well known in local Rugby and baseball circles, and will this season play in the scrumming for T. A. A. C. Toronto World.