SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON V.—MAY 5, 1912.

Poverty and Riches.—Luke 6: 20-26; 16: 19-31.

Commentary.—I. Deprivation and blessedness (6:20-23). 20. lifted up his eyes on his disciples—Jesus had a message for his disciples, and turned his eyes toward them as he spoke. Matthew's account gives the words, "And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying," and is supplemented in these minor particulars by that of Luke. The multitudes were before him, but we may reasonably suppose that his disciples were close to him, and that his words were directed primarily to them. blessed—This word means happy in the highest and richest sense compatible with earthly existence. It has in it the thought of spiritual joy. Luke gives us but four of the Beatitudes. In these a blessing is pronounced upon those who, from a worldly standpoint are in poverty of various kinds. poor—From Matthew's words, "poor in spirit," it is understood that not mere material poverty is meant. The poverty considered here may exist with or without the possession of property, but the fact remains that his disciples, whom he was addressing directly, were not wealthy. The "poor" are those who are humble, submissive and feel their need of the grace and salvation that God is able and willing to bestow. 21. that hunger now—Whether or not they were hungry physically, if they were hungering and thirsting "after righteousness" (Matt. 5. 6), they would receive the blessing of being filled, that is up now. Present mourning because of sins committed, because of spiritual destitution, because of soul hunger, will be compensated for by gladness a little later. The blessedness in each instance is conditioned upon a state over which we have control. laugh—An outward expression of inward joy . reproach you—expression of inward joy.... reproach you ...cast out your name as evil. We have here four steps of persecution increasing in virulence: 1. General hatred. 2. Exclusion from the synagogue for thirty or ninety days. 3. Violent slander. 4. Permanent expulsion from the synagogue or temple. Cam. Bible. for the Son of man's sake. Because of their faithful adherence to the kingdom of Christ. 23. rejoice—Express your gladness of soul in the midst of the persecution.

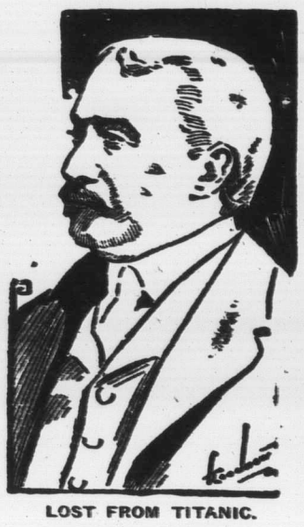
II. Riches and woe (6:24-26). 24. woe unto you that are rich—Four woes are pronounced corresponding to the number of "blesseds" given, and the exact opposites of them. In the word "woe" there is contained compassion as well as denunciation. If those who now consider riches their highest good and make them "their god would become poor in spirit," the woe would be removed from them. Riches honestly obtained do not necessarily make the possessor a sinner, but trusting in riches and making a selfish use of them constitute the sin which deserves the woe. consolation. All the consolation that the "rich" look for is in their riches and they receive that only while they possess them. 25. full... hunger—Those who are satisfied or are trying to be content with worldly good, shall be hungry forever. 26. speak well of you—It is dangerous for one to take such a course that worldly and selfish people generally approve.

III. Two characters (16: 19-21). 19. A certain rich man—This life parable was not spoken until a year and a half after the Sermon on the Mount was delivered, but it aptly illustrates the foregoing principles. The name of the rich man is not given. He is often spoken of as Dives (pronounced Di-vez), which is the Latin word for "a rich man." Purple—reddish dyed in coloring matter obtained from a rare shellfish near Tyre, and hence very expensive. Fine linen—It was Egyptian linen, very fine, transparent and worth twice its weight in gold. The rich man habitually wore this expensive clothing. Fared sumptuously every day.

Not simply on great occasions, but constantly, he treated in elegance. He sin was his selfishness, worldliness, neglect of the suffering, his wrongful use of wealth, his neglect of God. 20. Beggar named Lazarus—Lazarus is a form of the name Eleazar, and means "God helps." Laid at his gate—Placed near the magnificent entrance to the palace that he might receive help. Full of sores—Covered with ulcers. 21. Crumbs—It is not stated whether his desire for food was satisfied or refused.

IV. Two destinies (16: 22-31). 22. carried by the angels—No ceremonies are made at the burial of Lazarus. His poor body was cast into the valley of Hinnom, but angels conveyed his soul to Abraham's bosom," a place of conscious happiness. Buried—The burial of the rich man was in keeping with his pride and luxurious course of life. 23. In hell, in Sheol—Lazarus could not have changed places with Dives, for Dives would not heed Lazarus' plea for help in life, and Lazarus could not heed Dives' cry for help in the future world. 25. Good things...evil things—The state of the good under the most deplorable earthly conditions is infinitely better than the state of the sinful man under the most favorable earthly conditions. 26. Yonder gulf fixed—Character determines destiny. An impassable gulf separates permanently the righteous from the wicked in the future world. 27. I pray thee—The rich man's prayer to Abraham is said to be the only prayer recorded in the scriptures as being offered to a saint, and that was a fruitless prayer. 28. Lest they also come—The rich man was self-centred on earth, but cares to relieve in hell the terrible consequences of such an earthly life. 29. They have Moses and the prophets—Every spiritual advantage had been afforded them, as well as to the rich man, but in vain. 30, 31. From the dead—It is idle to suppose that a single extraordinary appeal would have any effect upon a divinely arranged system of influence which had been fruitless.

Question—At what circumstances were the first seven verses of this lesson spoken? The conclusion of the lesson? Showing Luke's record of the Sermon on the Mount. Whedon's.



LOST FROM TITANIC.

FRANK D. MALLET,

Noted artist, war correspondent and "soldier of fortune."

How do the "blesseds" in the lesson compare with the "woes"? Why is woe pronounced upon the rich? In what did the sin of the rich man consist? What was the earthly condition of the beggar? Contrast the status of the two men in the future life.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

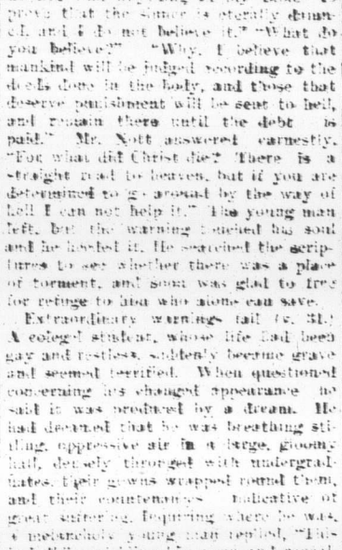
The love of riches. "The love of money is the root of all kinds of evil" (1 Tim. 6: 10, R. V.) It enticed Lot into Sodom (Gen. 13: 10-13); sent the young ruler "away" from Jesus (Matt. 19: 22); led Judas to betray his Master (Matt. 26: 15); caused the death of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5: 1-11); made Demas a dishonorable deserter (2 Tim. 4. 10).

The location of heaven. Lazarus was with Abraham in paradise. The rich man was in Gehenna in torment. Gehenna was the place of the wicked, and Abraham's bosom, or paradise, the place of the good. Between Gehenna and paradise, was a "great gulf" of separation (v. 26).

A place of torment (vs. 23, 24, 28.) And that is the prison house of the finally impenitent. The wicked shall be turned into hell, with all the nations that forget God." Rev. E. Davies tells of one who had enjoyed great earthly advantages but felt that the Spirit of God had left him. He had wandered into sin and infidelity for fifteen years, and then cut his throat, but did not die for several days. He said to a friend, "I am damned! Infinitely damned. I feel as if I was in the midst of fire, and that it was pressing upon me on every side. To live is hell, and to die a thousand times worse. My doom is sealed." So he died.

Heed ordinary warnings (vs. 27-30). A young man came to President Nott, after hearing him preach a searching sermon on eternal torment and said, "I do not find anything in my Bible to prove that the sinner is eternally damned, and I do not believe it." "What do you believe?" "Why, I believe that mankind will be judged according to the deeds done in the body, and those that deserve punishment will be sent to hell, and remain there until the debt is paid." Mr. Nott answered earnestly, "For what did Christ die? There is a straight road to heaven, but if you are determined to go around by the way of hell I can not help it." The young man left, but the warning touched his soul and he heeded it. He searched the scriptures to see whether there was a place of torment, and soon was glad to flee for refuge to him who alone can save.

Extraordinary warnings fail (v. 31). A college student, whose life had been gay and restless, suddenly became grave and seemed terrified. When questioned concerning his changed appearance he said it was produced by a dream. He had dreamed that he was breathing stifling, oppressive air in a large, gloomy hall, densely thronged with undergraduates, their gowns wrapped round them, and their countenances indicative of great suffering. Inquiring where he was, a melancholy young man replied, "This is hell," unfolding his gown and revealing in his breast a transparent heart as of crystal, in which burned a perpetual flame. "Can not I escape?" asked the terror-stricken dreamer. "You have a chance for nine days," answered the gloomy figure, folding his arms and proceeding in a funeral chant. The author, startled awoke full of horror, and to dispel the strong spiritual impressions, sought his friends. They laughed at his disordered fancy, drank deep, and persuaded him to spend the ensuing nine days with them in special gaiety. On the ninth day, whether from the natural effects of excessive debauch or in solemn fulfilment of the warning, he suddenly died.—A. C. M.



LOST FROM TITANIC.

BENJ. GUGGENHEIM.

Brother of the senator and largely interested in the mining and smelting operations of the family. Estimated wealth, $85,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN

Some of the points established by science and confirmed by practice are That legume bacteria gives us nitrogen from an inexhaustible supply; that these bacteria do not thrive in acid soils, and that such soils are sweetened by limestone, which is also in inexhaustible supply. It is a matter of common knowledge that legume may be grown on any soil that is sweetened and contains sufficient mineral elements of plant food. Another truth of science is that one product of crop residues and other vegetable matter is humus, and that humus in the soil is the best means of securing some control over what are called the uncontrollable factors in crop production, heat and moisture.

The leguminous crops, such as clover and alfalfa, are not equal to grasses as soil protectors, but are superior to grasses as soil fertilizers, since they increase the total available supply of nitrogen in the soil. This is due to the action of bacteria which are found on the roots of leguminous plants, and which take free nitrogen from the air in the soil and make it available for the use of plants. Moreover, perennial legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are very deep feeders and take a part of the mineral elements of their food from the soil below the depth of the feeding ground of ordinary crops.

It is best never to feed hogs on the ground. It is no more natural for a hog to pick his feed up out of the dirt and mud than for any other animal to do so, although circumstances have in many cases forced him to do so. Have floors on which to feed hogs, and not only will you save food by using them, but they will appreciate their rations much more.

It requires four pounds of kainit to contain as much potash as one pound of muriate of potash. The freight and cost of hauling to the farm and the handling are, therefore, nearly four times as much on the kainit as on the muriate, per pound of actual potash. A pound of potash in muriate will usually cost just a little more than a pound of potash in kainit; but if the distance from the seaport is considerable or if the haul from the station to the farm is not short the greater cost of getting kainit to the farm will much more than balance the slightly higher price of the potash in muriate at the seaport. Use muriate of potash and freight charges and cost of handling.

One of our enterprising dairymen sent a bottle of milk to Paris at the time of the exposition. It made the journey over and back, a trip of 28 days, and was still sweet. There was no preservative used, and the only precaution was to have the dishes and the bottle perfectly sterile, cooling the milk at once and keeping it all the time at a low temperature. This seems a good while to keep milk sweet, but it shows what cleanliness and a low temperature can do with milk.

Crushed bone is valuable fertilizer for fruit trees and may be used to advantage whenever it may be secured at a reasonable price. An application of 400 to 600 pounds of bonemeal per acre will prove helpful on silt and clay soils.

For their mane on the horse wash with Castile soap suds once in two weeks and every third day use a little of a mixture of glycerine one ounce and alcohol six ounces on the skin. This will not restore the lost hair, but will prevent the remainder from falling out.

IN POULTRY WORLD

GREEN FOOD AND A FREE RANGE WOULD DO MUCH TO DARKEN EGGS.

Prof. C. O. Flagg, of the Rhode Island Experimental Station, says that "too much bran, oats, and especially buckwheat, would have a tendency to produce eggs with very light colored yolks. Confinement without much variety of food is also known to cause hens to lay eggs with very light yolks, and when such fowls are given their freedom, plenty of green food and a variety of green food, the color of the yolks will change in a few days, so as to be quite noticeable. Some varieties of fowls naturally lay eggs with lighter colored yolks than others. Dark colored eggs are more esteemed for their richer quality than white shelled eggs and frequently bring a higher price in the market, so that all the difference in the color of the yolk may not be due to the single item of food or confinement. Feeders are agreed that leghorns and other Mediterranean breeds will bear feeding with much more corn than the Asiatic and American breeds, and a richer diet consisting of considerable corn with plenty of green food and range would no doubt give eggs from the Mediterranean breeds richer yolks than if confined and fed a diet lacking in corn and green food. Ample variety in the food and plenty of range would probably prove an antidote for white yolks.

THE DANGER OF INDIVIDUAL OVERPRODUCTION.

Naturally, poultry farmers are ambitious. They want to get all the good out of hens possible. They have installed trap nests and are breeding from only such hens as give big records. First they arrived at the 200 egg strain, and now they want to make it fifty eggs more.

Proficiency, coupled with stamina, is a worthy object to work for, but proficiency should never be encouraged when it is known to jeopardize hardiness.

When the aim is to establish a 200-egg strain—that is, have the flock average that number of eggs in twelve months—a number of individual layers will be compelled to lay as many as 250 eggs, or even more, to make up for those which have not reached the 200 mark.

Of late we notice a tendency to go still higher, some advocating a 250-egg strain. That would make it almost necessary to have some hens lay 300 eggs in one year.

What will be the outcome if all this high speed? It will mean a future generation of weak stock. If all the energies are spent in one direction, what will there be left for stamina?

It is far safer to work for 150 eggs a year as an average than to go higher. It is possible for hens properly bred and cared for, to maintain good health and vigor while aiming at 150 as an average.

Now if the utility men are going to sacrifice everything to secure greater laying, they will not only inbreed, but will destroy the breeds entirely, doing probably more damage than did the fanciers of a score of years ago.

Collingwood says there is no animal mixture under the sun more compact, so full of power and force, as an egg.

POULTRY IN THE COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS.

Alone the hen sems unimportant in the affairs of country and town, but collectively she looms large in the public welfare. According to the United States Census our fowl population in 1910 was 296,884,000. This sum does not include the poultry and eggs sold by the producers or what was consumed by them. The value of the stock on hand, however, was $55,000,000 more than the gold and silver produced in the United States that year. In last season's dry weather poultry safely tided many farmers over the financial difficulties caused by short crops. If more of our people would place larger trust in and give more attention to the hen and her next of kin they would find themselves in closer touch with good living and on more intimate terms with prosperity. The hen should not be neglected; if given the same care and thought as the other farm stock she would prove the most profitable. As it is, she is often entitled to that distinction.—Country Gentlemen.

HOW TO MARKET MY EGGS.

Knowing that many people in town found it difficult to procure fresh eggs, even from farmers, I began by stamping my name and the day, month and year that the egg was gathered from the nest upon the first eggs I sold by means of small, inexpensive rubber stamps. Moreover, this was also the day it was laid, for I gathered my eggs at least twice a day.

The work of stamping them took considerable time as well as marred the looks of the pure white shell, so after a few months I purchased pasteboard cartons holding one dozen eggs each, having my name, a place for stamping the date they were laid and gathered, the monthly range of prices, and a brief advertisement on the lid. These cartons cost me about three-fourths of a cent apiece delivered and I allow half a cent each for all that my customers return to me empty. Few are returned, however, for I do not encourage the practice. Parts of the pasteboard division are often missing, and the dating stamp must be removed before the carton can be used again.

I have made it a practice from the first to price my eggs at the beginning of each month and to maintain that price throughout the month, regardless of whether the general egg market goes up or down in price. It was much easier to sell eggs to private customers the second year than it was the first. It seemed that many of them had been fooled by various persons selling them bad eggs so that it was much harder for a stranger to establish an egg route.

I deliver my eggs weekly. I could do it more frequently but there seems to be no demand for them any fresher. Every egg is engaged a week ahead, while during the season of short egg production I cannot supply the demand.

FEED FOR EGGS.

The following formula is not a condiment or so-called "food" in any sense, it is simply a fairly well-balanced ration, to be fed dry, in a self-feeder, and to be kept in reach of the hens at all times.

It is also a good feed for growing chicks, to be given them in the same manner.

Two bushels each of corn, wheat, oats, barley and Kafir-corn, each ground separately; one hundred pounds of alfalfa-meal, the same of beefscraps and the same of millet-seed; twenty-five pounds of oyster shell; the same of good grit; five pounds each of charcoal and salt.

Put all these ingredients in a clean vagabed or large box, and mix thoroughly with a scoop-shovel. Store in a dry box or bin.

Keep fresh water in reach all the time and a dry, clean dust-bath. Feed two fresh rabbits, or their equivalent, each week to each dozen hens. Remove skins and entrails, then chop up flesh, bones and all.

After hens are off the roost, scatter and bury wheat in a foot of dry litter, about a pint and a half to each dozen hens.

If hens are healthy and vigorous to begin with, and the house is dry, fairly warm, and not overcrowded, this seed will surely promote egg production.

Overcrowding is the rock on which many poultrymen split. It is not possible to entice two chicks to be where one was before, and still be successful.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

(Christian Guardian.)

The Enquirer, of Battle Creek, Mich., boasts of a lady almost eighty-two years old, who rides a bicycle. The editor wonders if any other place can produce the same. Well, we know personally of one good brother who when eight years of age bought a bicycle and learned to ride, and we know another who at 72 bought an organ and learned to play it. Canada dates to be behind in anything.

LOST FROM TITANIC.

COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

Great grandson of the original Astor. Fortune estimated at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. He was divorced by his first wife, the beautiful Ava Willing, and married again, last summer, to 20-year-old Madeline Force. He was 48.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$11 25	$11 50
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 35
Eggs, dozen	0 24	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 21
Ducks, lb.	0 18	0 22
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 23
Apples, bbl.	3 50	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 80	1 90
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 65
Beef, hindquarters	11 50	13 00
Do., forequarters	8 00	9 00
Do., choice, carcase	10 25	11 00
Do., medium, carcase	8 50	9 50
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	8 00	10 00
Lambs, Spring	16 50	18 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 45
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 05

In barrels 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Prices on the Western Cattle Market are firm for anything good or choice, but the poorer qualities are not as strong. The receipts are considerably larger and this is partly accountable for the drop in the common classes. Butchers' cattle are plentiful. Stockers are in good demand, with prices strong. Feeding steers show no changes. Sheep and lambs are scarce again today, with prices about steady. Hogs are slightly firmer with a very heavy run. Receipts show 105 cars, consisting of 1,200 cattle, 87 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 281 calves.

To day's quotations:

Butchers' cattle, choice	$6 30	$7 20
Do., medium	5 25	6 25
Do., common	4 00	5 00
Butchers' cows, choice	5 00	6 00
Do., medium	4 00	4 50
Do., canners	1 25	2 00
Feeding steers	5 50	5 85
Stockers, choice	4 85	5 10
Do., light	3 25	4 50
Sheep, ewes	5 50	6 50
Bucks and culls	3 00	3 50
Lambs	6 00	7 00
Hogs, fed and watered	8 50	8 60
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 10	8 20
Calves	3 00	8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May, $1.11 7-8; July, $1.13 1-8 to $1.13 1-4; Sept., $1.06; No. 1 hard, $1.11 7-8; No. 1 northern, $1.14 7-8; No. 2 northern, $1.12 7-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.10 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 79c to 80c; No. 3 white oats, 55c to 55 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 96c. Bran—$24 to $24.50. Flour—First patents, $5.10 to $5.40; second patents, $4.75 to $5; first clears, $3.50 to $3.85; second clears, $2.40 to $2.80.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth — Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.15 7-8; No. 1 northern, $1.14 7-8; No. 2 northern, $1.12 7-8; May, $1.13 5-8 bid; July, $1.13 5-8 asked.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg—There was quiet trading on the wheat market in options and prices at the opening were unchanged to 1-8 lower. The market held steady nearly all morning, but closed slightly weaker in tone and 1-4c off for all options.

The cash demand was somewhat improved, enquiries being chiefly for No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, with offerings very limited. No export trade was reported. Oats, although not in great demand, were a shade firmer for all months. Flax bids were 1c higher for both May and July. Receipts were heavy, 400 cars being in sight for inspection to-day.

Cash grain: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.02 3-4; No. 2, do., $1.00 3-4; No. 3, do., 99 1-2c; No. 4, do., 89 1-2c; No. 5, do., 79c; No. 6, do., 68 1-2c. Feed, 58c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 93 1-2c; No. 2, do., 92 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, 36c; No. 3, do., 35c; No. 4, do., 32c; No. 5 feed, 28c; No. 6, do., 26c. Barley—No. 4, 59 3-4c; No. 5, do., 49 3-4c; No. 6, do., 46c. Rye—No. 2, 94c. Flax—No. 1 northern, 95 1-4c; No. 2 red winter, 93 1-4c; No. 3, do., 90 7-8c; No. 4, do., 91c; No. 5, do., 81c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 3,500. Market—Steady to 10c higher.

Beeves	$5 70	$8 75
Texas steers	6 00	7 50
Western steers	6 50	8 70
Stockers and feeders	4 90	8 70
Cows and heifers	2 70	7 50
Calves	7 00	9 50

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 19,000. Market—Steady to shade higher.

Light	7 50	7 77½
Mixed	7 40	7 87½
Heavy	7 40	7 90
Rough	7 40	7 60
Pigs	4 [illegible]	7 00
Bulk of sales	7 65	7 80

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 12,000. Market—10c to 15c higher.

Native	4 50	6 80
Western	4 75	7 40
Yearlings	6 00	7 75
Lambs, native	5 65	8 35
Western	6 00	8 10

BRADSTREETS TRADE REVFIW.

Montreal's reports to Bradstreet's say trade has shown little change during the past week. Spring trade has been rather more active and retailers report an improved demand for general lines. The seeding trade has also been good, and further improvement is looked for as the season advances.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a continued active trade is noted in all lines of business. More seasonable weather has helped the movement of spring lines and trade generally shows a better tone than was the case a week ago. Collections are fair to good.

Winnipeg reports say business there and throughout the west is in an extremely satisfactory condition for this time of the year. The demand for money is active and rates are firm.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a brisk trade is moving at these points and throughout the province. Values of commodities are generally steady to firm.

Hamilton reports say general business has improved considerably during the past week or two, and an excellent volume of business is now moving. Wholesalers report good sorting orders and local factories continue busy.

London reports say general business holds a brisk tone there.

Ottawa reports say all seasonable lines of goods are moving well there.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say the breaking up of the country roads has interfered with wholesale business during the week.

CENSUS OF DAIRY INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1911.

Ottawa, March, 1912.—The census and statistics bulletin for March, issued today, gives the records of butter, cheese and condensed milk as collected at the census of last year. There were 3,628 factories in operation in 1910. The quantities of butter made in the year was 59,875,097 pounds, having a value of $15,682,564. This is 23,818,358 pounds more than in 1900, an dthe value is more by $8,441,592. The quantity of cheese is 231,012,798 pounds, which is more than at the previous census fy 10,179,529 pounds, but the value is less by $600,776. The total value of butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1910 was $39,143,089, and in 1900 it was $29,731,922, being an increase of $9,411,137 in ten years.

Taking butter alone, the value of the factory products was $7,240,672 in 1900 and $15,682,564 in 1910, and the value of cheese alone was $21,890,432 in 1900 and $21,620,654 in 1910. The average price of factory cheese was 20 cents per pound and of cheese, 10 cents per pound, whilst in 1910 the average price of butter was 26.2 cents per pound, and of cheese only 9 cents per pound.

A comparison of the quantities and values of the production of butter and cheese is given in the following tables by provinces for the census years 1901 and 1911 for the preceding years respectively.

The increased price of factory butter led to a larger production in 1910 than in 1900, and this was made especially in Quebec at the cost of a lower production of cheese. The change was further induced by the lower rate of duty on cream in the United States, which encouraged larger exports to that country.

The number of condensed milk factories in operation increased from four in 1900 to twelve in 1910, and the value of products increased from $770,520 to $1,839,871. There are now six factories in Ontario, with a product of $1,535,689, two in Nova Scotia with $133,956, two in Quebec with $275,000, one in British Columbia with $44,956 and one in Prince Edward Island with $50,900. In 1900 there were two factories in Nova Scotia and one each in Prince Edward Island and Ontario.—Archibald Blue, chief officer Census and Statistics Office, April, 1912.

MOUNT TEMPLE

Did Its Best to Help Titanic in Distress.

St. John, N. B., April 29. — The rumor that the steamer Mount Temple was within five miles of the Titanic when she sank, and without heeding signals of distress steamed away, leaving 1,600 souls to perish, is once more indignantly denied by Captain Moore, who was in command of the vessel. His statement is as follows:—

"We received a wireless message after midnight Sunday from the Titanic stating that she had struck an iceberg and to come at once. We turned about at 12.30 o'clock and steamed back to the position given us, arriving there at 4.30 o'clock. We encountered so much ice, however, that we stopped until daylight. We cruised about, but could not see any sign of the ship. About 6 a. m. on the other side of an immense field of ice studded thickly with bergs we saw the Carpathia. We also saw the Californian, which was to the northward of us, steaming west, then coming down to southward, and she met us. She did not communicate anything. At 8.45 o'clock (ship's time) we received a general message that the Carpathia had picked up twenty boats. We asked if they wanted assistance, but got no reply. Shortly after we received another general message, stating: 'Nothing more can be done; no need to stand by.' We then left the scene and proceded on our way."

Captain Moore said that as soon as he turned about he called all hands on deck and immediately put them to work getting boats ready to be lowered, allotting ropes and accommodation ladders in readiness for service. He placed men in crews and had one sailor hoisted to the very top of the mast, instructing him to keep a sharp lookout.

When he turned his ship and rushed back among the immense fields of ice he was doing so at a great risk, for he had on board 1,461 passengers besides his crew. Nevertheless he promptly answered the call for help. Captain Moore said that when he turned away from the scene to continue on his course the steamers Carpathia, Californian, Birma, Frankfurt and a tramp were in the vicinity. "Furthermore," he said, "what do the people who were on board my steamer know what I was doing or where I was going? How could they tell in what direction I was sailing? It was past midnight, and they were below. The statement is absurd. Leaving humanity out of the question, do you not think I would have liked to be the lucky one to pick up these people?"

Freddy—What is the stock exchange, pa? His Pa—The stock exchange, my son, is a place where a man is apt to exchange a stock of money for a stock of experience.—Boston Record.

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