

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X—SEPT. 6, 1908.

Saul and Jonathan Slain in Battle.—  
1 Sam. 31: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. Saul's sons slain (vs. 1, 2). 1. Men of Israel fled.—It is supposed that the battle was being fought on the plain of Esdraelon and that the Philistines fled before their enemies to the slopes of Mount Gilboa, whither the Philistines followed. Fell down slain.—It was impossible for them to rally. Saul and his sons fought like heroes and no doubt threw themselves into the forefront of the battle, but all in vain; God was against them.

2. Followed hard.—The onset of the Philistines was directed mainly against that quarter where Saul and his sons were fighting. Slow.—Saul's sons—Jonathan falls with the rest. Saul had another son, Ish-bosheth, who was not in the battle, and hence survived. Note, 1. God was against them. The judgment that was to be executed upon Saul's house, 2. He would make David's way to the crown clear and open. 3. God would also show us the difference between good and bad is to be made in the other world, not in this. Henry.—Whatever may have been the character of the others who fell, Jonathan's fate was not the result of his personal transgression but of his father's sin, and says to us in plain language that no sinner harms only himself, and that often in this world the good suffer because of the bad. All relationships of life have some influence upon our earthly destiny, but no other is so potent for good or ill as that which a parent holds to his child. But if Jonathan is a sad illustration of this truth, he is also a cheering proof that if a son must suffer for his father's character he need not walk in that father's footsteps.

II. The death of Saul (vs. 3-6). 3. The archers.—The men who shot arrows with the bow. Overtook him (R.V.).—After the death of Saul's sons the archers singled out Saul and pursued him. Their missiles were aimed at him and some of them may have hit him. Saul wounded.—Was greatly distressed.—R. V. "He saw that he was the mark of the Philistine sharpshooters, and he therefore withered and quaked with terror at the thought of falling by such hands."—Ferry. "He was frightened and trembled at the archers because the battle was going against him, and he saw no way of escaping or of resisting the enemy's superior force."—Lange.

4. Last these abuse me.—The Assyrian sculptures and the Egyptian paintings show us that the ancient tortures practised by the nations of ancient civilization and barbaric splendour were cruel and shameful. Would not.—The armor-bearer, who, according to Jewish writers, was Doeg, would not yield to Saul's entreaty. It was his duty to protect the king, and he was responsible for Saul's life. "He dared not stretch forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, the very thought of such an act filled him with fear." Fell upon it.—He placed the bit upon the ground and thrust it through his body by falling upon the point. "This account of Saul's death is every way consistent with itself and with Saul's character, and is to be regarded as the true and authentic record of the sacred historical himself. The story of the Amalekite, who stole the king's crown and bracelet and brought them to David (2 Sam. 1, 4-10), is to be treated as a fabrication, feigned with the hope of finding favor with the successful Saul."—Whed. Com.

5. His armorbearer.—He probably drew the sword from the king's body and did what he could to save him, but it was too late. Died with him.—Being answerable for the king's life, he may have feared punishment, or he may have feared torture at the hands of the Philistines.

6. So Saul died.—The real ground of Saul's last dark act of self-destruction was not the extremity of the moment nor fear of insult from the enemy, but the decay of his inner life and the complete severance of his heart from God. "He who would not leave the ordering of his life to God would neither permit Him to order the manner of his death." Suicide is a great sin. 1. Note the causes: (1) Not merely accumulated misfortunes, but long continued wrong-doing. (2) Cowardly fear of suffering. (3) More for disgrace than for sin. (4) Abandonment of trust in God, as to this life and the future life. 2. Note the effects: (1) Others led by the example into the same sin. (2) Personal dishonor. (3) A warning and lasting reproach to the man's memory. (4) The eternal loss of the soul. All his men—Compare I. Chron. 10, 6. Some think this refers to his bodyguards and means that they were all slain; others think the reference is to all his household who went with him to the war and on whom his hopes for the future hung.

7. The Philistines victorious (vs. 7-10). 7. Other side of the valley.—The inhabitants on the opposite side of the great valley of Jezreel. The district to the north is meant, in which the tribes of Issachar, Zebulun and Naphtali dwelt.—Am. Bib. Other side of Jordan.—The panic appears to have spread to the eastern side of the Jordan; although the phrase here may mean "on the side of the Jordan," referring to the district between the battlefield and the river. Fled.—It was very natural for the people in the towns and villages there to take the arrival of the victors, they must, according to the war usages of the time, have been deprived either of their liberty or their lives. The greater part of the north of Canaan was thus occupied by the Philistines. In consequence of Saul's misgovernment and this unfortunate war with the Philistines, the kingdom of Israel had become disorganized. During the latter part of his reign the country fell into a condition similar to that of the period of the Judges.

8. The Philistines.—Found.—On discovering the bodies of the king and his sons on the battlefield, they reserved them for special indignities. 9. cut off—

"The anointed of Jehovah fares no better than the uncircumcised Goliath, now that God has forsaken him." To publish it.—"That the daughters of the heathen might rejoice and triumph" (2 Sam. 1:10). Saul's head and armor were the signs of victory. of their idols.—Their idols were regarded as the givers of the victory. The Philistines divided the honors among their deities. 10. Ashtaroth.—A heathen goddess whose rites were filthy and abominable. Another form for Ashtoreth. Ashtaroth is the plural of Ashtoreth and often denotes the numerous images of the goddess. Beal was the male and Ashtoreth the female divinity. "The temple referred to here was doubtless the famous temple of Venus in Askelon mentioned by Herodotus as the most ancient of all her temples." Beth-shan.—The modern Beisan, between the mountains of Gilboa and the River Jordan. The wall of Beth-shan, to which the bodies were fastened, appears to have faced some main street of the city (2 Sam. 21:12).

IV. The burial of Saul and his sons (vs. 11-13).

11. Inhabitants of.—Mindful of the debt of gratitude they owed to Saul for rescuing them from Nahash" (chap. 11). 12. Went all night.—They made a journey of not much less than twenty miles, secured the bodies, and returned to their own side of the Jordan in a single night. This exploit was, 1. A brave deed. 2. A patriotic deed. 3. A grateful deed. But the bravery, patriotism and gratitude had been better shown before Saul's death by helping him. Honors after death make poor amends for neglect and unfaithfulness during life. Burnt them.—This was not a Hebrew custom, and was either resorted to to prevent any further insult from the Philistines, or, more likely, seeing that only the flesh was burned, because of the mangled condition of the bodies.—Hom. Com. 13. Fastened.—This was a sign of general mourning.

Questions.—What nation went to fight against Israel? To whom did Saul go for instruction? Where did the battle take place? What important persons were slain? What request did Saul make of his armor bearer? Why such a request? Why did the armor bearer refuse? What did Saul do? Why is suicide a great sin? Why did the Israelites forsake their cities and flee? What did the Philistines do to the bodies of Saul and his sons? Who rescued them?

Thoughts.—Because of an ungodly ruler sometimes a whole people or land is punished. God bears long with sinners, but the time will come when his judgment will be made manifest. Saul's sin was not alone his own, but the sin of the nation, for he was the cause of the shame of the world and the danger of his souls. Evil examples never escape imitation. Those in authority, whether in the church or in the state, have it in their power to do either great good or great harm. We should always show kindness to the living and respect for the dead. Heathen religions are as degrading to-day as they were anciently.

## PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"The Philistines...slew Jonathan" (v. 2). Death was better for Jonathan than life could have been. His absence was better for those who survived him than his presence could have been, for "all things work together for good to them that love God" (Rom. 8, 28). "What makes you so earnest about Africa?" Gratton Guinness once asked the wealthy European monarch King Leopold, who was giving \$400,000 annually for the uplifting of the dark continent. The touching answer was "God took away from me my son, my only son, and then he laid Africa upon my heart. I am not spending the revenue of Belgium on it, but my own private resources, and when I die this civilizing and evangelizing work in Africa shall still go on." When the son and heir died the king made Africa his heir.

"The battle went sore against Saul" (v. 3). The battle went sore against Saul because he asked counsel of one having a familiar spirit (1 Chron. 10:13). The law read, "Thou shalt not be a seer, nor a wizard, nor a necromancer, for all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord" (Deut. 18, 11, 12). Is God pleased to-day with those professing Christians who go to performances of magicians and necromancers? Would He have His children taking part in the mediums or spirit-rappings, consulting the mesmerist or clairvoyant? Nay, verily. Listen to the prophet Isaiah (Isa. 8, 19, 20), "And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead? To the law and to the testimony." He who has God's word and believes it, has no need of enchanter or familiar spirit. Divine revelation is perfectly and forever sufficient. Jesus Himself said, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead" (Luke 16, 31). You have one to whom you may carry every trouble: "Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; Him shall ye hear" (Acts 3, 20-22). The voice of scripture is the voice of Christ, and the divine word is voice sufficient for all our need.

"Draw thy sword and thrust me through...his armor-bearer would not" (v. 4). "Oh, the death of the wicked! What utter desolation! God gone, Sam-fright and flee, for, had they awaited the arrival of the victors, they must, according to the war usages of the time, have been deprived either of their liberty or their lives." The greater part of the north of Canaan was thus occupied by the Philistines. In consequence of Saul's misgovernment and this unfortunate war with the Philistines, the kingdom of Israel had become disorganized. During the latter part of his reign the country fell into a condition similar to that of the period of the Judges.

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cumcised. To care for one's own soul is not to care for the souls of others. Love God supremely is not to be led away by the suicidal fashions of the world. To be submissive to God is to gladly suffer whatever He sends. "I have suffered too much," a worldly artist said, as he went from his uncompleted home to art gallery where his latest painting had been rejected. And he took the life God had given him. The suicide is as lacking in faith and courage and manliness as is the rattle-snake, which, when tortured, thrusts its poisonous fangs into its own body and expires. "All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons" (v. 12). They remembered what Saul had been. The memory of past kindnesses should lead to present good deeds. Years ago a lady in a stage noticed a barefooted boy, for some reason ordered the driver to stop and take him in, and paid his fare. She questioned the boy concerning his future and learned that he longed to be a sailor. She gave him several dollars, wished him success, and urged him to be good and true. Twenty years afterward, a wealthy sea-captain, along with a boy, was walking along this very road, so tired, when a lady bade the coachman take me in, and paid for my seat. "Well," answered the woman, "I am that lady, but my lot in life is much changed. 'How glad I am,' returned the captain, 'that I have been successful and am living on my fortune.' And he proved it by settling upon her a sum of money sufficient to enable her to live comfortably. The one who gives a cup of cold water in the name of Christ shall not lose his reward. 3. A fearful end is only the conclusion of a foregoing life; sin begins little and invisible; hardening goes on step by step. Sin is a frightful power; first man commits sin, and when he has long continued to commit it, he is at length unable of himself to cease from it, and the end often is that he no longer wishes to cease from it." A. C. M.

## THE YELLOW PERIL.

WHITES MAY BE DRIVEN OUT OF THE WEST ENTIRELY.

Alarming Statement Made by Mr. Homphill, Who is in Winnipeg to Seek Premier Roblin's Support in Struggle for a White Canada.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—R. Homphill, Secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League, is here interviewing Premier Roblin to enlist his sympathy in the struggle for a white Canada. "We are not asking for money," he says, "but moral support of the Canadian people. Everyone is with us at the coast, except the mill men and railway companies. There are 95 Orientals in every five white men employed in the lumber and shingle mills on the coast. We should always show kindness to the white men out of the canning industry. They just come to this country to get money, and then sent or take it home again. They are no good to the country. If they would bring their wives and families with them and adapt our manner of living and spend their money here we would welcome them with outstretched arms.

"You've got them right here in Winnipeg. In one drive on Alexander avenue there are 79 Chinamen sleeping every night in a place that isn't fit for a dog to live in. There are 200 Orientals in Winnipeg. They are driving the white people out of British Columbia, and if they are not stopped will soon drive them out of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The white population of British Columbia is about 200,000, with 60,000 adult males. There are 40,000 adult Orientals, 16,000 Japs, 16,000 Chinese and 8,000 Hindoos in the province, and not more than 5 per cent. of the number are females. Hindoos start work at 80 cents a day and Japs at 90 cents, and they work up to \$1.50. Mill men will discharge a good white man getting \$3.50 a day, and put three Japs in his place. It costs these Orientals 20 cents a day to live, and a white man can't live on less than \$800 a year, according to the Royal Commission.

LONDON CAPITAL IN OHIO.

Said to be interested in a New Rolling Mill.

Toledo, O., Aug. 31.—London, Ontario, and Detroit capitalists to-day closed negotiations for a site in Toledo, near Presque Isle, for the purpose of the erection of a mammoth rolling mill to be erected within the next few months.

Representatives of these capitalists have been in this city for the past ten days looking over desirable sites. It is feared that the capitalists have plenty of backing behind them and expect to rush work on the plant at once. It is said the plant will cost close to half a million.

## FLOATING DOCK FOR JAMAICA.

Proposal to Install One at Kingston to Cost \$265,000.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—At the meeting of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce yesterday the scheme of a floating dock in Kingston Harbor was discussed. Mr. Swan, member of a big shipbuilding firm in England, which is interested, was present at the meeting. The people are enthusiastic over the plan, which was referred to a committee. The whole cost would be about \$265,000.

## Death Followed Fall.

A Toronto despatch: Fred Waddington, 18 years old, of 104 Ontario street, died at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of injuries received by the collapsing of a scaffold at the gas works on Eastern avenue. Four men were working on a scaffold in the condensing room of the gas works, when the planks gave way and the men were thrown to the ground, a distance of 14 feet. It was found that Waddington had sustained a fractured skull and severe internal injuries.

## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market, as reported by the railways, for Wednesday and Thursday, were 130 carloads, composed of 1,911 cattle, 1,837 hogs, 2,880 sheep and lambs, 141 calves and 1 horse.

Few well finished cattle out of the 1,900 were of good quality, but the number of common to medium was exceedingly large.

Trade for the few best cattle was all right, but slow, with lower prices for common to medium quality.

Exporters.—A few light weight exporters, 1,200 lbs. each, sold around \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers.—Good butchers, of which there were not many on sale, sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium, \$4 to \$4.40; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; with a few extra good at \$4 to \$4.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.20 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Several lots of feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Milk cows.—Several Liberal offerings of milkers and springers sold at about the same prices, from \$30 to \$60, with one choice quality cow at \$70. The bulk of the best cows averaged about \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light, with prices firm. Few good quality calves were on sale, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large, with market slow and prices lower for lambs, and export sheep firm. Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; lambs, \$3 to \$3.75.

Hogs.—Mr. Harris reports prices unchanged at \$6.50 for select and \$6.25 for lights.

#### Farmers' Market.

Thirty-five loads of hay came in to-day, but prices remained unchanged. Grain deliveries were 200 bushels oats at 51c, 300 bushels new at 45c, 100 bushels wheat at 87c.

Wheat, bushel	80 96	0 00
Do, new, bushel	0 85	0 86
Oats, old, bushel	0 61	0 52
Do, new, bushel	0 45	0 40
Barley, new, bushel	0 62	0 00
Peas, bushel	0 75	0 00
Hay, old, ton	10 00	0 00
Do, new, ton	14 00	15 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	12 00
Dressed hogs	9 25	9 75
Butter, dairy	0 20	0 24
Do, creamery	0 25	0 26
Eggs, dozen	0 20	0 21

Chickens, spring, dressed, lb. 0 13 0 15  
Fowl, per lb. 0 10 0 12  
Ducks, spring, lb. 0 12 0 00  
Cabbage, per dozen 0 40 0 50  
Potatoes, new, bushel 0 60 0 70  
Beef, hindquarters 9 50 10 00  
Do, forequarters 4 50 0 00  
Do, round 8 00 0 00  
Do, medium, carcass 5 50 6 50  
Mutton, per cwt. 7 00 9 00  
Veal, prime, per cwt. 9 00 10 00  
Spring lambs 10 00 12 00

#### The Fruit Market.

Fruit is coming in in fair quantities, but much of it is of poor quality, the season being backward. We quote:

Lawton berries, box	30 08	30 10
Watermelons, each	0 25	0 30
Cantaloupes, crate	0 60	0 00
Plums, Cal. crate	1 50	1 75
Do, Can. basket	0 35	0 60
Peaches, crate	1 00	1 25
Do, Can. basket	0 39	0 00
Blueberries, basket	0 75	0 00
Pears, box	0 25	0 10
Do, Can. basket	0 30	0 40
Apples, basket	0 15	0 20
Grapes, basket	0 25	0 00
Do, Malaga, crate	2 50	0 00
Oranges, Valencia	4 25	0 00
Limes, per 100	0 90	1 25
Lemons, box	4 50	5 00
Bananas, bunch	1 00	2 25
Vegetable marrow	0 15	0 20
Cabbages, bbl	0 60	0 70
Cucumbers, basket	0 10	0 20
Tomatoes, basket	0 15	0 00
Potatoes, bush	0 00	0 10
Green Peppers, basket	0 15	0 20
Japs at 90 cents, and they work up to \$1.50. Mill men will discharge a good white man getting \$3.50 a day, and put three Japs in his place. It costs these Orientals 20 cents a day to live, and a white man can't live on less than \$800 a year, according to the Royal Commission.		

#### Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, 4.90c in barrels, 10 c in bags, 4.40c in hogs. These prices are for delivery; car lots less.

#### OTHER MARKETS.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—September 97c bid, October 93c bid, December 92 7/8c bid.
Oats—September 39c bid, October 38 1/2c bid.

#### New York Sugar Market.

Sugar, raw, nominal; fair refining, \$2.45; centrifugal, 90 test, 3.95c; molasses sugar, 3.55c; refined, quiet; No. 6, 4.00c; No. 7, 4.55c; No. 8, 4.50c; No. 9, 4.45c; No. 10, 4.35c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, 4.25c; No. 13, 4.20c; No. 14, 4.15c; confectioners' A, 4.80c; mould A, 5.35c; cutloaf, 5.80c; crushed, 5.70c; powdered, 5.10c; granulated, 5.00c; cubes, 5.35c.

#### British Cattle Markets.

London.—London cables for cattle are steady at 11 1/2c to 12 3/4c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 1/4c to 10 1/2c per pound.

#### The Cheese Markets.

Alexandria, Ont.—No cheese sold at meeting to-night. No buyers.

Vanklee Hill, Ont.—There were 1,422 boxes of cheese boarded to-day. No sales on board. Highest bid was 11 1/8c, which salesmen refused to accept.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 1,015 white and 1,122 colored offered, total 2,137; best offer, 12 1/4c; none sold.

Kingston, Ont.—There were 732 white and 299 colored registered at the Frontenac Cheese Board; highest bid 11 1/4c; no sales.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were 2,660 white offered, 305 colored; 1,409 sold.

at 12 1/8c; 850 at 12 1/16c; balance refused at 12 1/16c.

Winchester, Ont.—To-night 594 boxes were registered, 68 colored; 121 3/8c offered; none sold on board.

#### Montreal Markets.

Montreal despatch: Grain.—A more active business was done in oats, there being an improved demand from local buyers for small lots. Manitoba No. 2 white at 48c, No. 3 at 47c, and rejected at 46c per bushel, in car lots, ex store. Flour.—The demand from European sources for Ontario flour is fairly good, but owing to the limited quantity available from Ontario millers the volume of business doing is not large. There was some enquiry for new spring wheat flour for future shipment, but bids were 14 3/4c per sack below what millers are willing to accept. A fair trade continues to be done in all grades for local account at steady prices. Choice spring wheat patents, 85 to 86 1/10c; seconds, 84 1/2c; winter wheat patents, 85; straight rollers, 84 3/10c to 85 1/10c; in bags, 82 to 82 1/10c; extras, 81 1/10c to 81 7/10c. Millfeed.

A feature in the millfeed situation is the scarcity of bran, and buyers in some cases find it impossible to fill their wants. Demand for other lines of food is good, and prices generally are firm. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$21 to \$22; middlings, \$24 to \$25; shorts, \$26 per ton including bags; pure grain meal, \$30 to \$35, and milled grades, \$25 to \$28 per ton.

Cheese.—There was no actual change in the condition of the market, prices being steady, with a fair volume of business passing at 12 5/8c to 12 3/4c for western and at 12 1/4c to 12 3/8c for eastern. Butter.—The demand for local consumption is fairly good, and the undertone to the market remains firm, with sales of finest creamery in round lots at 24c and in a jobbing way at 25c. Eggs.—Demand from local and outside buyers continues good, and the undertone to the market is firm, with no change in prices to note. Sales of selected stock were made at 24c. No. 1 at 20c and No. 2 at 18c per dozen.

#### Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal: There has been little change in the general business situation here during the past week. The volume of wholesale trade is not up to general expectations, and there seems to be little chance of improvement until well into the fall. Collections are on the slow side. There has been some re-order business in summer lines of dry goods, but it has not been heavy, considering the favorable weather that has been experienced. The Winnipeg General trade has a cheerful tone, and the outlook for fall and winter business is excellent. Thrashing is well under way, and the grain is showing splendid condition. The latest authoritative estimate states that the total yield will be about 110,000,000 bushels of wheat. Country trade is quiet, as usual at this time of the year, but a general revival is expected to appear as the crop is marketed. Collections continue slow.

Toronto: General business has a steady tone here. There has hardly been any change in the market, but expectations were too optimistic. It was hardly to be hoped that there would be any real expansion in general business until after the crop had been harvested. The grain movement is already under way, and money should begin to move fairly rapidly in all directions. Unless a settlement is effected the C. P. R. strike may affect this movement and that of merchandise. Crop reports continue good, although there is some talk of frost in the West.

Vancouver and Victoria: General trade moves well here. The demand for wholesale lines is brisk and values are steady.

Quebec: While no improvement is noticeable in wholesale circles, collections are said to be easier.

Hamilton: General business holds a good tone here, and there is a noticeable increase in the volume of wholesale trade moving. Western orders are generally good. Payments are fair to good. Country trade is quiet.

London: While the volume of business here is satisfactory, considerable caution is being observed in the matter of ordering. Local manufacturers are fairly busy.

Ottawa: Wholesale and retail trade here is about up to expectations.

#### DYSPEPSIA SPECIALISTS.

John D. Rockefeller Writes to the Press Humorists.

Denver, Col., Aug. 31.—The following letter from John D. Rockefeller was read at the convention of the press humorists to-day:

"Forest Hill, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1908.

"Gentlemen.—With the pleasant memories of an official call by the American press humorists I send you my best wishes for a successful convention. The echoes at Forest Hill still laugh now and then over the quips sprinkled through our quiet atmosphere by your members. My own success in appreciating those jokes of yours and in passing them off as my own has made me feel that I am almost entitled to a coronation card in your honor. May you always be able to collect for your witlings on the union scale.

"Speaking seriously, as one should to professional humorists, the rest of the world owes you real gratitude and the best of good wishes, gentlemen. You are the true specialists in dyspepsia. Charity is born of a good, hearty, honest laugh. It spreads a kinder feeling among mankind. I wish you collectively and individually all success. I am sorry that I cannot attend your session. I hope to receive you again some day at my home. Fraternally yours,

John D. Rockefeller."

#### MARKET PRICE FOR PAPER.

Publishers to Ascertain it by Offering Paper at Auction.

New York, Aug. 31.—In furtherance of the programme adopted in July by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for periodic offerings of news print paper at public auction to ascertain the open market price for paper, John Norris, the Chairman of the Committee on Paper, announces that a public auction of 15 carloads of news print paper, 300 tons in all, will be held in New York City Sept. 10. Ten carloads will be the product of the Cheboygan Michigan paper mill, and five carloads will be made at J. R. Booth's mill, Ottawa, Canada.

## FOR THE FARMERS.

Results of Co-operative Experiments With Autumn Sown Crops.

Three hundred and seven farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from twenty-six of the counties of the Province. These counties which furnished the greatest number of good reports of successfully conducted experiments were Bruce, Norfolk, Middlesex, Grey and Haldon. The experimenters deserve much credit for the good work they have done for themselves and for the farmers generally. Average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter Wheat.—Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The following are the averages in yield of straw and grain per acre: Imperial Amber, 1.4 tons and 25.9 bush.; Abundance, 1.2 tons and 23.3 bush.; and No. 5, red, 1.2 tons and 22.3 bush.

Not only did the Imperial Amber give the greatest yield of grain in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in 1908 and in 1907, but it also came first in popularity with the experimenters in each of these years. The Imperial Amber will again be distributed throughout Ontario this autumn as one of the three varieties for co-operative experiments. The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which was distributed for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of twelve years previous to the autumn of 1906, and which is probably grown more extensively in Ontario at the present time than all other varieties of winter wheat combined, has not been included in the co-operative tests since 1906.

Winter Rye.—Of the two varieties of winter rye distributed in the autumn of 1907, the Mammoth White stood first in average yield of grain with 34 bushels, and the Common, second, with 28.6 bushels per acre. Last year the Mammoth White surpassed the Common rye by an average of 5 bushels per acre throughout Ontario.

Fertilizers for Winter Wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average yields of grain per acre for the past five years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 27.6 bushels; nitrate of soda, 25.8 bushels; muriate of potash, 25.7 bushels, and superphosphate, 25.3 bushels. The unfertilized land gave an average of 22.4 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 230 pounds and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 100 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in these experiments, is between four and five dollars per acre.