

Sunday School.

LESSON 11.—OCT. 8, 1911.

The Life-Giving Stream.—Ezek. 47: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. The source of the stream (vs. 1, 2). 1. Afterward—Ezekiel had been taken in his vision to Jerusalem, had been shown the temple, rebuilt, and the details of the temple service had been explained to him...

II. An increasing stream (vs. 3-5). 3. The man that had the line—The prophet's guide. See note on v. 1. A thousand cubits—About one-third of a mile. The distances measured are only important as they indicate the rapid increase in the volume of the stream...

III. An efficacious stream (vs. 6-12). 6. Hast thou seen this. The prophet's attention had thus far been directed to the source of the stream and its marvelous increase. The next revelation was the effects upon the region through which it passed.

7. Many trees. Compare Rev. 22:2. The stream was conducive to fruitfulness. 8. Go down into the desert. The region between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea was a desolate waste, but in his vision the prophet saw the land of fruitfulness because of the flow of the river through it...

above all, in the form of saving grace. Besides the nourishing fruit, therefore, are named also the healing leaves. The figure of the fish refers to the extent, the greatness of the community; this figure of the trees to its nature, in so far as the divine grace transforms it into truly living members, who themselves bear rich food and thereby become a means of life and recovery to others also...

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Water issued out from under the threshold of the house" (v. 1). Water is a type of spiritual life, the gift of God the Father (John 4: 10); God the Son (John 4: 14); and God the Holy Spirit (John 4: 13; John 7: 38, 39). The word of God is the instrument God uses to purify or to satisfy us (Ezek. 36: 25; Eph. 5: 26; Isa. 55: 1; Rev. 22: 17).

"The waters came down" (v. 1). The way from God to man is always "down," whether man be living under conscience (Gen. 1: 15) under law (Exod. 19: 20), in captivity (Dan. 4: 13), or under grace (John 3: 13; 6: 38, 41, 51, 58). The waters came down from the right side of the house, at the south side of the altar (v. e). The "right" way is the bright way. The righteous shine here (Matt. 5: 14-16) and hereafter (Dan. 12: 3; Matt. 13: 43). Facing the east the right side is toward the south, the place of warm devotion. "The waters came down from the altar" (v. 1). Type of Calvary, the place of sacrifice. From the wounded side flowed blood and water (John 19: 34). The place of sacrifice is the place of salvation. To believe in him who came "by water and blood" (1 John 5: 6, 8) is to overcome by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of our testimony (Rev. 12: 11).

"Then brought me" (v. 3). Salvation is all from God. All the way it is a "gift" to receive. It is "by grace—not of works" (Eph. 2: 8, 9). If we will "let God" (Rom. 3: 4; Pl. 68: 1), he will lead us on to his "uttermost" salvation (Heb. 7: 25), even to the "salvation ready to be revealed in the last time." "The waters were to the ankles" (v. 3). This suggests spiritual advancement. One of the first things a child learns is to walk. Life precedes walking. The child of God begins fully to walk by faith (2 Cor. 5: 7). In weakness (Eph. Rom. 6: 4), to walk in good works (Eph. 2: 10), walk circumspectly (Eph. 5: 15), honestly (1 Thes. 4: 12), then goes on to walk in the Spirit (Gal. 5: 22) and walk by the Spirit (Romans 8: 4); and live always in the consciousness of God's presence.

"The waters were to the knees" (v. 4). Water, King deep speaks of spiritual work (1 Kings 8: 54; Dan. 6: 10). Geo. W. McCalla, in his "Rising of the Waters," says, "True worship is not only in the Spirit and belief of the truth (John 4: 24). Knee-deep waters have to do with sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth (2 Thes. 2: 13); with those who accept Christ as their teacher, as well as their sanctifier; who have not only purity of heart, but are filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding (Col. 1: 9). Many take the Spirit as a purified who know him not as an instructor; receive him as the comforter, but refuse him as the guide into all truth (John 16: 13). Only a Spirit-given knowledge of the truth gives liberty. Unless the spirit enlightens us we cannot distinguish the truth of God from traditions of men (Mark 7: 7)."

"For the waters were risen, waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed over" (v. 5). This is the deep place where Christ is all and in all (Col. 3: 11). No limit, no measure; unapproachable, impassable.

MANY LAWYERS

But Farmers Follow Closely in Parliament.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—It has been figured out that the next Parliament will contain: 76 lawyers, 36 farmers, 32 merchants, 21 doctors, 17 manufacturers, 10 lumbermen, 8 journalists, 7 notaries public, 2 engineers, 1 professional labor leader, 1 licensed victualler, 1 cattle dealer.

WELLAND CANAL.

Stated That Jordan Route Will be Taken.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—A despatch from St. Catharines says: The engineers appointed by the Dominion Government to report on the most desirable route for the new Welland Canal will soon send in their report. It is learned on excellent authority that they will recommend what is known as the Jordan route, beginning at Morgan's Point, a few miles west of Port Colborne, and ending at Jordan harbor. The new canal will have only two locks, which will be of immense depth. It now takes ten to twelve hours to traverse the canal. With the new channel the time will be cut in half. The canal will be deep enough to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

EARL GREY BIDS FAREWELL

Pays High Tribute to Borden and Laurier.

Banquet Tendered to His Excellency in Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: In a speech marked by rare tact and dignity and by a wholehearted and inspiring Imperialism and Canadianism, Earl Grey bade a formal public farewell to the people of Canada, expressed his heartfelt regret at severing a long and happy official relationship with Canadians, voiced his hopes and aspirations for the Dominion as the potential dominant partner in the British Empire, and urged upon all patriotic citizens the duties and responsibilities of high ideals of civic and national life.

The occasion was a farewell banquet tendered to his Excellency in the restaurant of Parliament by the Canadian Club of Ottawa, to which he has always been an ardent and helpful patron. It was attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, who voiced in eloquent speeches the genuine regard of the people of Canada for the retiring representative of the Crown, and echoed his Imperial and national aspirations for the future of the Dominion.

Earl Grey spoke for an hour, his remarks covering a wide range of national subjects. The address, delivered with obvious feeling and sincerity, was a fitting valedictory and a thoughtful resume of national problems and of national development during the seven years of his tenure of office, concluding with an eloquent tribute to the character of the two political leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, in whose high leadership Canada was indeed fortunate.

"I do not believe," he said, "that you could find either in this country or outside of it two men who better fulfill all the highest ideals of the word 'gentlemen.' Their high characters are examples to all Canadians. Never during my whole term of office have I heard one word of self-abandonment from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As leader of the Opposition he was the shining gray servant of the State and the Crown that he has been as leader of the Government. Mr. Borden will, I know, continue the high traditions of Sir Wilfrid. You Canadians are happy and fortunate in having the destiny of your country in the hands of such men."

His Excellency announced that, owing to the political events of the past week, he was glad to say that he would have a week longer in Canada than he had expected. His departure had been postponed until October 12. He also intimated that he expected to disregard the unwritten convention which had kept previous Governors-General from returning to Canada, and he hoped to revisit the Dominion, coming back next time via the Hudson Bay Railway. He suggested the wisdom of cultivating a closer partnership with Newfoundland in preference to the present mutual policy of holding aloof on each side. He urged as among the ideals of Canadian statesmanship the necessity of training the character of the children through the influence of the very best teachers that money could buy, the thorough supervision of moving pictures to prevent evil influences on young minds, and careful sanitation of homes and effective measures to prevent the curse of slums in the rapidly growing cities of the Dominion.

"Every moment of my life in Canada during the past seven years," said his Excellency, "has been one of uninterrupted happiness for myself and my family. To be Governor-General of this Dominion is the happiest and pleasiest billet in the whole service of the Imperial Crown. It is not easy for us to leave without suffering many tugs at the heart. We return to England, our whole lives illumined by many glorious memories, and we shall leave a large part of our hearts with you in Canada."

Fully three hundred were present at the banquet, including practically every man of prominence in the capital. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat at the left of the President, Judge MacTavish and Earl Grey on his right. Next to his Excellency sat Mr. Borden, and next to him Hon. Clifford Sifton.

For Farmers MAKING THE MOST OF THE SOIL Farming in France—Interesting Letter From "Canadian Farm" Reader. A subscriber to Canadian Farm, who is spending his summer abroad, sends the following interesting account of his agriculture in some parts of France is carried on. While the French farmer's methods are primitive as compared with those followed on this side of the Atlantic, he endeavors to utilize every portion of the land. There are no waste places around the fences. Every particle of land is cultivated and made to produce its quota, thus leaving no room for weeds to grow and take nourishment out of the soil that should go exclusively for plant food.

or even a roast chicken, so one may judge from this that his pay is sufficient for his needs in this land of plenty. The French farmers reside in towns and set forth every morning to their work, so that the rolling valleys are seen for miles without a house, but every inch of the ground is cultivated and checked with fields of yellow grain and blue vineyards. I do not make an artistic license in saying 'blue,' for the vines are all sprinkled with copper sulphate to destroy the butterfly eggs. The cultivators are also burning nicotine around the vines.

"At all the horticulturists I saw 'American Vines' advertised, and asked a French farmer the meaning of this. He told me that good and bad things come from America; that some years ago a worm known as the 'phylloxera' had been brought into the country from America and had eaten the roots of the vines throughout France, and that now the grape cultivators were grafting the American wild grapes on to their vines in order to strengthen their roots.

"In the field one sees the harvesters cutting the grain with scythes, followed by women who tie it in bundles, and after the grain has been tied into two-wheeled one-horse carts, the gleaners come and pick up little bunches of grain that the reaper has overlooked. A reaping machine of ancient date was pointed out to me with great pride by one of the peasants, for it is quite a novelty in this part of the country.

"All the southern fruits, except the olive, are found here, and the French farmer is particularly clever in economizing space; he trains his grape vines up above a stone wall, and forces his fruit trees to grow vine-like along the sunny wall below. His flowers are planted round about his vegetable garden, with hedges of roses and daisies, so that the whole place is both beautiful and useful. He takes infinite time to spend in his pains and produces a finer fruit than we do in a smaller quantity.

"A great many women work in the fields, and instead of using a whole herd of cows, you will meet a bent old woman leading a single cow along the roadside, where it crops the grass that grows by the way, or a little girl in wretched shoes taking care of a couple of goats. Horses, too, are scarce and sometimes a dog is harnessed to a push cart to help his master take the vegetables to market, but most of the farmers own donkeys, and it is quite a pretty sight to see the little donkeys with their red tassels pulling a cart heaped high with cabbages, carrots and cauliflower, with a fresh-faced peasant woman in a white cap and apron leading the team.

"Although a more picturesque sight than ours, but far less agreeable."

The Age of the Sire. (The Farmers' Advocate.)

If a bull is properly cared for providing he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better condition and more vigorous at four years of age than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a bull has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous during his entire life. Some of the best bulls of every breed have lived to be that age. As a matter of fact, the value of a bull is not known until he is four years old. There is no way of judging accurately the value of a dairy sire until he has become a cow. That would be when they are at least two years old, and this will make the bull four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual, and one well bred, to dispose of him before his heifers become cows, because that is the only way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individuality and performance to his female offspring, and how can the breeder tell about this until the heifer is old enough to be judged at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until he is four years old. Then, if he does not prove to be what he desires, the owner he is disposed of the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be a valuable sire, the longer he can be kept the better for the herd, providing he is safe-tempered and inbreeding is avoided.

Feeding Live Stock. (Canadian Farmer.)

To produce a maximum profit at a minimum cost is the ambition of the up-to-date dairyman and beef-raiser. Selection of herd, housing and sanitary conditions, are no more important than the feeding of the stock and the profit and loss thereof. It is as a prevention of a falling off in the milk flow and beef gains that the silo performs its most valuable duty. When the grass becomes dry, unpalatable and short, feed from the silo does much to keep up the milk supply and to make up for the lack of the early fresh grasses and clovers. Corn silage left over from the winter is doubled in its original values as a succulent food.

The Winter Months.

During the winter months there appears another problem. After years of experience in feeding the different kinds of live stock, it is proven that our animals thrive best on succulent food. This portion of the ration was supplied by roots until the advent of the silo made the feeding of silage possible, and the scarcity of labor made the profitable growing of roots impossible. The value of corn protected from the elements gives it an important place in our farm feed, and the value of the silo as a storage for grain fodder for summer use has long since been recognized. The farmer with a well filled silo has at his command a supply of feed that cannot be duplicated. It combines succulence with a maximum of nourishment and enables him to make money out of his cows in the winter months when other people are loafing around doing chores.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

The grain receipts to-day were 800 bushels, and prices ruled firm. About 400 bushels of Fall wheat sold at 87 to 88c, 200 bushels of barley at 65 to 80c and 100 bushels of oats at 48 to 50c per bushel. Hay, quiet and firm, with receipts of only ten loads, which sold at \$18 to \$20 a ton for timothy. Bundled straw nominal at \$14 to \$15 a ton. Dressed hogs are easier, with quotations ruling at \$9.50 to \$10.25. Wheat, bush, \$0.87 to \$0.88. Oats, bush, \$0.48 to \$0.50. Rye, bush, \$0.70 to \$0.75. Barley, bush, \$0.65 to \$0.80. Hay, timothy, ton, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Do., No. 2, 15.00 to 17.00. Straw, per ton, \$14.00 to \$15.00. Dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.25. Butter, choice, \$0.28 to \$0.30. Do., inferior, \$0.22 to \$0.25. Eggs, dozen, \$0.28 to \$0.31. Chickens, lb., \$0.15 to \$0.16. Fowl, lb., \$0.13 to \$0.15. Ducks, lb., \$0.14 to \$0.15. Turkeys, lb., \$0.18 to \$0.20. Apples, bbl., \$2.00 to \$2.75. Potatoes, bag, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Beef, hindquarters, \$11.00 to \$12.50. Do., forequarters, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Do., choice, carcass, \$9.00 to \$9.50. Do., medium, carcass, \$7.75 to \$8.00. Mutton, prime, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Veal, prime, \$10.00 to \$12.00. Lamb, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

THE FRESH MARKET.

There was a quiet trade to-day. Grapes in fair supply, and peaches in more limited offer. Apples, bkt., \$0.30 to \$0.40. Peaches, com., bkt., \$0.40 to \$0.60. Do., Crawford, \$0.85 to \$1.25. Pears, bkt., \$0.35 to \$0.75. Grapes, large, bkt., \$0.20 to \$0.35. Oranges, Valencia, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Lemons, case, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Bananas, bunch, \$1.75 to 2.00. Tomatoes, bkt., \$0.20 to \$0.25. Cauliflower, dozen, \$1.25 to \$0.90. Cucumbers, dozen, \$0.65 to \$0.75. Cantaloupes, Can., bkt., \$0.40 to \$0.40. Potatoes, bag, \$1.00 to \$1.15. Water melons, \$0.40 to \$0.50. Onions, bag, 75 lbs., \$1.65 to \$0.30. Do., Spanish, case, \$3.25 to \$3.00. Cranberries Cape Cod, bbl., \$5.00 to \$6.00. Green peppers, \$0.25 to \$0.30. Red peppers, \$0.75 to \$1.00. Cherkins, \$0.75 to 1.25.

TORONTO SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence \$5.95. Do., Redpath's, \$5.95. Do., Acadia, \$5.90. Do., Imperial granulated, \$5.70. Heavier granulated, \$5.70. No. 1 yellow St. Lawrence, \$5.45. Do., Redpath's, \$5.45. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The grain market is firm to-day, but the hoped-for advance has not yet arrived. Latest quotations are: Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter wheat, 86c outside, according to location; Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.02 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1, at bay ports. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 45c; No. 3, Canada, western, 44c, at lake ports; Ontario No. 2 white, 39c to 41c 1/2 outside, and 43c to 44c on track to Toronto. Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 71c 1/4 c.i.f. Midland. Peas—None offering, nominal at No. 2, 70c to 80c. Rye—None offered, nominal, at No. 2, 70c to 72c outside. Barley—70c to 75c outside for malting and 56c to 58c for feed. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 52c to 54c outside. Mill feed—Manitoba bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80. Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent, patents, \$3.45 to \$3.50, Montreal freight.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: A good run of cattle helped to make things a little more lively this morning than the market has been for some time. Good cattle sell well, but common cattle are still off. Receipts show 149 cars, comprising 1,010 cattle, 3,227 sheep and lambs, 1,700 hogs and 291 calves. Export cattle—Choice, \$6.10 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.40; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.80 to \$6.15; do., good, \$5.45 to \$5.75; do., medium, \$5.30 to \$5.60; do., common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do., medium, \$1.25 to \$1.75; do., common, \$2.50 to \$4; do., canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; do., bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.35; feeders, 1,000 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$5.25; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$70; do., cows, medium, each, \$25 to \$30; springers, \$35 to \$50; calves, \$5 to \$8.50. Sheep—Heavy ewes, \$3 to \$3.50; do., light ewes, \$2.75 to \$4; lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.90; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Close, Open, High, Low, Close. Wheat—Oct., 97 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2. Dec., 96 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2. May, 100 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2. Oats—Oct., 40 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2. Dec., 38 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2. May, 42 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Windsor—At the Cheese Board to-night 830 boxes were registered; a few white sold at 13 1/2c. Brockville—At the Cheese Board to-day 1,120 white and 1,850 colored were offered; 870 white and 1,480 colored were sold at 14 1/2c to 16c. Kingston, Ont.—Cheese sold at 13 1/2c on the Frontenac board Thursday. There were boarded 295 boxes of white cheese and 350 boxes colored.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Oct. 3.—Receipts, 350 head; market slow. No. 1—Receipts,

100 head; active and steady at \$5.50 to \$10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; pigs steady, others 10 to 15c lower; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mixed, \$7 to \$7.05; yorkers, \$6.20 to \$7; pigs, \$3.90 to \$6; rough, \$3.60 to \$3.85; stags, \$4.75 to \$5.25; dairies, \$3.60 head; sheep active and steady, lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, \$4 to \$6.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York—Beaves—Receipts, 1,140 head; nothing doing, feeling weak. Calves—Receipts, 730 head; veals steady. Other calves slow; veals, \$7 to \$10.75; culls, \$4 to \$6.50. Western calves, \$5 to \$5.25; Southern veals, \$8. Sheep and lambs—Steady; receipts, 2,900 head; lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$4 to \$6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,677; market lower; quotations, \$6.60 to \$7.15.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—Trade at the East End Stock Yards was rather dull. There were more buyers present than on Monday, but on account of the high prices for the poor grade of cattle on offer they bought only a few head. Receipts of cattle estimated at 625. Market dull and prices steady at Montreal's level. Northwest cattle (four loads offer), \$5.50 to \$5.75; no choice eastern steers; good steers, one lot sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair, \$4.75 to \$5. Bulls are of slightly better quality, and for heavy bulls \$5.50 was asked, but only \$5 to \$5.25 bid; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$2.75; no good cows on offer; demand poor; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.25; one load of heifers sold by one shipper for \$3. Milkers, no demand steady; \$2 to \$3; Springers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; actual weights (London 940 lbs.), \$4.50; sows, \$2.25; stags, \$3.75 per cwt., off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,000, market strong, 10 to 20c higher, beaves \$4.75 to \$4.85, steers \$4.30 to \$6.10, western steers \$4.15 to \$7.15, stockers and feeders \$3.15 to \$5.00, cows and heifers \$2 to \$6.20, calves \$6 to \$9.50. Hogs—Estimated at 18,000, market steady to 5c lower, light \$6.05 to \$6.70, mixed \$6 to \$6.70, heavy \$5.80 to \$6.65, roughs \$5.90 to \$6.10, \$6.10 to \$6.65; heavy \$6.10 to \$6.65, pigs \$3.50 to \$6; bulk of sales \$3.15 to \$6.55. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000, market steady, natives \$2.10 to \$4.15; western \$2.75 to \$4.20, yearlings \$3.85 to \$4.50, lambs, native \$1 to \$3, western \$4.50 to \$6.10.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, dull, No. 3 Manitoba, 8s; futures, Oct., 7s 3d 3/4; Dec., 7s 4d 3/4. Corn—London 7s 1/2d. Flour—Winter patents, 28s 3d. Hops—In London (Pacific) 49 to 50 10s. Beef—Extra India messe, 90s. Pork—Prime messe, western, 95s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 54s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 34 lbs., 58s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 60s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 49s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, 46s 3d American refined in pails, 47s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 70s, do colored, new, 70s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 38s 6d. Turpentine spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 15s. Petroleum—Refined, 6 1/2d. Lined oil—4s.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Montreal reports of Bradstreet's say trade there has been quite active throughout the week despite the fact that everybody is at the moment giving more or less attention to politics. Fall trade has opened up in nearly all lines and the volume of business moving is very satisfactory. Orders from the west are particularly good and there is every sign that the fall trade in all parts of the country will be exceedingly active. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of business is moving freely. Local retailers are busy and report an excellent turnover. Wholesale trade is brisk, and excellent orders for all lines of fall and winter goods continue to come in. Local factories are also well supplied with orders. There is a notable scarcity of skilled workmen in many lines. Winnipeg reports say business there continues to move briskly. Orders from the country continue very substantial in character and good shipments of general lines are going forward to country points. Vancouver and Victoria reports say business at these and other provincial points continue brisk.

GOES TO JAIL.

But Was Allowed to Go There in a Cab. Toronto despatch: Clerk H. Smith, former secretary and promoter of the Farmers Bank, must wait in jail till his case is called in the assizes. This morning Magistrate Denison committed him to jail when Detective Guthrie, who brought him back from Vancouver, identified him as being the man mentioned in the indictment of the higher court. Smith is charged, with a number of others, with conspiracy to obtain the bank certificate by fraud. Hugh E. Rose asked about bail, but the magistrate told the counsel that all he had to do was to commit him to jail. "But I don't want him to wait in jail till all the formalities are complied with," objected Mr. Rose. The magistrate said that he could go to the jail in a cab, but that was the best he could do.