

from the country and together with those who are living in the city will make merry in old campaign style with pork, beans and hardtack. Counsel Taylor will deliver an address on the occasion of the meeting.

The tenth annual session of the Manitoba and North-west Baptist convention was opened in Winnipeg on Tuesday, July 5th. The president in his opening address referred to the fact, that ten years ago, when the convention was first organized, there were but four or five churches with three or four pastors in charge, whereas now there are over forty churches with between thirty and forty pastors and students in charge and a membership of 18,003.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Manitoba Teachers' Association will be held in Winnipeg on Thursday and Friday the 28th and 29th inst. The dates chosen are in the exhibition week, and that in itself will guarantee a large attendance of teachers. The programme will include papers on the following subjects: "The Educational Progress of the year," D. J. Goggin, M. A.; "Science for Junior classes," E. A. Garrett, B. A.; "Intermediate Schools," C. E. Bastin, B. A.; "Inspection," Inspector Best; "The Lights and Shadows of a Teachers' Life," Miss L. M. Jones; "School Decoration and Tree Planting," J. H. McCarthy; "How to Train to Self-Government," a Symposium. There will also be discussions of the following topics: Teachers' salaries, licensing of untrained teachers, (embryo doctors and ministers), the present set of readers, the methods of electing teachers' representatives on the advisory board, and university equivalents.

The London Congress.

The congress of boards of trade in London has rejected a motion in favor of preferential trade between the colonies and the United Kingdom. This is perhaps what might have been expected in view of the strong free trade influences in the congress. There is one point which we wish to refer to. The cable report says:

"Sir Thomas Henry Taner, late secretary of the board of trade, assailed the position of Sir Charles Tupper on the subject of preferential trade. He contended that colonial trade was infinitesimal compared with the trade that would be lost to England by the adoption of Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion. "Should Great Britain," asked Sir Thomas, "forego fifty millions of American trade in order to secure a problematical eleven millions from Canada? Conceive of England's position if the United States should conclude to offer free trade on condition of being accorded the same terms as Canada, and England would be compelled by a prior obligation to Canada to reject that offer."

The extract above is simply the cable report, and it may be inaccurate, but if Sir Thomas took the position as described therein, it appears to us that he made the very strongest point in favor of differential duties. He strove to depict the terribly awkward position in which the United Kingdom would be placed if the United States would come and offer free trade on condition of being admitted to the British trade compact. The answer to our mind is a very simple one, why, admit the United States, of course! Probably the best argument in favor of an imperial trade compact is the one

that it would force other countries to offer favorable trade treaties to Great Britain and the colonies. If free trade predominated in the world there would be very little which could be said in favor of a British trade compact the world over. But such is not the case. The United Kingdom is the only free trade country of importance in the world. If a trade compact of the British Empire upon a liberal basis would be the means of forcing other countries to seek admittance into that compact, it would be an unanswerable argument in favor of such a compact, from the standpoint of expediency. Instead of being an argument against a trade union of the different divisions of the British Empire, as Sir Thomas Henry Taner puts it, it is the most forcible argument that could possibly be used in favor of such a policy. If a trade union of Great Britain and its colonies would lead other nations to seek an entrance into that union, we cannot adopt such a policy too soon, as the obvious result would be the breaking down of the high tariff policies of the protectionist countries of the world, thus leading in time to universal free trade.—*Commercial.*

The Twine Situation.

Indications promise lively competition in the twine trade next season, says the *Chicago Implementation and Farm Journal*. The National Cordage company will have every opportunity to demonstrate its fighting capacity, and it is to be expected that war will be waged. Even now the American Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, one of the National subsidiary companies, has begun a war in prices on hammocks and hemp twine. It is thought that the fight waged by the American Cordage company, which is in the nature of selling hammocks and hemp twine at public auctions, is meant to drive Travers Bros. out of the business. No one believes that the trust will undertake to wage a general twine price war this season. That it will be compelled to fight next season or buy up many new factories now seems certain.

The fact that John Good, the Brooklyn manufacturer of twine making machinery, has seen fit to disregard his agreement with the trust and is now operating his big machine shops, gives color to the belief that cordage and twine machinery is in great demand. The Hoover & Gamble company, successors to Hoover & Gamble, of Miami, Ohio, have gone out of the reaper business and will manufacture twine and cordage machinery exclusively. That company now has orders that will keep its force running night and day until January 1, 1893, and other contracts in sight. The Whitfield mills, of Newbury, Mass, have gone into new hands and will make twine and cordage. The Field Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, will build a factory and be in the twine manufacturing business not later than October next. John Wisner, of Miamisburg, Ohio, is organizing a company to build a new twine plant in that city. It will be ready to operate by September or October. A new twine manufacturing plant will be built at Brookings, Minn., and Flatonia, Tex., is to have a cotton rope factory. Several other new mills are proposed in the west, but at this writing facts concerning such enterprises cannot be given.

The Young Men's Emigration Advice Society.

Under the above name there exists a society with headquarters at Manchester, England, which is doing good work in the emigration field. It was founded by Mr. Hewett, the secretary of the Manchester branch of the Y. M. C. A. The following comment, which we clip from *The Young Men's Magazine*, the organ of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Y. M. C. A., will give an idea of the society's aims and methods of working:

"Mr. Newett, the indefatigable secretary of the Manchester Y. M. C. A. established the Young Men's Emigration Advice Society, as a branch of the Y. M. C. A. work, in 1892. This society was formed, not with the intention of inducing any young men to emigrate, but of giving necessary advice to those determined to go ahead, of keeping, if possible, the wrong kind of men from going, and of giving as far as possible information about outfit, passage, locality, introductions, &c., to suitable applicants. Since that date about 10,000 young men have received advice on the subject, and about 1,500 have gone out, with the consent of their friends, to Canada, the United States, and the Australasian Colonies. The great majority of these young emigrants have gone to Canada, many of whom, after getting the necessary experience, are now working their own land. It is also very satisfactory to note that many who now go are brothers or friends of those who, being thus settled, write for them to join them.

Mr. Newett always has these young men (who come from all parts of the country) at a meeting in the Manchester Y. M. C. A. the day before they sail, to be introduced to each other, and get their letters of introduction. He always tells them about the rough farm life, and the necessity of working for board, lodgings, and wages for farmers for one or more years, to get the necessary experience before taking up their own land. He also gives them hints for the voyage and rail journey, as he has often been across himself, urges them to decided Christian living, and at the close of each meeting commits them to God's care in prayer."

The Watch Dog of the Bad Lands.

There are many queer rock formations in the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, in the extreme western part of North Dakota, says the *Northwestern Magazine*, of St. Paul. One of these formations is called the Watch Dog of the Bad Lands and stands on a high hill slope a little east of Medora and in plain view from passing trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad. From one point of view its resemblance to the head and neck of a dog is striking. The Bad Lands abound in stumps and fragments of petrified trees and in fossil fishes and shells. They offer a very attractive field for the explorations of scientists and would make an admirable resort for camping parties of students and professors who want to carry on their studies and researches in the field. Medora, the only town in the region, is about twenty-six hours distant from St. Paul.