THE ANGLICAN CONGRESS

At Halifax Completes Its Work—Next Great Meeting to be Held in Toronto in 1915—Christian Science Discussed

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—The Bi-centenary Congress of the Anglican Church was brought to a close yesterday. Prior to adjournment it was decided to ask the Primate to appoint a committee to arrange for a Canadian Anglican Church along lines similar to the present Congress, five years hence.

Toronto was suggested as the place of meeting. Bishop Worrell submitted the resolution, which after having been seconded by the Bishop of Toronto, was unanimously carried. Nearly all those who spoke during the discussion expressed the hope that when the Congress was held St. Alban's Cathedral would be ready for dedication, as was that in this city the other day. It was hinted that a wealthy diocese like Toronto should have no difficulty in carrying out such an undertaking when the Anglicans in a small city like Halifax, with a population of only 55,000, had been so successful. Bishop Sweeney said that he had thought all along that the Congress should be held in Toronto and he would undertake to have a large addition to St. Alban's ready for occupation by 1915.

Prayer Book Revision.

In connection with a consideration of proposed changes in the prayer book, Rev. Dyson Hague, of London, Ont., said that the time had not arrived, in his opinion, for a Canadian prayer book, which, in all deference to the United States bishops present, he thought was better than that of the American Church. An ancient rubic was quoted to show how much liberty was allowed the individual clergyman. The Lambeth Conference of 1888 had pronounced on the advisability of prayer book enrichment, adaption and elasticity. Adapation was the note of 1662; it was still the feeling, the speaker thought of the Anglican Church, especially in Canada. Such adaptation should provide for more prayers for Canada, because with the restriction of the English Church, the Anglican Church in Canada could not hope to take the place it deserved to have. Canada's young men were seeing visions, the Church should lead them and see greater usefulness for her liturgy.

Wholesale Revision Unwise.

The Bishop of Glasgow thought there was no difficulty in the desire for revision. Changes had historically been made at unfortunate times, when liturgical knowledge was at a low ebb, or the work was hurried and confused by inexperienced men. An expert was one who could best conceal his own ignorance. Wholesale revisions were unwise in any case and would not be welcomed by either clergy or laity. In Scotland, for which he could speak, they felt that they had made a greater contribution to the life of the American Church by their liturgy than by giving them Bishop Seabury. The "Imprecatory Psalms," so-called, were mentioned, the speaker confessing that Scotsmen did not agree on what they were. Special books should be provided for ordination. Family prayer, as provided for in the American liturgy, was commended and advised.

Holds Englishmen Irresisibly.

"In a subtle and irresistible way the prayer books holds Englishmen," said Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, "and revision or even adaption must be carefully done in order not to tamper with that influence." Certain influences, effective or otherwise for prayer-book adaption, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were summarized in words showing a most careful study of the whole question and period. The speaker pointed out in most fitting language the fact that the prayer book as now used was a marvelous production, in consideration of the cancour and bitterness of the age in which it was drawn up.

Work Among Men.

Rev. Canon Cody spoke on the Church's work among men. He stated emphatically thatt he Church wanted men, and not only women and children. The time was when men were forced to go to church by law and fear, and now they should go for love. Man's whole personality is needed by the church. Some men send money and remain away. Others take their bodies to church, but their minds are with stocks and bonds and other business affairs. The speaker thought men should be reached by worship. He suggested that the churches should not have too much high music for men. Men sometimes liked to take part in the service by assisting in the singing of some old, well-known hymn. Clergymen should be hand to hand and heart to heart with the male members of their congregations.

Work Among Bankers.

Rev. William Wilkinson, of Trinity Parish, New York, known for his work among the bankers of Wall street, was the next speaker. Regarding "Church work among men," he said, "we must remember the Church is not made by man; it is Divine; God made it, and He gave itsl aws. The rules of its life are His rules, and in the Church the supernatural is the natural. If we kept this truth distinctly in mind, it would save us from much trouble and confusion. We cannot by natural law explain the mighty things which take place in the Church of God, and which in all historic times have been taking place, because God has all along been working miracles, and works them yet. We often fail to see and realize this mighty and all world-wide vital truth in the world which God has made. But, remember, it is at the foundation of all noble work in the realm of service which deserves the name of 'religion.' It is not by the wisdom of philosophers, nor is it by the strength of giants, or the wealth of kingdoms, that the regeneration of the souls of men or the abiding changes in their lives take place. It is by 'my Spirit, said the Lord.'"

Ministry of Healing.

Rev. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. John's, Northampton, Mass., began by showing the mutual interdependence of mind and body, both of which need treatment when one is ill. About results he would hesitate to speak. Yet thousands the world over, some of them actually before the speaker at that moment, had been cured of melancholy, neurasthenia and such mental ailments. During 1908 he had kept most careful records of ever 400 who had applied for help, and only 5 pe rcent. had been failures. People were urged not to suppose that the Emmanuel Movement helped only in a restrictive sense; it assisted in a very comprehensive sense. Many took their failures, perplexities, troubles of many kinds to the speaker. In his experience at Northampton, Mass., many had been kept away from the divorce court, and many physicians had consulted him.

Work on Christian Science.

Sir Bryce Duckworth, Bart, sent a paper that was read by Rev. F. Ernest Smith. He stated that the medical profession maintained the Christian religion, and endeavoring to do everything to set it forward, co-operating with the clergy to this end, but, speaking for his colleagues, he could say that would only allow that the clergy could help in a general way by prayers, as any people of influence and piety might do. The amazing varieties of cults and societies passing for religious were perplexing to the writer. He quoted the well-known phrase of a skilled French surgeon, "I bandaged, God healed," to indicate that it was his conviction that the triumphs of science were part of God's progressive and eternal revelation.

Was An Anomaly.

Rev. George H. Hanson, of Belfast, Ireland, said that undoubtedly Christian Science had healed many, though it was the anomaly among religious bodies. It should be remembered that it had killed some, and would kill more. The possibilities of mental suggestion, however, were unlimited, as many great minds had proven.

Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, a volunteer speaker, had come to hear something of the Emmanuel Movement, and he had heard enough to convince him that the clergy were meddling with something of which their knowledge was practically nil. In every difficulty, and the doctors had many, the best they could, the only thing they ever tried to do, was to-operate with the forces of nature to effect a recovery. They supplied what in their opinion was needed for recovery, and left the rest to the recuperative power of nature.

Message to King.

The following cable was sent to the King by the Bishop of Nova Scotia: "His Majesty the King:

"The Church of England in Canada holding congress in Halifax, desires to assure your Majesty of its loyalty to the throne and to express its gratitude for the gracious gift of a magnificent prayer book presented to the Canadian Church. (Signed) Clara L., Nova Scotia."

WORK OF BLACK HAND.

Wipe Out a Whole Family for Revenge on Father.

Reggio di Calabria, Sept. 6.—The vengeance of the Black Hand society is described in the revolting murder early today of Policeman Rovoline and his wife and six children in the little village of Pellario, which lies eight miles south of Reggia on the straits of Messina. At 2 o'clock this morning some of the townspeople of Pellario were awakened by the shrieks of a child and running out to a cottage occupied by the Revolino family found the three year old daughter of the policeman lying with her throat cut before the open front door of her home screaming. Picking up the child the villagers carried her inside where they found the remaining members of her family lying dead and terribly mutilated by blows from an axe. Rovolino and his family suddenly returned from the United States a short time ago, and since then it is said two attempts were made to poison them. Rovolino himself spoke of the possibility of vengeance being directed against him. The crime was revolting in its barbarity.

Beside the mother lay her four months old baby with its skull crushed in. Despite the efforts of surgeons to save the life of the little girl whose cries could be plainly heard everywhere around the neighborhood, she died. None of the townspeople saw or heard the murderers, who escaped from the village without leaving a clue as to their identity.

A Big Haul.

Seattle, Sept. 11. — Gold bullion, valued at $57,500, part of a consignment of $170,000 from the Washington Alaska Bank of Fairbanks, to the Dexterhorton National Bank, Seattle, on the steamer Humboldt, was stolen in transit. Lead was substituted in the strong box that contained it.

The average number of gales occurring in a year is about sixty-six.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATS

Maine Turns Down the Republicans by a Decisive Vote—Taft's Party Cannot Read The Signs of Time

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—There was no uncertainty in the voice with which Maine today recorded her preference for governor and her attitude on the issues of the campaign generally, the plurality given to Plaisted, Democrat, being large, while three of the four congressional districts, which are ordinarily strong Republican, returned Democrats. Early returns also indicated that the legislature might be Democratic and elect a Democrat as a successor to United States Senator Hale.

The Republican leaders were overwhelmed with surprises, and the magnitude of their success astonished even the most sanguine of Democrats. It was the first beating the Republicans of Maine, the state of Blaine and Reed had had in thirty years, and by coincidence Harris M. Plaisted, father of the present successful candidate, was Maine's last Democratic governor in 1881.

Congressmen Defeated

Asher Hinds, parliamentary clerk of the house of representatives, was defeated for congress in the first district, while Congressman Burleigh in the third district, and Congressman Swayzie in the second also went down to defeat. Plaisted goes to the capital with a plurality larger than that given two years ago to his defeated Republican opponent, Governor Bert. M. Fernald.

Republicans Can't Account For It

The Republican leaders, as a rule, were at a loss tonight to account for their overwhelming defeat. The weather was perfect and they offered no excuse on that line. The issues were well understood, and most of the speakers had confined themselves to state matters, scarcely mentioning national affairs.

BEFORE THE KING

Q. O. R. Officers Are Before the King At Balmoral.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—King George this morning inspected the detachment of the Q. O. R. under the command of Col. Pellatt, the Queen and Princess Mary being present. After the inspection His Majesty addressed the detachment in the following terms:

"Col. Henry Pellatt, it gives me great pleasure to receive you and this deputation from your regiment at my Highland home here today. As I was unable to see the whole regiment on parade I deputed the Duke of Connaught to inspect you. He told me how pleased he was with your smart appearance.

"I am very glad the Q. O. R. should have been the first regiment to cross the seas and take part in the manoeuvres of the mother country. I trust your good example will be followed by many regiments from other overseas Dominions in the future. I hope you will spend a very pleasant time in England and enjoy your visit to London; and on your return to Canada will take back the happiest recollections of the old country."

Honors For Officers

Col. Pellatt then made a suitable reply. After the parade the King conferred on Col. Pellatt the Mason Royal Victorian Order of third-class, and fourth-class on Major Kennie and Capt. Higginbotham. The weather was beautiful and the detachment looked their best, and the King was obviously very interested throughout the ceremony. The officers of the Q. O. R. subsequently dined with His Majesty. During their stay they met Lord Kitchener with Lloyd-George, who was the minister in attendance.

PROTESTANTISM WANTING

So Says Cardinal Vaughan, the Famous English Catholic Cleric.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—Rev. Father Vaughan, whose aggressive speeches have been a feature of the preliminaries to the congress, was again in the limelight, when he addressed a large gathering at the Catholic Sailors' Club.

Referring to the criticism which has been made concerning his attacks on Protestantism, he said he had been charged with attacking his Protestant friends and felt very much distressed about it. He had no cause to blame them for their opinions and he believed that there were many Protestants actuated by the best motives. They were all indebted to non-Catholics all over the world. He had nothing to say against his Protestant friends, but he had a perfect right to judge Protestantism. He had weighed that in the balance and found it wanting and all he could say was that if his Protestant friends did not like it they must lump it.

Strikers Are Aroused.

London, Sept. 11.—There is a big stir among G. T. R. strikers over a statement made by a prominent official that no more passenge rmen will be reinstated. Supt. Bowker said that the strike-breakers continued to give satisfaction and wanted to remain with the company, there would be no chance of the old men coming back.

The heightening of the Assouan dam is expected to occupy six years in all, and to increase the annual value of the Egyptian cotton crop by between fifteen and twenty million dollars.

Terminal Elevators

When the grain producers first put forward a request that the terminal elevators be removed from private and corporation ownership and operation and taken over by the government of the country, the request had reference to the big warehouses at the lake ports.

At the present time the question assumes greater proportions on account of the increase in production, and on account of the approaching opening of the new ports of export on the Pacific Coast and at Hudson's Bay. The farmers of the western provinces have spoken with no uncertainty on the question and have given the government to understand plainly that they expect in a matter which so largely concerns them that the government will protect them in the way they have asked, and will take over the existing terminals and operate them, and that at the Pacific Coast and Hudson's Bay they will provide the requisite terminal facilities.

The farmers of Alberta are particularly interested in respect of the terminals to be provided at the western outlest, and have expressed themselves very strongly against any form of private ownership or operation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to take some action at the next session of parliament. He has also stated that the Grain Growers' Association will be consulted in regard to the action to be taken. In view of the stand taken by the associations up to date, it is hardly likely that they, or any of them, will depart from the demand for straight governmental ownership and operation.

Supervision by government officials has been tried and found wanting. It it hardly likely that the government will ask the farmers to be satisfied with any system of inspection, however elaborate. They will not want to ride a dead hores. There is, however, another course which may have suggested itself to the mind of the Premier on the look-out for an alternative to government ownership, which is to leave the terminals in the hands of private individuals or companies and to pass legislation making it illegal for anyone interested in the grain trade to have any connection with the companies owning or operating public warehouses, thus complying with the demand to remove the storage from the hands of interested parties.

Let us examine for a moment how this would act:

Carried out strictly, it would have the effect of removing from the possession of all big grain gatherers and millers the ownership of storage and place them on the same footing as the farmer who secures storage for his carload of grain. The probable result of such action would be to create a competition for storage, which would be comparable to the conditions attending the boat freight space, which would be contracted for, might be cornered or otherwise manipulated.

Provide against this, also by legislation and fix charges. Very well! What we have seen happen before when powerful interests require to evade regulations? Companies would spring into existence to own and operate storage facilities which, while apparently absolutely independent and apart from the established grain handling firms, would yet be of them and for them.

No, let the western farmer in this matter be a stand-patter, following no red-herring scent, but being convinced that what he has asked for is right and reasonable, resist all efforts to side-track him and firmly and determinedly hold to his position.—By President Gales in the Farm and Ranch Review.

Industrial War In England.

London, Sept. 12.—Industrial war is the caption under which the London newspapers from the Times down to the organ of the Labor party explain the situation which has suddenly arisen in the pricipal centres of British industry. Chaos is a correct description of the effect that will be produced in the relations of capital and labor in this country if the new attitude assumed by trades unions is persisted in. All home securities were depressed in today's markets and the general opinion is that the outlook for British industry is the gloomiest that it has been for many years. It should be understood that responsible leaders of all branches of trade union regard the men's attitude with the utmost dismay. They admit among themselves that the crisis involves the fate of trade unionism.

Wants Boy Back.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 12.—There commenced in the supreme court here today a contest for the custody of a little boy named Clifford Porter, son of N. J. Porter, merchant of Moose Jaw. When the boy's mother died, shortly after his birth, the little fellow went to his father's brother, in whose custody he remained until his foster mother died last August. Immediately after the funeral the boy passed to the custody of his aunt's married sister, and with her and her husband he has remained till this date. The father now is endeavoring to secure his child from the latter Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barker, who claim that "tides of affection" pull so strong they will not give him up.

Small holders in Egypt receive advances from the Agricultural Bank at nine per cent interst, which the government collects on the bank's behalf through its tax-gatherers.

SUFFOCATED NEAR FROUDE

A Popular Settler Meets His Death in Deadly Well—Ray Makes a Brave Attempt to Rescue Deceased

HEWARD, Sept. 10.—A sad accident which resulted in the death of John Symes, occurred near Creelman on Tuesday morning last. The deceased in company with James Shanks of this place, was engaged in boring a well on the farm of W. J. Hugan, and had set off a blast the previous evening to disrupt a rock they had encountered. Returning to work on the fatal morning, Symes was lowered into the well and after a survey of the bottom reported an effective blast and asked for a bucket to be sent down. Part of the stone was carried to the surface and he called for a shovel to clear away some earth that had caved in from the side of the well. While this was being lowered, he asked to be taken up as he felt sick. Shanks realizing something serious was wrong at once called to him to get on a rod that was hanging in the well and attached to the boring machine. Symes complied and the horse was started so as to bring him hurriedly to the top of the hole. Shanks called to him again asking if he was all right but got no response, and when the unfortunate man was within a few feet of the top he lost consciousness and fell to the bottom with a heavy thud.

Shanks at once called for help and Mr. Hugan hurried to town for medical help while Mrs. Hugan ran to a neighbor, Arthur Ray, who reached the well a few minutes later and bravely volunteered to go down to the assistance of the injured man. He was quickly lowered with a rope around his body and finding Symes lying in a heap he unfastened the rope from himself and attached it to the nearest part of the inanimate form, a leg, and signalled to be hoisted to the top. On arrival at the surface Ray had to be removed from the rod which carried him up, thus evidenceing the terrible risk he had run in his effort to save a human life. The body was then raised to the surface and on arrival of Dr. Grier a short time later, life was pronounced extinct. There is little doubt now that Symes was dead before it was possible to get anyone to him and Ray took a terrible chance when he allowed himself to be lowered into the fatal hole.

The deceased homesteaded near Fronde, coming with the earliest settlers and was widely known throughout the district. He leaves a young bride of three months, an aged mother and two brothers, Ernest and William, all living near Fronde village. Sincerest sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives, but especially for the young wife.

The remains were taken east on Friday morning's train for interment in the old home cemetery in Ontario.

Riley for Gleichen.

Calgary, Sept. 12.—The name of E. H. Riley was the only one before the convention to nominate an independent candidate for Gleichen for the approaching election. Two hundred attended, eighty-eight being delegates from different parts of the constituency.

In accepting, Mr. Riley spoke of the A. & G. W. and the cause that led to his resignation. The action of the Lleutenant Governor in asking the chief justice to take over the reins of power, he said, was the dirtest piece of political jugglery that ever darkened the history of any province in Canada. A man should have been selected who would have cleaned out the whole bunch of foreign railway promoters and destroyed the contract.

Mr. Riley declared himself a Liberal, but not a hide bound Liberal, who would obey the party whip against the dictates of conscience. "I have been accused of feeling sore," he said, "because I did not get a higher position. Almost every position except that of Lieutenant Governor has been offered me, but I was not built that way."

R. B. Bennett endorsed Mr. Riley, and charged A. T. McArthur, the Liberal candidate for Gleichen, with appealing to the constituency as a supporter of Sifton without reservation of policy. He laughed at the idea of a man who made an excellent chief justice coming down from the bench to enter a provincial political party.

W. T. Tregillus made a determined attack on Hon. Duncan Marshall, who he said had gone to Ottawa and threatened Dr. Clarke to make trouble for the Sifton government if he was not included in the cabinet.

The Conservatives have decided that they will not put a candidate in the field. Mr. McArthur is holding me tings throughout the constituency.

Opening of Parliament.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—With the exception of Messrs. Lemieux, Aylesworth and King, who are abroad, and Mr. Fielding, who is in Nova Scotia, all of the cabinet ministers have returned to the city. Hon. Geo. P. Graham came home from the west today and Hon. Frank Oliver on Sunday. There are many arrears of work to be attended to and frequent cabinet sittings will be required to get ready for the session. While the date of assembling of Parliament has not been fixed, forecasts that is will be about November 11th are regarded as near correct.

Nearly six hundred thousand cycles are manufactured in the United Kingdom in the course of a year, and their value is over $16,000,000.

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ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Dan and Bill Will Try Another Kind of Fishing.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9.—Representing themseles and the Mackenzie-Mann interests, Col. Davidson and A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, are planning to exploit Arctic whaling. Two steamers and a sailing ship will be dispatched to the Arctic regions next spring from Vancouver, when a station will be established on the mainland, or one of the many groups of islands.

The entire region east of the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion, and extending to the North Pole is wholly within British territory. It embraces a vast archipelago, notice of ownership of which has been proclaimed to the world by Canada, through the British foreign office. In the summer months the waters adjacent to the mainland, including the estuary at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, are open and can be navigated by sea-going vessels.

This has been demonstrated by the success of American whalers who have been poaching in these British waters for nearly twenty years. The action of their owners in importing goods for trading purposes, as well as liquor, resulted, several years ago, in the Dominion government establishing a Mounted Police station as well as a custom officer on Herschell island, the rendezvous of the fleet.

The vigilance of the authorities was rewarded by the collection of thousands of dollars of revenue, as well as the suppression of the illicit sale of intoxicants, which was demoralizing the Esquimaux.

It will be interesting to see what policy the Dominion government will adopt in these northern waters, now that Canadian capital is about to exploit the industry. There is no doubt but that the Americans who have enjoyed the monopoly heretofore can be warned not to invade Canadian territory water if the Ottawa authorities assert their rights.

BLACK HAND LETTER.

Was Sent to Premier Roblem by an Insane Man.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The release of the alleged "Black Hand" desperados by the attorney-general's department after their being committed for trial at the city police court has renewed interest in the case, and brought to light an interesting sidelight on the affair that at one time greatly exercised the police authorities.

About two months ago, just after the time that the charges against the alleged "Black Hand" artists were laid in the city police court, Premier Roblin is reported to have received in his morning mail one day a mysterious letter, so badly written and so villainously spelled that it took a whole day to determine that it was nothing more nor less than a "Black Hand" threat against the life of the premier.

The letter was from Lac du Bonnet, where the Black Hand society was supposed to have been organized, and for a time it was thought that the letter would have a direct bearing on the case then in the hands of the police. The letter was traced to an Italian of Lad du Bonnet rejoicing in the name of Paloni, but it was soon discovered that Paloni was a better subject for the insane asylum than a court of justice. He was arrested and after examination committed to Selkirk asylum.

After Burglars.

Brandon, Sept. 12.—It is learned here today that the provincial police of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are working together in an effort to apprehend the burglars that were operating at Indian Head and many other western points with considerable success some time ago. It is rumored also that the police have the man located and that there will be some sensational developments very shortly.

Consul Charles L. Hoover, of Madrid, reports that almonds and chestnuts are more largely eaten in Spain than peanuts. The peanuts sold at stands in Madrid are uncoasted, small and inferior. Nearly all sweetmeats being made of almonds, confectioners make very little use of peanuts.

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Every man who buys another cream separator HOPES it is as good as the De Laval. Eventually he learns it was a vain hope and that the imitation is inferior. Therefore it is well to buy a De Laval in the first place and be SURE. It actually costs less than the other kind, capacity, convenience and length of service considered.

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W. J. M. WRIGHT

Agent For The Townsley Lightning System

1743 Rose St., Regina

THE MARKETS

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.The weather map showed generally dry and clear. Liverpool was unchanged to ¾ lower. There was a heavy option trading caus ed by shorts covering, but absolutely no demand for cash wheat of any grade.

On the options offerings were very liberal, in fact it seemed to come from all quarters at once. On the whole the market held fairly steady, the decline being ⅛ for October, ⅛ to ¼ for December and ¼ for May. Oats were again very weak, the drop being ¾ for October, ⅜ for December and ⅛ for May. Flax declined 6c. Cash wheat dropped 1⅛ for No. 1 northern, 2 for No. 2 and 1⅛ for No. 3.

Amerocan markets were all lower. The break in Duluth flax amounting to a slump, caused, no doubt by more liberal receipts of the new crop. The drop was a record one of 9c.

Winnipeg Options.

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
October	1.01½	1.01⅝
December	.99⅜	.99⅜
May	1.04¼	1.04⅛
Oats—		
October	.35¾	.35⅛
December	.36⅝	.36⅜
May	.39⅞	.39⅞
Flax—		
October		2.47
Cash wheat—		
No. 1 northern		1.02
No. 2 northern		1.00
No. 3 northern		.98½
Oats—		
No. 2 white C. W.		.34¾
Flax—		
No. 1 N. W.		2.47
American options—		
September	.95½	.95⅛
December	.99⅞	.99⅝
May	1.06⅛	1.05¾
Minneapolis—		
September	1.09⅝	1.09⅜
December	1.11⅝	1.11⅛
May	1.15⅝	1.15¼

It is officially estimated that in the United Kingdom there are about nine million acres of land suitable for afforestation, now under timber.