MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid: 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

THE EMPEROR Frederick watched the funeral of his father from a window of the salon overlooking the park.

THE Belgian expedition sent up the Congo to restore order at Stanley Falls and to watch Tippoo Tibb, has been recalled.

THE GRAND JURY of Cork has called the attention of the Government to the impending ruin of the landlords, owing to the excessive reduction in rents.

A TREMENDOUS FURORE has been created in France by the cashiering of General Boulanger, for leaving his command at Clermont-Ferrand to visit Paris without leave of absence.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, a short time ago, not only refused to review the St. Patrick's Day procession, but he refused to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted on the City Hall.

ARABI PASHA and other Egyptian exiles in Ceylon have petitioned for a remission of their sentences, but the House of Commons has been informed that it is not probable their wish will be granted.

ONE OF THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of England, in speaking to Mr. Goschen's plan for reducing the interest on the national debt of Great Britain, called it an outrageous attack on the rights of property.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S BILL permitting jurors, witnesses, officers of the army, navy and all officials to affirm if they so desire, has passed its second reading in the Imperial Parliament, by a vote of 250 to 150.

A BANQUET was given in Manchester on Wednesday night to the Irish political prisoners. Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan, Blunt, Cox and Flynn were present, and made speeches denouncing Chief Secretary Balfour.

IT IS understood the Government has decided to license hop beer and other distilleries in the North-West, allowing them to make beer of certain strength and be subject to the frequent inspection of the Inland Revenue Department.

A WEDDING party of sixteen persons, returning from the church at Neuiatz, Hungary, on Wednesday, started to cross the ice on the Danube in carriages. When half way across the ice gave way and the entire party was drowned.

THE GREAT ENGINEERS' STRIKE on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway is still going on and has now become a desperate struggle. There is great danger that the strike will spread as the engineers of other companies refuse to haul Burlington cars.

THE NEW Inman Line steamer "City of New York" was launched on the Clyde on Thursday. She is the largest steamer in the world, with the exception of the "Great Eastern." She was christened by Lady Randolph Churchill. It is thought that she will be fleated in the morning.

CANADIAN.

AN INTERCOLONIAL LOCOMOTIVE exploded last week in the engine shed at Fairville, and three men were seriously but not fatally injured.

THE FIRST TRAIN to get through from Toronto to Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific, after the great storm, got into Ottawa on the 16th, having been 84 hours on the way.

THE KINGSTON mill is one of five which have received orders for cotton from China. The order is for 500 bales, and a refusal of 500 more. This will check over production for a season.

THE GRAND JURY have thrown out the indictments against the Scott Act detectives Denning and McCrae, charged with shooting a bar-tender named Brown at Myrtle, a Canadian Pacific station in the county of Ontario.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION for the Commons in Prince Edward County, Ont., is the return of Dr. Platt, the Commercial Unionist candidate, by a majority of 161 votes, the largest majority secured in that constituency for years.

MR. WILLIAM SHANNON, the deputy Postmaster of Kingston, Ont., has been publicly accused of purloining registered letters. Mr. Shannon is an old official having been 28 years in the service, and received a salary of $1,000 per year. He has gone to Cape Vincent, N.Y., where he will await developments.

A FREE TRADE LEAGUE for Canada has been started in Toronto. It is avowedly non-partisan. Its aim will be rather the collection and dissemination of information than the discussion of principles which the members regard as already established. One field of operation will be the exposure of alleged victimizing of importers by the Customs officials.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Dominion Artillery Association was held at Ottawa on the 15th instant. The President, Col. Oswald, of Montreal, complained of the manner in which the Government treated the association. The secretary stated that the Association was in a dying condition and it might be just as well to let it die. Captain Macdonald, of Guelph, was elected president.

THE STRONGEST EFFORTS are being made by the Board of Trade to induce the Government to assume the Lake St. Peter debt and restore the $800,000 drawn from the port of Montreal as interest thereon. A very large meeting of the Board was unanimous on the subject, and a petition is now being circulated. One hundred members of Parliament have signed a memorial to the Government in favor of such action.

ANOTHER SCOTT ACT SCANDAL.

VERY SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A PROSECUTOR.

(*Gazette.*)

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.—A great sensation was created in Yarmouth to-day by a confession of perjury made by a witness in several Scott Act prosecutions. The man whose name is Lambert, was suspected of perjury, and he was being examined before a justice of the peace. This afternoon the proceedings were suddenly brought to a close by the accused himself announcing he wished to make a statement. Everybody was taken by surprise, and Mr. Pelton, counsel for the defence, said he did not know anything about the statement to be made, and the accused was acting on his own responsibility. Lambert then stated that he had been led on by Joseph Burrill, the local Scott Act prosecutor, offering him money, paying him money and promising him money. He had promised him money to convict one party after another and paid him for one conviction, but had not paid him for another which failed, and the accused had not gone into the third. Burrill went to Lambert's house and offered him $10 to convict McCallum, a druggist. Lambert said he had only obtained alcohol, and Burrill told him to swear and convict McCallum, and he would pay him. Lambert carried out his bargain, swore he bought rum from McCallum and got his money. Without further evidence Lambert was committed for trial in the Supreme Court. Burrill is a butcher living in Cheggogin and has been a Scott Act prosecutor for about two years. Only last night the local temperance societies passed resolutions condemning him for his zeal.

GERMANY'S EMPERORS.

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING—THE FUNERAL SERVICE AND THE NEW EMPEROR'S POLICY.

HARD AT WORK.

BERLIN, March 13.—Emperor Frederick, on arriving at the Charlottenburg Palace, refused to be carried to his apartments in a sedan chair. He mounted the stairs two steps at a time. After a short rest he wrote until one a.m. He rose at eight a.m., received Prince William, breakfasted with the Empress and children, and then transacted business. Prince Bismarck's oral reports occupied several hours in the afternoon, the Emperor dined *en famille*, and continued working until evening, occasionally addressing his attendants. His voice was audible, but very hoarse. His physicians are satisfied with his condition. The Emperor will take the oath, according to the Prussian Constitution, in the presence of the Oberhaus and Unterhaus, at Charlottenburg, on Saturday. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Chambers to-day received an oral report from General Winterfield, and afterwards were received in audience by Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke.

THE NEW EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation from Emperor Frederick III. is published:

To My People:

The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much-loved father whom I bewail, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their fame-crowned King, the German nation the founder of its unity, and the newly-risen empire the first German Emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with all the greatness of the German fatherland in whose new creation the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and princes has met with its most splendid reward. While King William raised the Prussian Army to the heights of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, a nation's father, he laid a sure foundation for the victories which were afterward gained by German arms under his leadership, and out of which sprang national unity. He thereby secured to the empire a position of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for, but had scarcely dared to hope for. And that which he won for his people in honorable death-bringing fight he was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government.

Safely resting upon her own strength, Germany stands forth esteemed in the council of the nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which she has won. That this is so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering devotion to duty and his indefatigable activity, consecrated to the welfare of the fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing devotion of which the Prussian people had given unvarying proofs, and in which all the German races shared.

All the rights and duties which are connected with the Crown Prince and my house, and which, for the time that, according to God's will, may be allotted me to rule I am resolved to faithfully preserve, have now passed to me. Imbued with the greatness of my mission, I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded—to make Germany the centre of peace and to foster her welfare.

To my faithful people, who have stood by my house throughout the history of the whole century, in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that on the basis of the unbreakable bond between the sovereign and the people, which independently of every change in the life of the State, forms the unalterable inheritance of the house of Hohenzollern, my crown rests henceforth as securely as it does upon the devotion of the country to the Government of which I am now called and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful King, both in happiness and in sorrow.

May God grant me His blessing and strength to carry out this work to which my life shall henceforth be devoted. FREDERICK.

Berlin, March 12, 1888.

A LETTER TO BISMARCK.

The following letter from Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck is also published:

MY DEAR PRINCE—, At the commencement of my reign it is necessary for me to turn to you, for many years the trusted servant of my late father, who now rests in God. You are the true and courageous counsellor who gave to his policy its aim and form, and secured its complete fulfilment. You, I am in duty bound to warmly thank for the maintenance of my house. You have, therefore, the right, before all others, to know what are the standpoints which will be the guiding spirit for upholding my Government.

The ordinances, the Constitution, and the right of the Empire and of Prussia must, before all, be consolidated in veneration and in the customs of the nation. The concussions which frequent changes in State regulations and measures entail should be avoided as much as possible. The advancement of the administration of the Imperial Government must be left undisturbed on the firm foundation whereon the Prussian State has hitherto rested in security in the empire.

The constitutional rights of all the Federal Governments must as conscientiously be respected as those of the Reichstag, but from both a similar respect for the rights of the Emperor must be expected. At the same time we must keep before our eyes that these mutual rights must only serve for promoting the public welfare, which remains the supreme law of the land, and which must always be employed in fully satisfying any further and undoubted national requirements which may arise.

As the necessary and surest guarantee of the unimpeded execution of these tasks, I see the unabated maintenance of the warlike power of the country, of my well-tried army, and of the navy now growing up, for which important duties have arisen in the acquirement of transoceanic possessions. Both must at all times be maintained by the full completion of their organization, which already forms the foundation for their fame, and which insures their further effective services.

I am resolved to conduct the Government, both in the empire and in Prussia, with a conscientious observation of the provisions of the constitutions of each. There have been founded by my predecessor's throne upon the wise recognition of the irrefutable necessities for the settlement of the difficult task arising in the social and official life of the country, and must be observed on all sides in order to insure their force and beneficent efficacy. I desire that the bases of religious toleration which for centuries past were held sacred by my house shall continue to be extended to all my subjects of whatever religious community or creed. Every one of them stands equally near my heart, for all have shown equally complete devotion in times of danger.

In agreement with the views of my imperial father, I shall warmly support all efforts calculated to improve the economical prosperity of the different classes of society, to conciliate their opposing interests, and as far as it is in my power to alleviate unavoidable perplexity, without, however, raising the expectations as though it were possible to end all ills of society by State intervention.

Closely bound up with the social question I regard that of the education of youth. The efforts to this end must be on a higher scale and more widely accessible. We must avoid creating dangers by partial education and awakening demands which the economical powers of the nation cannot satisfy. We must also be careful that through one-sided efforts for increased knowledge the task of education shall not be neglected. Only a generation growing up upon a sound basis, in the fear of God and in simplicity of morals, can possess sufficient rising powers to overcome dangers which in times of rapid economical movement arise for the entire community through examples set by highly luxurious individuals.

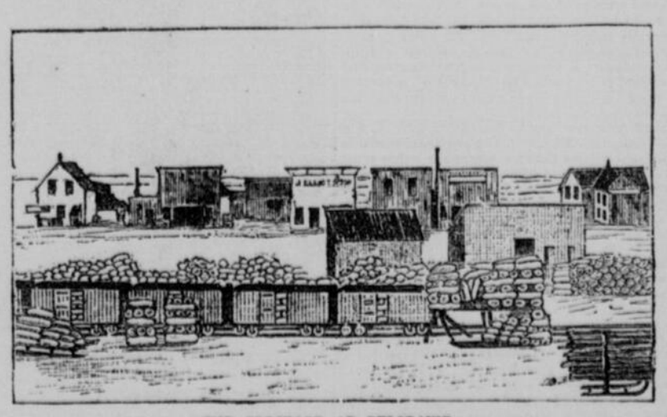
It is my will that no opportunity be lost in the public service to offer every opposition to temptation disproportionate to proper expenditures. My unbiassed consideration is that every proposal of financial reform be assured in advance, unless the long-proved economy in Prussia will not permit the avoidance of the imposition of fresh burdens and effecting an alleviation of the demands hitherto made upon the country.

The self-government granted the greater and lesser communities in the State I consider beneficial. On the other hand, I would suggest for examination of the question the right of levying taxes conferred upon these communities, which is exercised by them without sufficient regard for the burden simultaneously imposed by the Empire and the State, may not weigh unfairly upon individuals. In like manner it will have to be considered whether, in simplifying matters, a change in organizing the authorities whereby a reduction in the number of officials would permit an increase of their emoluments, should we succeed in maintaining in their strength the bases of the State and social life. It will specially gratify me to bring to its full development the blossom which German art and science shows so rich a measure for realization.

These are my intentions, and, counting upon your well-proved devotion and on the support of your tried experience, may it be vouchsafed me thus, with the unanimous cooperation of the organs of the empire and the devoted activity of the representatives of the people, as well as all the officials, and the trustful collaboration of all classes of the population, to lead Germany and Prussia to new honors in the domain of pacific developments. Careless of splendor and glorious achievements, I shall be content if it can be hereafter said of my Government that it has been beneficial to my people, useful to my country, and a blessing to the empire. Your affectionate FREDERICK.



THE FIRST CLASS OF PUPIL NURSES IN BURMAH.



THE BLOCKADE AT DELORAINE.

From a photo taken Feb. 16.

THE BREACH WIDENING

BETWEEN MGR. LYNCH AND SOME OF HIS FLOCK.

TORONTO, March. 16.—At the annual dinner of the local branch of the Irish National League to-night a letter was read from Archbishop Lynch denouncing the leaders of the League as being opposed to the episcopal authority attached to his divine office, for which conduct he declined to attend the dinner. There were no priests present. Several speakers animadverted strongly against palace tyranny, and by implication charged His Grace with keeping the priests away, while he was openly charged with interfering in temporal affairs. The course pursued by the Archbishop is likely to widen the breach between the clergy and those who have been agitating for the use of the ballot in electing trustees to the separate school board.

PULASKI'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

THE PROVERBIAL INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS EXEMPLIFIED.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Mrs. Josephine Suffeynska Jarocki, granddaughter of Pulaski, appeals through the New York *Sun* to the American public for assistance to enable her to return to Europe. She came here fifteen years ago upon assurances from prominent public men that Congress would grant her an appropriation in recognition of Pulaski's services in the Revolution. She has never been able to secure this and has now lost a position in the war office as copyist, leaving her destitute.

THE KAISERS FUNERAL.

A DAY TO BE LONG REMEMBERED BY BERLINERS

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

BERLIN, March 16.—The funeral of the Emperor William took place to-day. The weather was again extremely cold, and the troops, who were ranged four deep along the route taken by the funeral cortege wore heavy cloaks. The temperature had no apparent effect upon the people, and hundreds of thousands of spectators occupied the space behind the soldiers, while every window along Unter der Linden was crowded. All the houses on the thoroughfare were covered with mourning and exhibited flags with black drapery. At the street crossings, massive pillars draped with black and surmounted by Prussian eagles had been erected. The lamp posts were covered with crape, and at every fifty paces there were large candelabras bearing flaming crosses. The route of the funeral procession presented a most imposing aspect, entirely in keeping with the deep sorrow and reverence of the people. The centre of the road was strewn with gravel and fir branches. In Peniser-Platz large crape festoons, entwined with laurel, were hung. The Brandenburg gate was draped, and there was a large arch in front of it, upon which were the words "God Bless You."

THE SERVICE IN CHURCH.

The funeral service took place in the Cathedral in accordance with the programme. The Emperor Frederick was not present, the weather being too severe to permit of his exposing himself. Dr. Koegel, the court chaplain, delivered the sermon standing beside the coffin. His text was: "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." He concluded his sermon with the Lord's prayer and the congregation then sang the hymn "Wenn Ich Einmul Soll Scheiden." A motet from Graun's "Tod Jesu" was then sung by the choir after which the members of the Sing Akademie rendered "Wie Herrlich Ist Die Neue Welt." At 12.45 o'clock Dr. Koegel pronounced the benediction, while at the same time volleys were fired by infantry on the outside. The Cathedral ceremony closed with the singing of "Holy, holy is the Lord." The procession to escort the Kaiser's remains to the mausoleum then began to form.

The service in the Cathedral began with a soft prelude on the organ, during which the mourners began to assemble. Dr. Koegel read passages from the Ninetieth Psalm and verses 25 and 26 of the eleventh chapter of John. The choir sang "I Know my Redeemer Liveth." Passages were then read from Psalm 91 and Timothy, fourth chapter, seventh and eighth verses, the chaplain concluding with the words "Blessed are they who die in the Lord now and ever more." The choir responded with the words "Yea, the Spirit saith they shall rest from their labors, their work shall live after them." The prayer was then intoned "What God doeth is well done."

THE SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke were not present at the service in the cathedral nor did they take part in the procession to the mausoleum. The cathedral presented a most solemn and impressive appearance. When the soft organ prelude began the court chamberlain and the ministers took positions behind tabourets bearing the Emperor's insignia, General Von Pape, holding the Imperial standard, then stationed himself at the head of the coffin, Count Lehndorff and Prince Radziwill, the late Emperor's aides-de-camp, with drawn swords, standing on each side of him, and the adjutant-general and other aides-de-camp standing together at the foot of the coffin. While the organ still played the royalties entered, Prince William arriving at noon. At a signal from the chief master of ceremonies the organ broke into swelling tones and the service was begun. Prince William stood in the middle of the nave, behind the Imperial standard. Alongside of him were the King of Saxony, the King of Belgium and the King of Roumania. Close by the Grand Duke of Baden, Princes Albrecht and Henry and other princes of the royal house of Prussia, the Prince Imperial of Austria, the Prince Imperial of Russia, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Greece, all in the uniform of their respective countries. The Princes of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other notables and foreign representatives, including General Billot of France and his suite, formed the next rows in the nave. The diplomatic pew was crowded.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Prof. Hartmann, assisted by Drs. Von Lauer, Leuthold and Thiemann, conducted the *post mortem* examination of the Emperor's body. They found a calculus the size of a pigeon's egg, which must have caused intense pain. Drs. Von Lauer and Leuthold cut the calculus, and each took possession of one-half of it. The examination lasted an hour and a half. The doctors' report will be preserved in the State archives. The features of the dead monarch still retain the expression of genial kindliness which characterized them in life.

WHAT WILL ITALY SAY?

OUTRAGES UPON ITALIANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—At Arles-les-Bains yesterday ten thousand persons surrounded the Mayor's residence and demanded that several Italian prisoners be delivered to them to be lynched. The military guard was powerless to protect the prisoners, and one of them was nearly strangled. An officer of the gendarmerie also was wounded. The mob did not succeed in getting the prisoners. French workmen yesterday attacked the Italians employed on the Rhone dykes and beat one nearly to death. The others escaped. The contractors have promised to discharge the Italians.

THE SUGAR COMBINE.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMBINES INVESTIGATE SUGARS STATUS.

MR. LIGHTBOUND'S EVIDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The Special Committee to enquire into combines met this morning and examined Mr. George Lightbound, wholesale grocer, of Montreal, who gave important evidence on sugar combines. One result was that merchants in the combine secured a discount of 2½ percent and got their granulated sugar one-eighth of a cent less than those outside the guild. Besides merchants outside the combine had to purchase a thousand barrels of yellow sugar with every five hundred barrels of granulated whether they needed it or not. That was about the proportion of the classes of sugar consumed. Prices were so arranged by the combine as to make it impossible for any one outside the guild to do business. All the refiners in the Dominion were in the combination although they denied it. In proof that this combination existed he exhibited a list of merchants in the guild, which list was pasted in the office refinery. He said the percentage of wholesale merchants in the guild was 80 out of 83. The witness also exhibited the agreement of the guild which his firm, on account of the advance in Scotch sugar, was obliged to sign for a time, or submit to the alternative of going out of the business. For a time, merchants outside the combine were able to import Scotch sugar and compete with Canadian manufacturers. Imported sugar was about equal in quality to Canadian, and many merchants preferred to buy it because of the combine. The condition of entering the combine was that merchants sell only to the consumer, and sign an agreement. No merchant who has not his name upon the guild list can buy sugar in any refinery without paying the increase. Merchants now made about five percent on sugar. He did not deem it excessive. Objected to the arrangement because it was unjust to interfere with any merchant in the conduct of his business. Any merchant who sold sugar under the guild price was removed from the list and he could not buy except at increased price. He did not object to merchants having an arrangement among themselves, but thought the refiner should not be allowed to combine with merchants. Witness admitted having entered into the combination on tobacco, agreeing to sell at four cents above the manufacturers' price. There was no agreement, however, with the manufacturers. He said there was also a combination of baking powder, pickles, and Eddy's matches. By virtue of the latter merchants made 20 percent profit. In proof of the existence of a combination between merchants and refiners he read a telegram to his firm from the the Moncton Refinery offering sugar at the usual terms with 2½ percent discount if the Guild consented. He suggested that the Government should give refiners the alternation of retiring from the combination or submitting to a reduction in the tariff.

MR. DRUMMOND'S EVIDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The Committee on Trade Combinations met to-night and examined Mr. Geo. A. Drummond, president of the Canada Refinery Company. He said the Dominion Grocers' Guild included nearly all their customers, and they represented to him last year that business was being destroyed by the conduct of some wholesale dealers, who sold sugar at below cost price. They argued that this condition of things was ruinous to trade and of no benefit to the consumer. They proposed that refiners should sell sugar to them at ¼ cent a lb. cheaper than to others. After consideration and enquiry they decided to accede to their request. They represented that if these means were not adopted the ultimate effect of this evil to trade would be that the refiners would have to sell sugar themselves, employing their own travellers and agents, etc. On enquiry they found that it was the practice to make sugar a sacrifice article. It was the custom to sell sugars at prices under those at which they were obtainable at the refinery, provided that a certain amount of tea was also purchased. Shortly after the Guild represented to the refiners that they were still suffering, and requested them to make an advance of ½c per lb. on white sugar alone. There never was an arrangement that for every barrel of granulated white the purchaser was to buy two of yellow. There was some discussion about taking such action, but effect was not given to it. There was no contract, only a verbal agreement that they should sell to the Guild only, which included more than 95 percent of all their customers. He thought the interests of the Company were bound up with those of their customers. An important part of the original agreement was that the advance the Guild should make was to be so much upon whatever price they gave them. The advance in Montreal was ¼c per pound on granulated, in 15 barrel lots and over, and ⅜c on smaller quantities. This was ¼c advance on every three barrels of sugar in lots over 15 barrels, on granulated portions of the purchase only, and on smaller quantities an advance of ⅜c per pound on three barrels, which came to two percent altogether after paying all expenses. The arrangement at present stands on white sugar only at this. This was the whole advance the Guild was to charge.

YELLOW SUGARS ARE NOT AFFECTED

by the agreement at all. All wholesalers were bound to charge this, or the contract falls to the ground. As a matter of fact, they sold two barrels of yellow to one of white all the year round, but there was no agreement binding them to purchase in the proportion of two-thirds yellow to one-third white. His estimate of the effect of the sugar agreement was that it was an advance of two percent on the whole transaction, and on granulated alone of four percent. The minimum would be 1½ to two percent on all sugar, white and yellow together. This was the extent to which it affected the consumer. At present the advance is ⅛c all round, yellow and white. In answer to an enquiry Mr. Drummond said that at first they had sold to persons not in the combine at the same prices as members, but this was now changed. There were two parties to this transaction: One is the Grocers' Guild and the public, the other the Guild and the refiners. He had never heard of the Guild breaking their agreement with the public. Wholesalers, not members of the Guild, must pay ⅛c more, payment within fourteen days, without 2½ percent discount for cash. The agreement is made from week to week. Prices are given by the refiners to wholesalers each week. This only affects white sugar. There is

NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REFINERS.

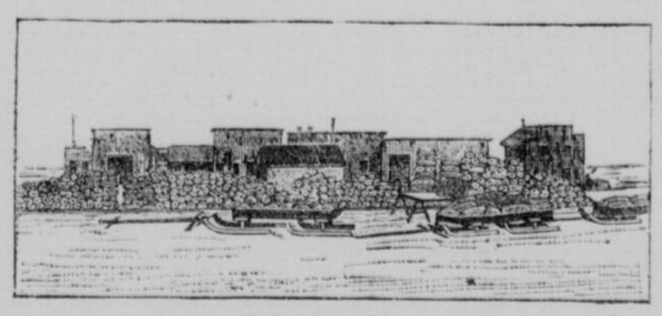
When they are requested to furnish their prices they do so. There is no secret about the matter at all. Wholesalers are not called upon to change their prices should the markets change in the course of each week. The Guild changes according to the fluctuations of the refineries. The printed lists of persons entitled to the benefits of the Guild did not emanate from the refineries. They have no control of it whatever. The agreement between the Guild and the refinery was entirely verbal, and any violation of the contract was not met with penalties of any description. The refiners only sold to persons on the list furnished by the Guild, and in case of any violation of the agreement they would bring the matter to the attention of the Guild, and the Guild would have to deal with it. If they decided to let a firm who had broken the rules remain on their list the refiners would still continue to supply them with sugar. Before the existence of the Guild it had always been one of his principles of conducting business to refuse to sell his goods to any person who made a practice of selling them under cost price, because he did not consider such a person a safe man to trade with. Most of the gentlemen who were feeling aggrieved with the agreement had never dealt with him at all. He repeatedly disclaimed any control over the original formation or amendment of the list of prices issued by the Guild. The Guild were at perfect liberty to add or take away names from the list of members without asking the permission of the refiners. He also stated that he was in

A POSITON TO BREAK THE AGREEMENT

with or without giving a reason for so doing. In his opinion the public could not obtain a cheaper mode of distribution of sugar; and if they were not satisfied with the price they would have their remedy. The wholesale grocers had far better charge a fair reasonable price for all their goods than sell one article at a small loss and charge extra for other staples. Asked, "Was not glucose an injurious substance?" Mr. Drummond said he always considered it so, but it was inevitable that a certain amount should be in all sugars. It was not put in by the refiners, but was inherent in the sugar. The Canada company produce about one-half of the sugar produced in Canada. Glucose was not put in sugar. It was a natural product of manipulation of the cane; it was a syrup they took out of sugar in the first manufacture. If it was left in they would not be able to make sugar at all. He said he would not care to teach the Committee the art of refining. Last year there had been a great demand for cheaper sugar, and they had been compelled to meet this demand by manufacturing a slightly cheaper article, but their sugars were as good as in past years and would bear comparison with those of any other refinery in the world. He was glad to see that Mr. Lightbound had given them the credit of selling sugars here at 7¼c when it cost 8¼c to import it. They had to

SELL SUGAR HERE AT A LOWER PRICE

than it could be imported for in order to keep their business. They fixed the price of sugars according to outside markets and competition at the time amongst themselves. Since his company came into existence in 1878 their profits had averaged a fraction over eight percent; some years they had paid nothing. The stock at the present moment was to be had at par or a little above par, which showed what appreciation stockholders had of the enormous profits which they were reputed to have made. A large proportion of the profits were made out of dealings in sugar, apart altogether from refining. It would be difficult to find anywhere in the Dominion a more modest statement than that. It was only a fraction beyond bank interest. The capital was nominally a million, but the eight percent profit was upon the capital paid up, which was about $900,000. They took over the original plant for $400,000. In answer to a question as to whether the fact that the stock was quoted at par was not largely owing to the fact that the public did not know when they made exceptional profits, Mr. Drummond said the newspapers kept the public pretty well informed as to the profits.



DELORAINE BLOCKADE.
Photo taken Feb. 22.

THE INSURRECTION ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, March 10.—The anniversary of the insurrection in Paris was celebrated by the Communists with the usual banquet. A notable feature of the gatherings was the denunciation of Gen. Boulanger in which the speakers indulged.

THE WHEAT BLOCKADE.

A COUPLE OF CONVINCING PICTURES.

STACKS OF WHEAT IN BAGS UNDER THE OPEN SKY.

Some of the Government organs went so far as to deny the existence of a wheat blockade in Manitoba and the North-West. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company declared that the reports were exaggerated by scheming politicians. The Manitoba members declared that a blockade existed and that it was a pretty bad one, but one of them was understood in Parliament to deny that there was any grain stored in the open in bags. Mr. Watson, of Marquette, the only Manitoba member who has through evil report and good report forwarded the interests of the Province, gave a point blank denial to the statement. The truth is shown by a couple of engravings after photographs of the station of Deloraine on two days. The situation during the months of January and February is described in the following despatch:—

DELORAINE, March 1.—From the beginning of January cars for wheat have been insufficient, and all buyers were unable to be on the market at once. On January 31st every warehouse and elevator was full, having 42,000 bushels; and 10,000 bushels was piled on the street, and not a car was to be had. Cars came in late that day and the following day, and at no time since then have the streets and sidetracks been altogether clear of wheat in bags. All the buyers were off the streets on January 31st, and an unusual quantity of cars, say thirty or forty, would come inside of two days, which would have cleared off all the bags. But the farmers coming in prevented that, and then no cars would come for a day or two, and the piles of bags would get bigger than ever. On February 9th there was a slight improvement in the supply of cars, but not enough to allow all the buyers being on the market at once. On February 16th all the store room was taken up and no cars. On Tuesday, 21st, the summary was: "All full; 42,000 bushels under cover; 10,000 bushels in bags piled around." In consequence of blockade, buyers would not take wheat from farmers, who had to stack on snow and wait for chances to sell. There were no cars until Thursday, the 23rd. From then to the 25th 44 cars came in. All were outloaded except four, which are waiting loaded here. To-day, all told, the buyers have room for about 1,500 bushels, which is a better state than since January 12. No cars are in, and probably all will be full before night. The weather is cold and stormy. The receipts are light. The blockade cannot be estimated by the amount of wheat piled in bags, as for a month past only farmers came in who had to come anyhow. The full effect of the injury will be felt when the spring thaw comes in and thousands of bushels are spoilt in farmers' granaries as a result of no market. Eighteen thousand bags are piled up waiting shipment.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID FOR BURMAH.

In February, 1886, when the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, and the Countess of Dufferin visited Burmah, her Ladyship received at Rangoon the committee and active supporters of a society formed under the presidency of Sir Charles Bernard, then Chief Commissioner, to establish in that province a branch of the National Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India. A public meeting was held in the Rangoon Townhall on April 14th in that year; grants of money were promised by the Government of Burmah and the municipality of Rangoon; a large bungalow was rented on lease for a hospital, and Dr. Maria Douglass, M.D., was appointed Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent, with Surgeon-Major O. Baker, Dr. D'Souza, and Dr. T. F. Pedley, as visiting medical officer, and Brigade Surgeon H. Griffith as consulting medical officer. The instruction of Burmese native women in nursing and midwifery is an essential part of this institution, and classes for that purpose have been formed by Dr. Maria Douglass, whose portrait, with those of her first pupils, we very willingly present to our readers, having received the first report of the Rangoon Association from Dr. Pedley, the honorary secretary, who is also the Medical Officer of Health at Rangoon. Its president is now Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, who has succeeded Sir Charles Bernard as Chief Commissioner of Burmah; the Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Spearman, and Mr. F. A. Gillam, are on the managing committee; and subscriptions, private donations, and grants from local municipalities, contribute to the funds of the institution. The late Lady Brassey, when she and Lord Brassey, in the yacht "Sunbeam," visited Rangoon, in March, 1887, took much interest in this undertaking, and presented a set of anatomical charts and obstetric diagrams to serve in teaching the native pupils. Since the hospital was opened, in April last year, 142 patients were treated, to November 30th, of whom eighty-eight were cases in child-birth, and there were only five deaths, three being those of new-born children. Eighteen students are being trained, and books for their learning are translated into the Burmese language. We find in a recently published volume, "The Coming of the Great Queen," by Major E. C. Browne, some extracts from Dr. Pedley's able treatise on Burmese midwifery, showing the dreadful cruelties suffered by the women of that country from the stupid ignorance of their ordinary attendants. They are stewed or baked and smoked almost to death in close, airless chambers, made as hot as possible and filled with steam during some days and nights before and after childbirth; many die, and the health and strength of many more are destroyed. We are glad to learn that measures are being taken to correct these deplorable practices in Burmah.—*Illustrated London News.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously voted to-day to report favorably the Hitt resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. It provides that whenever Canada declares a desire to establish commercial union, having a uniform revenue system, by which internal taxes will be collected and like import duties upon articles from other nations with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, the President shall appoint three commissioners to meet a similar commission from Canada and prepare a plan for the assimilation of import duties and revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of the receipts in commercial union.

Acting Secretary Thompson has written a letter to the Secretary of State, in reply to a communication from the Hon. Ira Davenport in regard to an alleged lack of reciprocity between the United States and Canada in the matter of the importations of nursery products, such as plants, shrubs, etc., in which he (Mr. Thompson) says that the matter is governed by the tariff acts of the respective countries. Our statutes admit plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds free of duty, while the Canadian tariff acts impose, as is understood, a duty of 20 percent ad valorem on such articles. He says he does not see how the Treasury Department can take action to assist him in rectifying the injustice complained of by Mr. Davenport.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Hitt joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day and placed upon the calender and a bill was reported and placed on the calendar fixing the rate of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs and scions at one cent for each two ounces.

In the Senate Mr. Frye's resolution calling for copies of the minutes and protocols of the Fisheries Commission, and that offered by Senator Dolph as to fur seal fishing in Alaska, were taken up and passed.

SAD DROWNING CASUALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 13.—Intelligence was received to-day that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. R. Cunningham, and two Indians had been drowned in the Skena river on the 20th of February. Of the party Mark McKay, an Indian, is the sole survivor.

A GREAT STORM.

NEW YORK EXPERIENCES A BLIZZARD.

During Monday and Tuesday last week, the Atlantic coast of the Northern States was visited by a most furious snow storm. Two feet on the level fell in New York alone, and the effect was not only to cut off railway communication with the surrounding cities, but to put an end to inter-civic communication. The street railways, both surface and elevated, were entirely stopped for two or three days, and business was paralyzed, as men could not get down to their offices and deliveries could not be made. Throughout the State of New York trains were blocked in all directions, and the telegraphic wires were badly demoralized. On Tuesday the tail end of the storm struck Montreal, but further than stopping trains for some hours no damage was done. New York did not, however, get the blockade raised for a week.

TEN DAYS IN A MAD-HOUSE,

OR

NELLIE BLY'S EXPERIENCE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

(*N. Y. World.*)

CHAPTER IV.

JUDGE DUFFY AND THE POLICE.

But to return to my story. I kept up my *rôle* until the assistant matron, Mrs. Stanard, came in. She tried to persuade me to be calm. I began to see clearly that she wanted to get me out of the house at all hazards, quietly if possible. This I did not want. I refused to move, but kept up ever the refrain of my lost trunks. Finally some one suggested that an officer be sent for. After a while Mrs. Stanard put on her bonnet and went out. Then I knew that I was making an advance towards the home of the insane. Soon she returned, bringing with her two policemen —big, strong men—who entered the room rather unceremoniously, evidently expecting to meet with a person violently crazy. The name of one of them was Tom Bockert.

When they entered I pretended not to see them. "I want you to take her quietly," said Mrs. Stanard. "If she don't come along quietly" responded one of the men, "I will drag her through the streets." I still took no notice of them, but certainly wished to avoid raising a scandal outside. Fortunately Mrs. Caine came to my, rescue. She told the officers about my outcries for my lost trunks, and together they made up a plan to get me to go along with them quietly by telling me they would go with me to look for my lost effects. They asked me if I would go. I said I was afraid to go alone. Mrs. Stanard then said she would accompany me, and she arranged that the two policemen should follow us at a respectful distance. She tied on my veil for me, and we left the house by the basement and started across town, the two officers following at some distance behind. We walked along very quietly and finally came to the station-house, which the good woman assured me was the express office, and that there we should certainly find my missing effects. I went inside with fear and trembling, for good reason.

A few days previous to this I had met Captain McCullagh at a meeting held in Cooper Union. At that time I asked him for some information which he had given me. If he were in, would he not recognize me? And then all would be lost so far as getting to the island was concerned. I pulled my sailor hat as low down over my face as I possibly could, and prepared for the ordeal. Sure enough there was sturdy Captain McCullagh standing near the desk.

He watched me closely as the officer at the desk conversed in a low tone with Mrs. Stanard and the policemen who brought me.

"Are you Nellie Brown?" asked the officer. I said I supposed I was. "Where do you come from?" he asked. I told him I did not know, and then Mrs. Stanard gave him a lot of information about me—told him how strangly I had acted at her home; how I had not slept a wink all night, and that in her opinion I was a poor unfortunate who had been driven crazy by inhuman treatment. There was some discussion between Mrs. Stanard and the two officers, and Tom Bockert was told to take us down to the court in a car.

"Come along," Bockert said, "I will find your trunk for you." We all went together, Mrs. Stanard, Tom Bockert, and myself. I said it was very kind of them to go with me, and I should not soon forget them. As we walked along I kept up my refrain about my trunks, interjecting occasionally some remark about the dirty condition of the streets and the curious character of the people we met on the way. "I don't think I have ever seen such people before," I said. "Who are they?" I asked, and my companions looked upon me with expressions of pity, evidently believing I was a foreigner, an emigrant or something of the sort. They told me that the people around me were working people. I remarked once more that I thought there were too many working people in the world for the amount of work to be done, at which remark Policeman P. T. Bockert eyed me closely, evidently thinking that my mind was gone for good. We passed several other policemen, who generally asked my sturdy guardians what was the matter with me. By this time quite a number of ragged children were following us too, and they passed remarks about me that were to me original as well as amusing.

"What's she up for?" "Say, kop, where did you get her?" "Where did yer pull 'er?" "She's a daisy!"

Poor Mrs. Stanard was more frightened than I was. The whole situation grew interesting, but I still had fears of my fate before the judge.

At last we came to a low building, and Tom Bockert kindly volunteered the information: "Here's the express office. We shall soon find those trunks of yours."

The entrance to the building was surrounded by a curious crowd and I did not think my case was bad enough to permit me passing them without some remark, so I asked if all those people had lost their trunks.

"Yes," he said, "nearly all these people are looking for trunks."

I said, "They all seem to be foreigners, too." "Yes," said Tom, "they are all foreigners just landed. They have all lost their trunks, and it takes most of our time to help find them for them."

We entered the courtroom. It was the Essex Market Police Courtroom. At last the question of my sanity or insanity was to be decided. Judge Duffy sat behind the high desk, wearing a look which seemed to indicate that he was dealing out the milk of human kindness by wholesale. I rather feared I would not get the fate I sought, because of the kindness I saw on every line of his face, and it was with rather a sinking heart that I followed Mrs. Stanard as she answered the summons to go up to the desk, where Tom Bockert had just given an account of the affair.

"Come here," said an officer. "What is your name?"

"Nellie Brown," I replied, with a little accent. "I lost my trunks, and would like if you could find them."

"When did you come to New York?" he asked.

"I did not come to New York," I replied (while I added, mentally, "because I have been here for some time.")

"But you are in New York now," said the man.

"No," I said, as looking incredulous as I thought a crazy person could, "I did not come to New York."

"That girl is from the west," he said in a tone that made me tremble. "She has a western accent."

Some one else who had been listening to the brief dialogue here asserted that he had lived south and that my accent was southern, while another officer was positive it was eastern. I felt much relieved when the first spokesman turned to the judge and said:

"Judge, here is a peculiar case of a young woman who doesn't know who she is or where she came from. You had better attend to it at once."

I commenced to shake with more than the cold, and I looked around at the strange crowd about me, composed of poorly dressed men and women with stories painted on their faces of hard lives, abuse and poverty. Some were consulting eagerly with friends, while others sat still with a look of utter hopelessness. Everywhere was a sprinkling of well-dressed, well-fed officers watching the scene passively and almost indifferently. It was only an old story with them. One more unfortunate added to a long list which had long since ceased to be of any interest or concern to them.

"Come here, girl, and lift your veil," called out Judge Duffy, in tones which surprised me by a harshness which I did not think from the kindly face he possessed.

"Who are you speaking to?" I inquired, in my stateliest manner.

"Come here, my dear, and lift your veil. You know the Queen of England, if she were here, would have to lift her veil," he said, very kindly.

"That is much better," I replied. "I am not the Queen of England, but I'll lift my veil."

As I did so the little judge looked at me, and then, in a very kind and gentle tone, he said:

"My dear child, what is wrong?"

"Nothing is wrong except that I have lost my trunks, and this man," indicating Policeman Bockert, "promised to bring me where they could be found."

"What do you know about this child?" asked the judge, sternly, of Mrs. Stanard, who stood, pale and trembling, by my side.

"I know nothing of her except that she came to the home yesterday and asked to remain overnight."

"The home! What do you mean by the home?" asked Judge Duffy, quickly.

"It is a temporary home kept for working women at No. 84 Second Avenue."

"What is your position there?"

"I am assistant matron."

"Well, tell us all you know of the case."

"When I was going into the home yesterday I noticed her coming down the avenue. She was all alone. I had just got into the house when the bell rang and she came in. When I talked with her she wanted to know if she could stay all night, and I said she could. After a while she said all the people in the house looked crazy, and she was afraid of them. Then she would not go to bed, but sat up all the night."

"Had she any money?"

"Yes," I replied answering for her, "I paid her for everything, and the eating was the worst I ever tried."

There was a general smile at this, and some murmurs of "She's not so crazy on the food question."

"Poor child," said Judge Duffy, "she is well dressed, and a lady. Her English is perfect, and I would stake everything on her being a good girl. I am positive she is somebody's darling."

At this announcement everybody laughed, and I put my handkerchief over my face and endeavored to choke the laughter that threatened to spoil my plans, in spite of my resolutions.

"I mean she's some woman's darling," hastily amended the judge. "I am sure some one is searching for her. Poor girl, I will be good to her for she looks like my sister, who is dead."

There was a hush for a moment after this announcement, and the officers glanced at me more kindly, while I silently blessed the kind-hearted judge, and hoped that any poor creatures who might be afflicted as I pretended to be should have as kindly a man to deal with as Judge Duffy.

"I wish the reporters were here," he said at last. "They would be able to find out something about her."

I got very much frightened at this, for if there is any one who can ferret out a mystery it is a reporter. I felt that I would rather face a mass of expert doctors, policemen, and detectives than two bright specimens of my craft, so I said:

"I don't see why all this is needed to help me find my trunks. These men are impudent, and I do not want to be stared at. I will go away. I don't want to stay here."

So saying, I pulled down my veil, and secretly hoped the reporters would be detained elsewhere until I was sent to the asylum.

"I don't know what to do with the poor child," said the worried judge. "She must be taken care of."

"Send her to the Island," suggested one of the officers.

"Oh, don't!" said Mrs. Stanard, in evident alarm. "Don't! She is a lady and it will kill her to be put on the Island."

For once I felt like shaking that good woman. To think the Island was just the place I wanted to reach and here she was trying to keep me from going there! It was very kind of her, but rather provoking under the circumstances.

"There has been some foul work here," said the judge. "I believe this child has been drugged and brought to the city. Make out the papers and we will send her to Bellevue for examination. Probably in a few days the effect of the drug will pass off and she will be able to tell us a story that will be startling. If the reporters would only come!"

I dreaded them, so I said something about not wishing to stay there any longer to be gazed at. Judge Duffy then told Policeman Bockert to take me to the back office. After we were seated there Judge Duffy came in and asked me if my home was in Cuba.

"Yes," I replied, with a smile. "How did you know?"

"Oh, I knew it, my dear. Now, tell me where was it? In what part of Cuba?"

"On the hacienda," I replied.

"Ah," said the judge; "on a farm. Do you remember Havana?"

"Si, senor," I answered; "it is near home. How did you know?"

"Oh, I knew all about it. Now, won't you tell me the name of your home?" he asked, persuasively.

"That's what I forget," I answered, sadly. "I have a headache all the time, and it makes me forget things. I don't want them to trouble me. Everybody is asking me questions, and it makes my head worse," and in truth it did.

"Well, no one shall trouble you any more. Sit down here and rest awhile," and the genial judge left me alone with Mrs. Stanard.

Just then an officer came in with a reporter. I was so frightened, and thought I would be recognized as a journalist, so I turned my head away and said, "I don't want to see any reporters; I will not see any; the judge said I was not to be troubled."

"Well, there is no insanity in that," said the man who had brought the reporter, and together they left the room. Once again I had a fit of fear. Had I gone too far in not wanting to see a reporter, and was my sanity detected? If I had given the impression that I was sane, I was determined to undo it, so I jumped up and ran backward and forward through the office, Mrs. Stanard clinging terrified to my arm.

"I won't stay here; I want my trunks! Why do they bother me with so many people?" and thus I kept on until the ambulance surgeon came in, accompanied by the judge.

CHAPTER V.

PRONOUNCED INSANE.

"Here is a poor girl who has been drugged," explained the judge. "She looks like my sister, and any one can see she is a good girl. I am interested in the child, and I would do as much for her as if she were my own. I want you to be kind to her," he said to the ambulance surgeon. Then, turning to Mrs. Stanard, he asked her if she could not keep me for a few days until my case was inquired into. Fortunately, she said she could not, because all the woman at the Home were afraid of me, and would leave if I were kept there. I was very much afraid she would keep me if the pay was assured her, and so I said something about the bad cooking and that I did not intend to go back to the Home. Then came the examination; the doctor looked clever and I had not one hope of deceiving him, but I determined to keep up the farce.

"Put out your tongue," he ordered, briskly.

I gave an inward chuckle at the thought.

"Put your tongue out when I tell you," he said.

"I don't want to," I answered, truthfully enough.

"You must. You are sick, and I am a doctor."

"I am not sick and never was. I only want my trunks."

But I put out my tongue, which he looked at in a sagacious manner. Then he felt my pulse and listened to the beating of my heart. I had not the least idea how the heart of an insane person beat, so I held my breath all the while he listened, until, when he quit, I had to give a gasp to regain it. Then he tried the effect of the light on the pupils of my eyes. Holding his hand within a half an inch of my face, he told me to look at it, then, jerking it hastily away, he would examine my eyes. I was puzzled to know what insanity was like in the eye, so I thought the best thing under the circumstances was to stare. This I did. I held my eyes riveted unblinkingly upon his hand, and when he removed it I exerted all my strength to still keep my eyes from blinking.

"What drugs have been taking?" he then asked me.

"Drugs!" I repeated, wonderingly. "I do not know what drugs are."

"The pupils of her eyes have been enlarged ever since she came to the Home. They have not changed once," explained Mrs. Stanard. I wondered how she knew whether they had or not, but I kept quiet.

"I believe she has been using belladonna," said the doctor, and for the first time I was thankful that I was a little near-sighted, which of course answers for the enlargement of the pupils. I thought I might as well be truthful when I could without injuring my case, so I told him I was near-sighted, that I was not in the least ill, had never been sick, and that no one had a right to detain me when I wanted to find my trunks. I wanted to go home. He wrote a lot of things in a long, slender book, and then said he was going to take me home. The judge told him to take me and to be kind to me, and to tell the people at the hospital to be kind to me, and to do all they could for me. If we only had more such men as Judge Duffy, the poor unfortunates would not find life all darkness.

I began to have more confidence in my own ability now, since one judge, one doctor, and a mass of people had pronounced me insane, and I put on my veil quite gladly when I was told I was to be taken in a carriage, and afterward I could go home. "I am so glad to go with you," I said, and I meant it. I was very glad indeed. Once more, guarded by Policeman Bockert, I walked through the little, crowded courtroom. I felt quite proud of myself as I went out at a side door into an alleyway, where the ambulance was waiting. Near the closed and barred gates was a small office occupied by several men and large books. We all went in there, and when they began to ask me questions the doctor interposed and said he had all the papers, and that it was useless to ask me anything further, because I was unable to answer questions. This was a great relief to me, for my nerves were already feeling the strain. A rough-looking man wanted to put me in the ambulance, but I refused his aid so decidedly that the doctor and policeman told him to desist, and they performed that gallant office themselves. I did not enter the ambulance without protest. I made the remark that I had never seen a carriage of that make before, and that I did not want to ride in it, but after a while I let them persuade me, as I had right along intended to do.

I shall never forget that ride. After I was put in flat on the yellow blanket, the doctor got in and sat near the door. The large gates were swung open, and the curious crowd which had collected swayed back to make way for the ambulance as it backed out. How they tried to get a glimpse at the supposed crazy girl! The doctor saw that I did not like the people gazing at me, and considerately put down the curtains, after asking my wishes in regard to it. Still that did not keep the people away. The children raced after us, yelling all sorts of slang expressions, and trying to get a peep under the curtains. It was quite an interesting drive, but I must say that it was an excruciatingly rough one. I held on, only there was not much to hold on to, and the driver drove as if he feared some one would catch up to us.

CHAPTER VI.

IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At last Bellevue was reached, the third station on my way to the island. I had passed through successfully the ordeals at the home and at Essex Market Police Court, and now felt confident that I should not fail. The ambulance stopped with a sudden jerk and the doctor jumped out. "How many have you?" I heard some one inquire. "Only one, for the pavilion," was the reply. A rough-looking man came forward, and catching hold of me attempted to drag me out as if I had the strength of an elephant and would resist. The doctor, seeing my look of disgust, ordered him to leave me alone, saying that he would take charge of me himself. He then lifted me carefully out and I walked with the grace of a queen past the crowd that had gathered curious to see the new unfortunate. Together with the doctor I entered a small dark office, where there were several men. The one behind the desk opened a book and began on the long string of questions which had been asked me so often.

I refused to answer, and the doctor told him it was not necessary to trouble me further, as he had all the papers made out, and I was too insane to be able to tell anything that would be of consequence. I felt relieved that it was so easy here, as, though still undaunted, I had begun to feel faint for the want of food. The order was then given to take me to the insane pavilion, and a muscular man came forward and caught me so tightly by the arm that a pain ran clear through me. It made me angry, and for a moment I forgot my *rôle* as I turned to him and said:

"How dare you touch me?" At this he loosened his hold somewhat, and I shook him off with more strength than I thought I possessed.

"I will go with no one but this man," I said, pointing to the ambulance-surgeon. "The judge said that he was to take care of me, and I will go with no one else."

At this the surgeon said that he would take me, and so we went arm in arm, following the man who had at first been so rough with me. We passed through the well-cared-for grounds and finally reached the insane ward. A white-capped nurse was there to receive me.

"This young girl is to wait here for the boat," said the surgeon, and then he started to leave me. I begged him not to go, or to take me with him, but he said he wanted to get his dinner first, and that I should wait there for him. When I insisted on accompanying him he claimed that he had to assist at an amputation, and it would not look well for me to be present. It was evident that he believed that he was dealing with an insane person. Just then the most horrible insane cries came from a yard in the rear. With all my bravery I felt a chill at the prospect of being shut up with a fellow-creature who was really insane. The doctor evidently noticed my nervousness, for he said to the attendant:

"What a noise the carpenters make."

Turning to me he offered me explanation to the effect that new buildings were being erected, and that the noise came from some of the workmen engaged upon it. I told him I did not want to stay there without him, and to pacify me he promised soon to return. He left me and I found myself at last an occupant of an insane asylum.

I stood at the door and contemplated the scene before me. The long, uncarpeted hall was scrubbed to that peculiar whiteness seen only in public institutions. In the rear of the hall were large iron doors fastened by a padlock. Several stiff-looking benches and a number of willow chairs were the only articles of furniture. On either side of the hall were doors leading into what I supposed and what proved to be bedrooms. Near the entrance door, on the right-hand side, was a small sitting room for the nurses, and opposite it was a room where dinner was dished out. A nurse in a black dress, white cap and apron and armed with a bunch of keys had charge of the hall. I soon learned her name, Miss Ball.

An old Irishwoman was maid-of-all-work. I heard her called Mar, and I am glad to know that there is such a pod-hearted woman in that place. I experienced only kindness and the utmost consideration from her. There were only three patients, as they are called. I made the fourth. I thought I might as well begin work at once, for I still expected that the very first doctor might declare me sane and send me out again into the wide, wide world. So I went down to the rear of the room and introduced myself to one of the women, and asked her all about herself. Her name, she said, was Miss Annie Neville, and she had been sick from overwork. She had been working as a chambermaid, and when her health gave way she was sent to some Sisters' Home to be treated. Her nephew, who was a waiter, was out of work, and, being unable to pay her expenses at the Home, had had her transferred to Bellevue.

"Is there anything wrong with you mentally as well?" I asked her.

"No," she said. "The doctors have been asking me many curious questions and confusing me as much a possible, but I have nothing wrong with my brain."

"Do you know that only insane people are sent to this pavilion?" I asked.

"Yes, I know; but I am unable to do anything. The doctors refuse to listen to me, and it is useless to say anything to the nurses."

Satisfied from various reasons that Miss Neville was as sane as I was myself, I transferred my attentions to one of the other patients. I found her in need of medical aid and quite silly mentally, although I have seen many women in the lower walks of life, whose sanity was never quetioned, who were not any brighter.

The third patient, Mrs. Fox, would not say much. She was very quiet, and after telling me that her case was hopeless refused to talk. I began now to feel sure of my position, and I determined that no doctor should convince me that I was sane so long as I had the hope of accomplishing my mission. A small, fair-complexioned nurse arrived, and, after putting on her cap, told Miss Ball to go to dinner. The new nurse, Miss Scott by name, came to me and said, udely:

"Take off your hat."

"I shall not take of my hat," I answered. "I am waiting for the boat, and I shall not move it."

"Well, you are not going on any boat. You might as well know it now as later. You are in an asylum for the insane."

Although fully aware of that fact, her unvarnished words gave me a shock. "I did not want to come here; I am not sick or insane, and I will not stay," I said.

"It will be a long time before you get out if you don't do as you are told," answered Miss Scott. "You right as well take off your hat, or I shall use force, and if I am not able to do it, I have but to touch a bell and I shall get assistance. Will you take it off?"

"No, I will not. I am cold and I want my hat on, and you can't make me take it off."

"I shall give you a few more minutes, and if you don't take it off then I shall use force, and I warn you it will not be very gentle."

"If you take my hat off I shall take your cap off; so now."

Miss Scott was called to the door then, and as I feared that an exhibition of temper might show too much sanity I took off my hat and gloves and was sitting quietly looking into space when she returned. I was hungry, and was quite pleased to see Mary make preparations for dinner. The preparations were simple. She merely pulled a straight bench up along the side of a bare table and ordered the patients to gather round the feast; then she brought out a small tin plate on which was a piece of boiled meat and a potato. It could not have been coder had it been cooked the week before, and it had no chance to make acquaintance with salt or pepper. I would not go up to the table, so Mary came to where I sat in a corner, and, while handing out the tin plate, asked:

"Have ye any pennies about ye, dearie?"

"What?" I said in my surprise.

"Have ye any pennies, dearie, that ye could give me. They'll take them all from ye any way, dearie, so I might as well have them."

I understood it fully now, but I had no intention of feeing Mary so early in the game, fearing it would have an influence on her treatment of me, so I said I had lost my purse, which was quite true. But though I did not give Mary any money, she was none the less kind to me. When I objected to the tin plate in which she had brought my food she fetched a china one for me, and when I found it impossible to eat the food she presented she gave me a glass of milk and a soda cracker.

All the windows in the hall were open and the cold air began to tell on my Southern blood. It grew so cold indeed as to be almost unbearable, and I complained of it to Miss Scott and Miss Ball. But they answered curtly that as I was in a charity place I could not expect much else. All the other women were suffering from the cold, and the nurses themselves had to wear heavy garments to keep themselves warm. I asked if I could go to bed. They said "No!" At last Miss Scott got an old gray shawl, and shaking some of the moths out of it, told me to put it on.

"It's rather a bad-looking shawl," I said.

"Well, some people would get along much better if they were not so proud," said Miss Scott. "People on charity should not expect anything and should not complain."

So I put the moth-eaten shawl, with all its musty smell, around me, and sat down on a wicker chair, wondering what would come next, whether I should freeze to death or survive. My nose was very cold, so I covered up my head and was in a half doze, when the shawl was suddenly jerked from my face and a strange man and Miss Scott stood before me. The man proved to be a doctor, and his first greetings were:

"I've seen that face before."

"Then you know me?" I asked, with a great show of eagerness that I did not feel.

"I think I do. Where did you come from?"

"From home."

"Where is home?"

"Don't you know? Cuba."

He then sat down beside me, felt my pulse, and examined my tongue, and at last said:

"Tell Miss Scott all about yourself."

"No, I will not. I will not talk with women."

"What do you do in New York?"

"Nothing."

"Can you work?"

"No, senor."

"Tell me, are you a woman of the town?"

"I do not understand you," I replied, heartily disgusted with him.

"I mean have you allowed the men to provide for you and keep you?"

I felt like slapping him in the face, but I had to maintain my composure, so I simply said:

"I do not know what you are talking about. I always lived at home."

After many more questions, fully as useless and senseless, he left me and began to talk with the nurse. "Positively demented," he said. "I consider it a hopeless case. She needs to be put where some one will take care of her."

And so I passed my second medical expert.

After this, I began to have a smaller regard for the ability of doctors than I ever had before, and a greater one for myself. I felt sure now that no doctor could tell whether people were insane or not, so long as the case was not violent.

Later in the afternoon a boy and a woman came. The woman sat down on a bench, while the boy went in and talked with Miss Scott. In a short time he came out, and, just nodding good-bye to the woman, who was his mother, went away. She did not look insane, but as she was German I could not learn her story. Her name, however, was Mrs. Louise Schanz. She seemed quite lost, but when the nurses put her at some sewing she did her work well and quickly. At three in the afternoon all the patients were given a gruel broth, and at five a cup of tea and a piece of bread. I was favored; for when they saw that it was impossible for me to eat the bread or drink the stuff honored by the name of tea, they gave me a cup of milk and a cracker, the same as I had had at noon.

Just as the gas was being lighted another patient was added. She was a young girl, twenty-five years old. She told me that she had just gotten up from a sick bed. Her appearance confirmed her story. She looked like one who had had a severe attack of fever. "I am now suffering from nervous debility," she said, "and my friends have sent me here to be treated for it." I did not tell her where she was, and she seemed quite satisfied. At 6.15 Miss Ball said that she wanted to go away, and so we would all have to go to bed. Then each of us—we now numbered six—were assigned a room and told to undress. I did so, and was given a short, cotton-flannel gown to wear during the night. Then she took every particle of the clothing I had worn during the day, and, making it up in a bundle, labelled it "Brown," and took it away. The iron-barred window was locked, and Miss Ball, after giving me an extra blanket, which she said, was a favor rarely granted, went out and left me alone. The bed was not a comfortable one. It was so hard, indeed, that I could not make a dent in it; and the pillow was stuffed with straw. Under the sheet was an oilcloth spread. As the night grew colder I tried to warm that oilcloth. I kept on trying, but when morning dawned and it was still as cold as when I went to bed, and had reduced me, too, to the temperature of an iceberg, I gave it up as an impossible task.

I had hoped to get some rest on this my first night in an insane asylum. But I was doomed to disappointment. When the night nurses came in they were curious to see me and to find out what I was like. No sooner had they left than I heard some one at the door inquiring for Nellie Brown, and I began to tremble, fearing always that my sanity would be discovered. By listening to the conversation I found it was a reporter in search of me, and I heard him ask for my clothing so that he might examine it. I listened quite anxiously to the talk about me, and was relieved to learn that I was considered hopelessly insane. That was encouraging. After the reporter left I heard new arrivals, and I learned that a doctor was there and intended to see me. For what purpose I knew not, and I imagined all sorts of horrible things, such as examinations and the rest of it, and when they got to my room I was shaking with more than fear.

"Nellie Brown, here is the doctor; he wishes to speak with you," said the nurse. If that was all he wanted I thought I could endure it. I removed the blanket which I had put over my head in my sudden fright and looked up. The sight was reassuring.

He was a handsome youngman. He had the air and address of a gentleman. Some people have since censured this action; but I feel sure, even if it was a little indiscreet, that the young doctor only meant kindness to me. He came forward, seated himself on the side of my bed, and put his arm soothingly around my shoulders. It was a terrible task to play insane before this young man, and only a girl can sympathize with me in my position.

"How do you feel to-night, Nellie?" he asked, easily.

"Oh, I feel all right."

"But you are sick, you know," he said.

"Oh, am I?" I replied, and I turned my head on the pillow and smiled.

"When did you leave Cuba, Nellie?"

"Oh, you know my home?" I asked.

"Yes, very well. Don't you remember me? I remember you."

"Do you?" and I mentally said I should not forget him. He was accompanied by a friend who never ventured a remark, but stood staring at me as I lay in bed. After a great many questions, to which I answered truthfully, he left me. Then came other troubles. All night long the nurses read one to the other aloud, and I know that the other patients, as well as myself, were unable to sleep. Every half-hour or hour they would walk heavily down the halls, their boot-heels resounding like a march of a private of dragoons, and take a look at every patient. Of course this helped to keep us awake. Then, as it came toward morning, they began to beat eggs for breakfast, and the sound made me realize how horribly hungry I was. Occasional yells and cries came from the male department, and that did not aid in making the night pass more cheerfully. Then the ambulance-gong, as it brought in more unfortunates, sounded as a knell to life and liberty. Thus I passed my first night as an insane girl at Bellevue.

(To be Continued.)

IN BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

DREARY WINTER ON THE MISCALLED "BAIE DES CHALEURS"—A LODGE MILITANT—A WORD TO THE GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—At last the long winter of steady relentless frost begins to show some slight signs of abating, and only those isolated like ourselves during the winter months, without a railway and the navigation closed, can fully realize all that is meant by the word "Spring."

The first trip of the steamer "Admiral" is an event to be talked of weeks before; but it is generally about the middle of May before communication with the outside world is fully established. I think if Jacques Cartier had remained here during the month of February he would have chosen some other name than the "Baie des Chaleurs."

New Carlisle Lodge, No. 74, I.O.G.T., has been doing good work in the past, and seems to fully understand that a temperance lodge must be a "lodge militant" if it wishes to command respect and do a good work. In view of the approaching date for the granting of liquor licenses, the brethren of the Order have succeeded in presenting to the Council a largely signed probibitory petition, with eighty-four signatures of ratepayers, including all the clergy and, with few exceptions, all the municipal voters of the place. A few of the ardent admirers of whiskey are trying to get up a counter petition, with what measure of success remains to be seen.

During the winter the situation of gaoler became vacant, an office in the gift of the Local House. Much astonishment was produced amongst the Liberals by the appointment of a Conservative and apparent stranger to fill the vacancy, the claims of old residents and staunch supporters of the Liberal cause, when Conservatives had things all their own way, being thus completely ignored. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Apply that rule to both parties and how do they stand the test?

Isolated districts, with no public press, where the dominant class have everything their own way without let or hinderance, these afford capital points of observation. The principles of the commander are exemplified and set forth by the actions of his deputies at a distance. Conservatism in the old world has something to stand upon. A landed aristocracy, a standing army, a navy and an established church,—with these it will always command respect; but transplanted to a new country, what is Conservatism but an exotic, requiring glass roofs and hot-water pipes to preserve its life in a country naturally hostile to its existence, and where it lives simply for the benefit of a privileged few. True Liberalism, comprehensive and enlightened, can be the only natural policy for a new and progressive country,—but what has the Liberalism of the Province of Quebec to advance in its favor, except its name?

BONAVENTURE.

New Carlisle, Que., March 2nd, 1888.

AN OLD READER'S DEATH.

By the death of Mr. Thomas Keillor, of Dorchester, N.B., familiarly known throughout the county as Squire Keillor, the *Witness* has lost one of its most appreciative readers. As long as he was able to read Mr. Keillor found in it much to interest him and took pleasure in recommending the paper to his friends as one of the best published in the Dominion. Mr. Keillor was in his ninetieth year, and was probably the oldest magistrate in the county. He was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEFT UNSAID.

"Oh, I am so pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. McGrump. I have heard of you and your works for ever so long—the last ten or fifteen years, I am sure!"

"You might have heard of me and my works for the last *fifty* years, madam!"—*Punch.*

SPEARING OF COFFEE, a Grand Army man remarked to the writer the other day: "I should have died in the army if it had not been for coffee. There were days and days when I could not swallow anything else. That always tasted good."—*Lewiston Journal.*



THAT WAS THE QUESTION!

Muddled Gent—Say, officer (hic), do you know where John Williams lives?

Officer—Why, you're John Williams yourself?

Muddled Gent—Yes, I know (hic), but where does John Williams live?—*Life.*

A DISAGREEABLE ANSWER.

Many years ago Mr. Sam Petterby, a substantial country tradesman of the old school, made up his mind to pay a personal visit to a great London wholesale house. He was very politely received, and one of the proprietors showed him over the immense warehouse. On reaching the fourth floor the customer perceived a speaking-tube in the wall—the first thing of the kind he had ever seen. "What is that?" he asked. "Oh, that is a speaking-tube: it is a great convenience. We can converse with the clerks on the first floor without the trouble of going downstairs." "Can they hear what you say through that?" asked the visitor. "Certainly; and they can reply at the same time." "You don't say so!" exclaimed the visitor; "may I talk through it?" "Certainly," was the reply. The visitor put his mouth to tube, and asked, "Are Sam Petterby's goods packed up yet?" The people in the office must have supposed it was somebody else speaking, for a moment later the reply came back, "No. We have not packed them yet. We are waiting for a telegram from his town. We believe he is a slippery customer." Tableau!

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE: IMPROVES NUTRITION.—Dr. A. Trau, Philadelphia, says: "It promotes digestion, and improves general nutrition of the nervous system."

DON'T ALL ANSWER AT ONCE!

If a train has to travel 1,000 miles and runs the first day 500 miles, the second day 250 miles, the third day 125, and so on, doing each subsequent day half the number of miles it ran the previous, how long will it take to reach the end of its journey, viz., 1,000 miles?



RECOLLECTIONS OF A PRIVATE ON PICKET DUTY.

THE TELEPHONE CAT.

Though most of the cats on the back-yard fence
Belong to the self-same choir,
And faithfully call and caterwaul,
"Maria! Maria! Maria!"
There's one that shouts above all the rest,
At any hour that suits him best,
In a strangely human, familiar tone,
As if he called through a telephone,
"Hello! Hello! Hello!"
His voice we have learned to know;
And whenever we hear it we say, "There's that
Detestable nuisance—the telephone cat!"

—*Harper's Bazar.*

GIVE IT BUT ONE TRIAL and you will be convinced. West India Fruit Laxative for constipation. The most invaluable family and personal medicine, most agreeable to take by young or old. Only 25 cents per box. Registered trade mark. None genuine unless signed by the sole manufacturer, M. S. Taylor. For sale—Wholesale, Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co.; retail, all druggists.

AN INDIANA JUDGE did not know what a cartoon was. A lawyer sketched the body of a jackass with the judge's head and face attached as a specimen, and was promptly fined $25 for contempt of court.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A QUAKER LADY, who is herself the best possible recommendation of her prescription, suggests the following cosmetics: For the lips, truth; for the voice, prayer; for the eyes, pity; for the hands, charity; for the figure, uprightness; for the heart, love.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HIS—"Wonderful shot that of Henry's! Why, he hit the bull's eye nine times in succession yesterday!" She—"Yes; but think of the sufferings of that poor bull! Men are so cruel!"

IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

The professor was walking down Woodward avenue in his usual grandiloquent manner, when the fire bell rang. "Is there a conflagration?" he enquired of a small boy on the corner. "A con-which? Naw," answered the youth irreverently, "tain't nawthin' only a fire!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

SENATORIAL WIT.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, rather excused himself for not having listened to a speech delivered by some of his brethren who expected that amount of graciousness from him.

"The fact is," said Mr. Beck, "I would often rather read a speech when it comes out in the *Record* than listen to it here in the stir and bustle of this room. I sit here in the tumult we keep up, and it goes in at one ear and out of the other."

"Yes," said Mr. Vance, quickly, "there's nothing between to prevent."—*Washington Letter.*

BISMARCK'S SARCASTIC WIT.

Prince Bismarck has been obliged to close the fine park of Friedrichsruhe to the public. The devastations daily wrought in it by the imbecile tribe of relic-hunters has rendered this measure an absolute necessity. This year the pillage has been particularly shameless; the flowers all disappeared, and the shrubs, or at least every bit of green on them, bade fair to follow in their wake. One day the Chancellor came upon a party of ladies hard at work in stripping a fine shrub of its branches. "Ladies," said the Prince, taking off his hat—not only out of politeness, but to give point to his observation—"if every one who comes in here were to follow your example, my trees would soon be as bare of foliage as my head is of hair."

"ONE of the Regents' questions a short time ago," said an Elmira teacher the other day, "was, 'How many cities has New York State?' "The answers," continued the teacher, "ranged from 9 to 900."—*Elmira Gazette.*



HONORING HIS MEMORY.

Caller—"Isn't Carlo a curious name for a baby, Mrs. Hobson?"

Mrs. Hobson (sadly)—"Yes; but I had a little dog called Carlo, who died not long ago, and I've named the baby in his honor."—*Harper's Bazar.*

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING new soprano songs will be mailed on receipt of price by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, 38 Church street, Toronto:—Lullaby, from Erminie (40c); Be Wise in Time (from Dorothy), 40c; A World Between (Cowen), 50c; Whispered Vows (Wellings), 40c; Two Spoons (Caldicott), 50c; Ever (Sullivan), 50c; The Letter Song (from Rip Van Winkle), 40c; Love Ties (Tosti), 40c; Out in the Morning Early (Lindsay), 40c; Dream of Home (Arditi), 60c; Beauty Sleep (Arditi), 60c; Phyllis (Dick), 40c. List of songs, duets and pianoforte music free on application.

"YOU BEAT," called a Bloomington mother to her son who was playing in the street, "run right along to school and stop throwing stones, for you are almost certain to hit one of those candidates and spoil your pa's chances for getting an office."—*Chicago News.*

POPULAR PICTURES.

Parks' popular photographs are probably the most popular pictures in Montreal, or even in Canada. It is a satisfaction that Montrealers have to know that no photographs made are better than those in their own city, and that first-class work does not depend on excessive prices. Now, for example, Parks makes superb photographs, but charges only a reasonable price for them. Even better than that; he makes a single picture for a moderate price—a cabinet from thirty cents to a dollar—and trusts to its excellence to secure an order for a much larger number. And he succeeds. The old way was, and some photographers still follow it, to charge an excessive price for one picture—almost as much as for a dozen—just as if the eleven were produced without labor or other expense; or as if when the subject saw the first picture he would not care for any more. This is not the principle Parks works on. He is prepared to produce one cabinet portrait at the low figures quoted, and by this method secures orders for dozens. Excellence is the true test of value, not prices secured before the work is accomplished. J. G. Parks' studio is at No. 197 St. James street, Montreal.



MERE SCOLDING HAD NO EFFECT.

Mistress—"Why can't you remember, Bridget, when I tell you a thousand times I don't like always to be scolding you for forgetting."

Amiable but Forgetful Domestic—"Faith, mum, you don't scold. It's quite pleasant you are, mum. The last lady I lived wid used to come out into the kitchen and stamp her feet and throw things at me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A VERY TROUBLESOME young lady—Mis-understood.—*Merchant Traveller.*

LITERARY REVIEW.

KINGSFORD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.

The History of Canada, by William Kingsford—vol. 1st, 1608-1682.

Numerous failures prove that it is a difficult thing to write a popular history of Canada. Those who have attempted the task have generally relied upon portraits and pictures and paragraphing to give their work an interesting appearance. Those who are not unwilling to overlook a somewhat diffuse style, not, however, without a sort of simple charm, will find Mr. Kingsford's work the best in many respects, and certainly the most interesting for general reading of the many histories of Canada that have been published. The author has evidently written because he was full of his subject. He is thoroughly acquainted with the careers of the early French heroes and heroines, not only in Canada but in France, and seems to have an almost personal knowledge of their characters so familiar does he make his readers with their ways of thought and action. In the new and strong light which he throws upon the prominent personages of Canadian history, some who have been reverenced appear to dwindle, in others unsuspected deformities of character show, while some neglected heroes are discovered. His readers will not always agree with him, though they will be constrained to give him credit for frankness, for accuracy and for kindliness even toward those whom it is easy to see he dislikes. The author always takes sides but he gives the facts and keeps clear of rancor. His knowledge of the geography of Canada is minute and accurate so far as we are able to test it, one of the first requisites of the historian of early Canadian history. The narrative flows straight on from beginning to end almost without interruption; it does not break off abruptly and begin again where the interest has been diverted and the thread broken. The arrangement is orderly, the relation is clear, and there is such a perspective that the general effect is retained after an even careless perusal. We have gone to considerable trouble in order to test the accuracy of certain dates and facts which are not in accord with those of other popular histories, only to find in each case that the author is sustained. To omit from a history of Canada a short summary of the story of the discovery of America is, we think, a mistake. Certainly to dismiss the Cabots, who sailed into Hudson's Bay long before Hudson did and first discovered the mainland of the continent and whose discoveries were the original title of England to a share in the new world, with a single line referring to the discovery of Newfoundland is to exclude a necessary part of the history of Canada and to deprive the gallery of Canadian heroes of one of its grandest figures. Nothing but good is known of Sebastian Cabot. The popular estimate of Cartier will be lowered when it is generally known that he, with his ships, secretly deserted Roberval, and that he deliberately abandoned Canada on account of the severity of its climate. The first European who allowed himself to be frozen in without the possibility of any escape for months from the unknown dangers of a Canadian winter was, however, a brave man. Mr. Kingsford does not believe that Cartier made a fourth voyage to Canada; the Historical Society might, perhaps, investigate the fact. Full justice is, perhaps for the first time in a history of Canada, done to Champlain's noble character and to his heroic but unsuccessful attempt to create an Indian empire in America for France. Champlain's idea was that which Dupleix carried out in India and which Clive improved upon with the result of founding the Indian empire of Great Britain. It was to subjugate the different Indian peoples by assisting one against the other, thus making all in the long run dependent upon the whites. Unfortunately for his plans, which were ennobled by the good he meant the Indians themselves by them, the power of the French was not sufficient to turn the scale, and the Indians of America were not, as the races of Hindustan, people who were easily subjugated. Mr. Kingsford concludes, from the very insufficient grounds of Champlain's name being Samuel, and of his baptism not being registered, that he was a Protestant. If these are proofs of Protestantism they are proofs only of the Protestantism of the parents at the time of his birth, though both had been at least Roman Catholics. Certainly Champlain's Protestantism had no traceable effect upon the history of Canada. He refused to carry out his contract of marriage with Helène Boulé, not so much because she was too young, being twelve years of age, as because he wished her to become a Catholic before her marriage. Champlain was not a bigot, but he was a Roman Catholic who chose a Jesuit instead of a Recollet for his confessor, and who left his property to the Jesuits on his death. Madame Champlain separated from her husband to become a *religieuse*, and on his death joined the Ursuline, and died an abbess at Meaux in 1654. Mr. Kingsford believes that certain records ascribed to Champlain are really the work of the Jesuits because, among other things, all account of the work of the Recollets is omitted, and because Champlain is represented as a zealous champion of the Roman Catholic faith. His suspicions concerning the records are probably well founded, but Champlain was either a devout Roman Catholic or an ingrained hypocrite; we believe he was the former, as well as the hero the author paints him. Certainly Champlain should have a monument in Montreal, but would not St. Helen's Isle, named after his wife, be a better place for it than "Dufferin square" or "Place Royal," as Mr. Kingsford would have it renamed as a restoration of Champlain's name for the locality. The first capture of Quebec by the English under the Kirkes is given due prominence, and the character of these energetic and intrepid men is rescued from the odium cast upon it by French writers. Quebec was not restored to France because of the threats of Richelieu. Kirke wrote "Soe that if it please his Majestie to keep it, "wee doe not care what French or any other "can doe, thoe the have a 100 sayl of "shipps and ten thousand men." Charles First was anxious to obtain the half of Queen Henrietta's dowry which remained unpaid and after the manner of the Stuarts was willing to sacrifice territory, honor and everything else for his selfish interests, so Quebec was surrendered. The early Jesuits of Canada because of the self-sacrificing spirit of a few have long been an overpraised body; the depths of their treachery to the Recollets are fully exposed by Mr. Kingsford, and the reader is as pleased over the partial restoration of the latter after long exile as Mr. Ruskin says he is when the novels he reads end well. Admirably told indeed is the whole story of the struggle for power between the Church and the State in early Canada. Hitherto much has been said about the claims and arguments of each side, and very dry and even unintelligible most of them seemed. Mr. Kingsford shows that the struggles were not really between systems but between men of high temper and great abilities. How Bishop De Laval, almost always in the wrong as to the points in dispute, and having, as a general rule, the whole population, with the exception of the Jesuit fathers, arrayed against him, managed to secure the highest ecclesiastical honors he aimed at, vanquished his opponents within the church like M. De Queglus, forced the recall of governor after governor and of more than one intendant, backed by the King of France himself is, as narrated here, really of absorbing interest. Mr. Kingsford will, however, find very few at this date who will agree with him in condemning Bishop De Laval for fighting with all might, as to his credit he did, against the sale of liquor to the Indians. Mr. Kingsford's support of the plea that Quebec had to sell liquor or lose the trade to New York, where the Dutch sold it freely, is unworthy of his general good sense. It seems rather curious to find so early the rivalry which to-day exists between Montreal and New York for the trade of the West. More than two centuries ago Montreal had so drawn away the trade of Quebec that restrictions against the transportation of goods in wholesale quantities to Montreal were adopted by the Conseil Souverain at Quebec. In the middle of the seventeenth century what was practically commercial union between New England and New France was proposed. Very evidently if there is anything new under the sun it is not Canadian politics of to-day. A good deal of space is given by Mr. Kingsford to the extremely romantic stories of the lives of the famous women who founded the nunneries of this Province. Madame de la Peltrie is described as vain and deceitful, her portrait shows a "coquettish, heartless form of beauty," and her career is represented as the outcome of a desire for notoriety. Mr. Kingsford may have ample proof of all these bad qualities, but he does not give the evidence. The French and Italian religious enthusiasts of the seventeenth century regarded deceit as an absolute virtue in such a case as that of Madame Peltrie who, in order to save her wealth by pretended obedience to her father, went through a form of mock marriage. That her pretended husband did not minister to her vanity is certain, for says Mère de l'Incarnation, speaking of the conduct of M. de Bernieres toward Mademoiselle de Savonnière de la Troche, "a young girl of a distinguished Angevin family," and that toward herself and his mock wife, "he was wishing I might be strangled for Jesus Christ's sake and he desired as much for Madame de la Peltrie, but he was charmed with Mlle. Troche's courage and zeal and pitied her." For the Mere de l'Incarnation, "Marie Guizart," Mr. Kingsford has a deservedly high opinion. If her letters are half as charming as described and if they contain any reference to Canadian life at all outside of the nunneries a good many interesting volumes might be made of even selections from the correspondence of a woman who wrote from "six score" to "two hundred" letters to despatch whenever ships left for France, and who numbered queens, princes, princesses, priests and bishops as well as men of no note among her correspondents. These women, as well as Madame d'Ailleboust, the wife of M. de Montmagny's successor, were in all probability quietists, so that their fantastic conduct at times is not a matter for wonder. Mr. Kingsford speaks soberly concerning the labors of the Jesuit missionaries among the Hurons and of their martyrdom, but the destruction of the nation is vividly described. The history of New France from the death of Champlain to the Governorship of de Courcelles, is a somewhat disheartening record of ineffectual attempts to defend the colonists and friendly Indians from the Iroquois. It is lighted up, however, by one heroic story. The foundation of Montreal at a time when the residents of Quebec and Three Rivers were hardly safe was an act of foolhardiness in the eyes of M. de Montmagny, who protested, but M. De Maisonneuve held that he was not sent to Canada to decide whether it should be done, but to do it, and he did it. The popular story of Dollard's exploit in defence of Montreal is regarded by Mr. Kingsford as over-colored. During the period of the governorship of de Courcelles, when Talon was intendant, that is from 1665 to 1671, the foundation of the Province of Quebec as it now is was laid. At the beginning of this period a few hundred people lived in the immediate vicinity of forts in fear and trembling, owing to the Iroquois. They were mere hangers-on of trading companies, and did not engage in agriculture. Horses were unknown and money hardly in general use. At the end of it the Iroquois, as a power, in what is now Quebec, had vanished as completely as the Hurons, a considerable and thriving population had formed along the banks of all rivers, and multiplied as they still multiply, that is as no other people on the face of the earth do; the seigneuries had been established; a judicial system was organized; education was seriously attempted, and ecclesiastical pretensions to the open exercise of political power were brought under. Mr. Kingsford's account of the rapid change is full and interesting. The succeeding period, that from 1673 to 1682, which may be called one of exploration, when the great lakes, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were searched by those adventurous and restless spirits, Joliette and La Salles, De Tonty and Du Luth, Marquette and Hennepin, with their humbler but hardly less braver comrades, is full of the sort of romance of which the readers of leather-stocking tales are so fond. The weaknesses of La Salle's character, and the disasters arising out of them to his expeditions, are pointed out by Mr. Kingsford, who is inclined to give Joliette, a simple, generous, unassuming man, the credit of exploring the Upper Mississippi. One hundred and forty years before La Salle's time, the great Spanish adventurers had wandered up and down the banks of the Lower Mississippi, had constructed ships and sailed down it to the Gulf of Mexico. The Jesuits and the *coureurs de bois* were the real explorers and pioneers of the West. The story of La Salle's expedition, as told by the author, excites admiration for his extraordinary pluck and resource. Hennepin with his "travellers' tales" is a rather grotesque figure whom the reader is inclined to laugh at. Marquette's life and death is related as sympathetically as could be wished. The first volume ends with the account of La Salle's descent of the Mississippi. There are a few obvious errors as to dates, one or two obscure passages, and a needless repetition here and there, which will, no doubt, disappear from the second edition of this work, which, considering its worth, will soon be demanded. The addition of some clear maps would be an improvement. We shall look for the second volume of this work, which is now in the printer's hands, with great interest. We know of no history of Canada which holds the attention as this one does, and none enables the reader to carry away so clear a remembrance of the order of events.

A PROTEST AGAINST HALTON'S VOTE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—A licensed liquor traffic, be it low license or high license, has been always everywhere a curse. The electors of Halton who, on the first of March, voted for the repeal of the Scott Act, and those of the electors who did not vote that the Act might be sustained, have committed a blunder; a blunder that will be in its results far more terrible and far-reaching than any crime; better had they voted that places may be licensed to spread cholera or yellow fever among the people than to license liquor-selling. This they will find to their sorrow, but sorrow will avail nothing, the mischief is done. It is sheer folly to expect that licensed liquor-sellers will be more law-abiding than unlicensed ones; they never have and never will be; they hate every law of God or man that in any way restricts their unholy traffic, and the enforcement of the restrictive provisions of the License Act will be more difficult than was the enforcement of the provisions of the Scott Act.

Those electors of Halton who voted for the repeal of the Scott Act, and those electors who did not vote that the Act might be sustained, have assumed a terrible responsibility. Their conduct will entail terrible misery on many a family, not in Halton only, but elsewhere. They have used an important trust that was placed in their hands, to be used as in the sight of God for the public good, in such a way that thousands of families of the best people of Canada feel aggrieved, and liquor-makers, liquor-sellers, and drunkards everywhere are jubilant. No excuse that may now be given will lessen the blackness of the deed against society that has been perpetrated.

So believes, A FATHER.

Guelph, March 6th, 1888.

SIR,—As the readers of the *Witness* are interested in the struggle we have just passed through, we drop a line or two. We know that others will soon have to take the open field and fight to sustain themselves or meet with a defeat as we have done.

Possibly no county is as unhappily situated as we are: having the county of Wentworth on the west, that gave a majority against the Act of 598, April 19th, 1881; and on the east we have the county of Peel, that gave a vote of 194 against the Act. Then the powerful influence of Toronto on one side and Hamilton on the other and our county containing but four townships, and it being the battle ground of Ontario, it has been a death struggle for the liquor interest, and they felt it to be such. Hence all their powers have been brought to bear on our little forces, and if we have for a time been defeated by a vote of 180, the moral reformers are still determined to push on the work, and to reach the grand goal of prohibition as the final winning post of the enterprise.

The temperance men may learn a lesson by being over-confident; and this bad mistake should warn other counties to be on the alert to sustain themselves before the power of the foe brings them down. The holding of central meetings and employing of orators is not enough. The whole ground must be canvassed, and votes solicited, and the people enlightened in reference to their duties. Where real work has been done in this present campaign there has been a gain for the Act, or the ground held against the enemy.

The reasons for the defeat, we think, may be stated thus: Not the best organization on the part of temperance workers; also a want of enthusiasm in their efforts; and the outside counties might have given more help.

In several places open lawbreakers have been left at large, and shebeens have not been broken up.

The new tactics of the liquor party have not been well understood, they having done much of their work in the night—so it is believed—and being well sustained with funds by outside friends; and, also, having learned every flaw in the Act, presented it to the attention of the voters. But they have only gained their point for a time. The defeat is only a temporary one, and the faithful ones will push on the reform to the uttermost, showing no reaction on their part whatever. E. W.

Lowville, Halton County, Ont.

THE SCOTCH CHILDREN

AT THE DISTRIBUTION HOME IN BROCKVILLE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Will you allow me to inform your readers that the new Distributing Home for Scotch children, Fairknowe, Brockville, is now open. As mentioned in your columns some time ago, this Home has been purchased by Mr Quarrier as the centre from which the boys and girls sent out from the orphan homes of Scotland or Glasgow and Bridge of Weir are to be distributed. During the past seventeen years 2,500 children from these homes have been placed out in the Dominion, and have given every satisfaction.

Mr. Quarrier expects to sail from Glasgow about the middle or end of March, with 130 healthy well trained Scotch boys of from six to fifteen years of age, and they will (D.V.) arrive at Brockville early in April. Applications accompanied by a minister's reference should be sent in at once to prevent disappointment. The older boys will be suitable as helps for farmers and others; and the younger ones for adoption. A party of 120 girls will follow in May, and for these also application should be made early.

The children brought out by us are mostly orphans, left destitute by the death of their natural guardians. Many were once in comfortable circumstances, and all have received a thorough practical Christian training to fit them for useful lives in this country. The Home is open to receive Canadian orphans who have been deprived of both parents and have no one to care for them, and friends knowing of such should communicate with us.

Our work on both sides of the Atlantic is unsectarian, and is carried on in dependence upon God for the needed supplies. We have already received about one-half of the $12,500 required for the purchase of this new Home before the end of May, and we shall be glad of any further help from Christian friends here who desire to have fellowship with the Master in caring for his little ones.

Any further information regarding the work carried on by Mr. Quarrier I shall gladly furnish to any who may desire it. JAS. BURGESS.

Fairknowe, Brockville, Ont., 5th March, 1888.

A STRATFORD DISCOVERY.

Shakespearean scholars are considerably excited just now over the discovery of several thousands of documents in a hidden chamber of the Stratford Guild Hall. These papers range in time from the early years of the Elizabethan era in the days of Queen Anne, and they are for the most part in excellent preservation. The Shakespeare librarian of Stratford has undertaken to examine them, and the result of his work is awaited with interest, in view of possible revelations concerning the great dramatist and poet.

FRENCH CANADIAN NOVELISTS.

CHAUVEAU.

Even so long ago as the days of *Gil Blas* Le Sage, discussing the influence which the novel should exert, wrote in his preface: "Reader, if you read my adventures without paying heed to the moral lessons which they contain, you will derive no benefit from this work." One hundred and sixty years later Mde. Voguë writes in an excellent introduction to his *Roman russe*: "I attribute a moral purpose to the art of writing; and here is the statement best suited to convey my opinion. It seems to me that it should serve as a writer's motto: 'The Lord fashioned man out of clay, and breathed into him a breath of life, and man became a living soul.' Clay and breath, matter and life, these are the double theme of the novel writer." Every writer who has an honest respect for man and is earnestly desirous for his welfare holds the same view. And, therefore, in spite of what is said by novelists of the realistic school, who set a moral purpose apart from their work by maintaining theories of art for the sake of art, the novel is really something above and beyond mere fictitious narrative in prose, whereby the author strives to arouse some interest, whether in developing passion, or by depicting manners and customs, or, again, by relating striking accounts of purely imaginary events. The novel really plays the part of a master who teaches the intellect, refines taste, corrects moral error, and strives to stimulate the love of what is right and abhorrence of what is evil. It should depict evil as it is, that is, in its repulsiveness, and it ought to point out that virtue is a beautiful thing and invariably rewards him who loves and follows her.

The novel-writers of French Canada have certainly not had this ideal constantly in mind as they wrote, but the morality of their religion has always stood them in good stead. The influence emanating from their work is sound, its morality is strong, sometimes even lofty.

There is no temptation for them in pictures of metropolitan life, characterized as it is by artificiality, supersubtle refinement, lustfulness and strenuousness; they devote their attention to depicting the simple and free country life of their countrymen, which is generally healthy and of sound morality; they tell over again the countless legends handed down through generations at the ingle-nook; or they touch up the doughty deeds of their ancestors in a stirring tale. These considerations give the Canadian novel a distinctly national mark, noticeable even at a glance. A Canadian reader finds himself at once on a familiar soil, while a stranger comes upon an aspect of literature which he has never before examined. Although Mr. Chauveau is still among the living, I shall commence with him, since his *Charles Guérin* is the first Canadian novel deserving to be read and studied with any care. Poet, novelist, journalist, delicate literary critic, statesman and historian, Mr. Chauveau has enriched our nascent literature with works of lasting merit, has encouraged rising talent, purified and raised literary taste, and powerfully contributed to create among us a healthy, judicious and measured tone of criticism. This is enough to entitle him to the gratitude of his contemporaries and to an honorable place in the history of our literature.

His only novel, *Charles Guérin*, first appeared as a serial story in the *Revue Canadienne*, and subsequently, in 1853, in book-form. Mr. Chauveau was then about thirty years of age, and this was his first attempt in prose. The book was eagerly read and applauded, and the favor with which it was received was well deserved. The author's purpose was evidently to depict the peaceful patriarchal habits of the French-Canadian farmers, their language at once familiar and witty; the severity of the climate in which they lived, their winter sports which neither snow drifts nor the north-east winds can chill; the aspirations of studious youth, and the difficulties to be overcome on the road leading to fortune and honors. And it must be said that he displays a degree of nerve, spirit, clearness, correctness and elegance, hitherto unknown in this country. In some portions of the book local color is exhibited with so much fidelty that no one who is familiar with French Canada can fail to be struck with it. Other portions are models of descriptive fidelity, while others again show a rich and powerful imagination already controlled by a sound and cultivated taste.

But an examination of the book soon reveals the want of any fixed plan, and consequently a lack of unity. The author appears to have followed his inspirations in a haphazard kind of a way, without well knowing whither his pen would lead him, or to what proportions his book would grow. This, doubtless, explains the weakness in the construction of the tale, the want of interest in the plot, the slow march of action, and the undue length of some of the passages, which have been remarked on, and which have made a critic say that one-third, at least, of the book might be cut out without doing it any harm. Moreover, Mr. Chauveau's pictures of the habits of the people are not always faithful; he makes them speak a language at once coarser and less correct than that which is really spoken, and ascribes to them habits and pastimes which are found only in less civilized countries, which are decidedly forced, and pictures which are exaggerated and in doubtful taste. Lastly, as the author had no very high aim in writing, we cannot find in his book any great lesson taught or any serious reform suggested. To sum up, *Charles Guérin* is an unfinished sketch of Canadian manners, successfully executed in details, but failing in its general effects, written, however, very cleverly, and in excellent French. *A. B. CRUCHET.

HOW NOT TO GET TOO FAT.

But here is a secret for women troubled with obesity which we anticipate will carry some weight, namely, that bodies exposed constantly to the sun, "gain such activity of the blood forces as to prevent any excessive forming of adipose matter." It must not, however, be supposed that, on the other hand, plenty of sunlight is conducive to leanness. Not so, for the really healthful condition is neither fat nor lean, but shapely and plump, and the sun's rays quicken the nutrient functions, producing a beautiful roundness of form; indeed the constant action of the sun upon a human body is like the effect upon a plant, vitalizing and strengthening to every part.—*Dress.*

JOHN BULL AND JACQUES.

A BRILLIANT WORD PICTURE OF THE TYPICAL FRENCHMAN AND ENGLISHMAN, BY MAX O'RELL.

A RARE FEAST OF WIT AND HUMOR IN THE QUEEN'S HALL—JACQUES AND JACQUELINE IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY—JOHN BULL'S CHEEK—PRUDENT BUT KINDLY CRITICISM—EPIGRAMS AND ANECDOTES.

Max O'Rell is actor as well as humorist. In that bowed head, that hand which sympathetically supports the chin, those falsetto tones, that air of deep dejection which heralds the epigram or the *jeu d'esprit*, there is genius. The things he says are good, but their point is greatly enhanced by his manner of saying them. He gets off all his excruciatingly funny things while plunged in the profoundest melancholy. His wit and humor are pungent, but without a particle of venom. His thrusts are rapier thrusts; they just puncture the skin. As Dickens photographed idiosyncracies of individual character, so Max O'Rell has limned, in broad generalization, those external peculiarities, which mark the representative types of national character. These peculiarities do not reach below the surface; they are of so obvious a character that when Max O'Rell holds them up they everywhere obtain a laughing recognition. His success is determined by a keen sense of humor which finds laughter in circumstances the conventional mind might regard with perfect gravity. He utters a serious truth; and then he helps you

TO DIGEST IT WITH A BON MOT.

He gravely works to climax and then he convulses you with anti-climax, which, in keen antithetical relief, overwhelms by contrast.

There was quite a large audience in the Queen's Hall last evening, in spite of the weather, to hear the opening lecture.

Mr. Selkirk Cross introduced the lecturer,—his appearance here being under the auspices of the University Literary Society,—in some very graceful and happy remarks. He observed that though Max O'Rell's real name was Paul Blouet, his grandfather was an Irishman whose name was probably the good old fashioned O'Reilly. He further stated that the lecturer was suffering from sciatica,—not contracted here, but farther south.

Having got behind his reading desk, the lecturer proceeded to unfold the points of superficial contrast between John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme. His style is sententious, epigrammatic, antithetical, and his very marked French accent gave additional relish to the humor. Though an Englishman, he said, might know French well, when he met a Frenchman who could talk two words of English he would not speak it. Why? When a man spoke any language but his own he was apt to make a fool of himself, and the Englishman didn't want to be that man. A Frenchman doesn't mind, as witness the present lecture. (Laughter.) England and France were two great countries, and the two peoples should be in the greatest harmony, but it was wonderful how they went about "making friends!" When an Englishman alighted at a French hotel, and found no soap in the wash-stand, what does he conclude!—that the French do not wash! (Laughter.) Frenchmen object as much to use soap in common with others, as your Englishmen object to use another man's old tooth-brush. I once saw

AN ENGLISH GREEN-GROCER

putting out some asparagus at his shop door. He carefully took out the small pieces from the large; marked the latter—"best English grown, four shillings a bundle," and the former, "French grown, one shilling." (Laughter.) To the Englishman Paris is France. He spends a fortnight there; and then, when satiated with pleasure, expressed his disgust, as the following letter, written to a friend, would show: "Dear Boy,—Just back from France. Good heavens! what a country! I thank God I was born an Englishman! I will tell you all I have seen, in private, when we meet." The Frenchman goes to London—on business—no man in his senses would go there for pleasure. (Laughter.) He goes back, and thinks he understands it. He has looked at it, but has not really seen it.

Jacques Bonhomme loves his country. He is deeply attached to his three acres and his cow. These he has and they belong to him. He works hard, he is frugal, he eats plain, wholesome food, costing probably ten cents per day. If you deal with him, pay in big silver five-franc pieces. Gold he will not refuse, but the sight of a cheque will induce him to send for a policeman. He is rich,—not in those things which he has, but in those which he can do without. He rises early and goes to bed early; he dies in his own bed and is not buried by the parish. He is the happiest being on earth, and business never interferes with his digestion. I was in Brittany on a Saturday. I wanted my watch repaired. I hastened to a watchmaker's. There was a sign on the door, "gone to the country till Tuesday." To Jacques all Governments are alike,

EXCEPT WHEN HE HAS BAD CROPS.

He cheerfully votes for a Republic now, just as he cheerfully voted the Napoleon plebiscite in 1870. There are six million landed proprietors in France; it is these which make the wealth of a country, and in this respect France is the richest country in the world. Jacques has not travelled far beyond his own village. He has seen a map of the world on the schoolroom wall, and his chief concern is that his native hamlet is not marked thereon. But see him at market, and you see him in his element. Watch how he bargains. See with what assumed contempt he regards the article which he wants to buy. He makes pretence of going away. When at last the bargain is made, Jacques turns his back, slowly and cautiously draws from his blouse a purse, which is securely tied with a leather string and takes five minutes to open. Solomon, when he spoke of the buyer saying it was "naught, naught," before the purchase, and then boasting afterward, must have had Jacques in his mind—though, indeed, the compatriots of Solomon are not bad at making a bargain. (Laughter.) Then there is Jacques' line.

JACQUELINE IS THE FORTUNE OF FRANCE.

She is the embodiment of industry. Always busy, she has never known an idle hour. On Saturday she walks ten miles to the market town with a full basket on each arm. She comes back with them empty, but with her pockets full; and as she walks she knits a pair of stockings for her daughter,—who, although she wears no fringes on her forehead, shilling diamonds in her ears, or flounces on a second-hand skirt (laughter), is wholesome, healthy, with a good color in her cheeks, and you can see by her eyes that she is pure as the daisies. (Applause.) The daughter goes to service, and each month puts her money in the savings bank. The English servant puts it in a new hat, and gets herself photographed. (Laughter.) The American servant,—here I speak with security when I say that they all appear to be reduced duchesses. (Laughter.)

Max O'Rell draws a beautiful and pathetic picture of the country women's kindness to the soldiers during the war of 1870. Jacqueline takes the weary men in with alacrity, while the bourgeois sniffs and says, "More soldiers!" She gives them her best, and furnishes them a bed, if it is only of straw. She says to the poor fellows, "My own boy is out fighting; I hope some kind heart is doing for him what I am doing for you now." Then she bids the men good-by in the morning, and more soldiers come in the evening, and she is ready to do it all over again.

John Bull is a different character. He is very wealthy. He is so wealthy that the sun never sets on his possessions. No wonder, the sun can't trust the rascals. (Laughter.) John Bull is a great landowner. He would not build the Suez Canal; he called M. de Lesseps a dangerous madman. He is now the principle shareholder. (Laughter.) The richest jewel in his crown is the Indian Empire, where princes and potentates all covered with gold and jewels black his boots and are happy. (Laughter.) Such are John Bull's assets. His security is not the least disturbed. Although he has the smallest of any of the continental armies there is no probability of his losing one of his possessions; and in England the

VOLUNTEERS CAN INSURE THEIR LIVES

without having to pay any extra premium. (Laughter.) But with all this, what shall it profit a man, if John thought of that, and accordingly he has decided that the kingdom of heaven is a British possession. He sings in his churches—

Oh, paradise! Oh, paradise!
I greatly long to see
The *special* place prepared for me.

The French fight for glory,—the Germans for a living,—the Russians, to divert the attention of their people from home affairs. John fights to promote trade, and for the good of mankind generally. If he conquers a nation it is for the good of that nation in this world, and its eternal welfare in the next. (Laughter.)

John has three great qualities—tenacity, cheek and thickness of skin. Let me illustrate the tenacity of John Bull. I have had some experience of John Bull, junior, in the school and college life of England. He is a strong-limbed, sturdy, courageous fellow. In order to keep hold of a ball to put it between two goals he will grovel in the mud, he will endure broken jaw bones and ribs, he will be carried home insensible, he will lie upon a bed of suffering,—and he will die with a happy smile if he can only hear before his last breath that his side has won. (Laughter and applause.)

John Bull is a mixture of the lion, the mule and the octopus. (Laughter.) If you want to succeed you must make yourself at home. In the

ART OF MAKING HIMSELF AT HOME

John Bull has no equal on earth. He is at home in all lands. He pokes his nose into everything. His favorite adjective is "thorough." When he visits a celebrated ruin he must see every corner of it. He will climb your craziest tower, and ten to one, when your back is turned, he will hoist the Union Jack upon the highest point. (Laughter.) That's his little weakness. (Laughter.) Nothing astonishes John Bull. The world, he thinks, was made for him. Several English families came to live in Brittany. A doctor friend of mine offered his field for their lawn tennis. The offer was accepted, and a few days later the doctor received a letter as follows:

The members of the lawn tennis club present their compliments to Dr. H——, and would be very much obliged to him if he would remove the potatoes that grow in a part of their field, as the ball is frequently lost among them, and it gives a lot of trouble to the ladies. (Laughter.)

A few months ago I found the following letter awaiting me at Exeter Hall, London:—

DEAR SIR,—I am a great admirer of your books, and should feel it a great favor if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of each with your autograph. Hoping I am not presuming too much, I am yours faithfully,
GEORGE REEVES.

There was no other enclosure. (Great laughter.) I got another letter from a man in Texas, as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I should like your photograph very much. If you will send it to me, I will send you mine.

That was, I will wager, an Englishman settled down there. (Laughter.)

To take John Bull seriously, he is a man of striking contrasts. He is capable of accommodating himself to a thousand different circumstances. He will suffer defeat and humiliation to-day with British philosophy, knowing that he will exalt himself to-morrow. In church he says he is

A "MISERABLE SINNER;"

outside, he would like to see the man who would doubt that he is the incarnation of virtue. In the singular, he is reliable. In the plural, as a nation, he is an opportunist. He is all things to all men. At Rome he does as the Romans do. He accepts a little as better than nothing, but he will get more if he can. Everything he does is perfect. In politics, he respects the law, no matter who makes it. He gives his Queen less power than the President of the United States has, and he makes her and all public functionaries his servants. He is a monarchist, and yet the freest man in Europe. Yes, he is a monarchist; but if his liberty were invaded he would be torn to pieces rather than lose it. (Applause.) Both the Frenchman and the Englishman can stand any amount of compliment; you could burn all the perfumes of Arabia under their noses, and they would think it only their due. There is this difference between them, however. Jacques brags loudly, but is rather sensitive as to his position—has a lurking fear that the world does not rate him at the price he sets upon himself. John has no fears on that score. He is so perfectly sure that he does not take even the trouble to talk of his inferiority. That anybody should question his position is to him incomprehensible. He pities from the bottom of his heart any who would doubt that the world was made for him. He thinks all his geese are swans. All the world contributes to his greatness,—and he gets wives among

RICH AMERICAN GIRLS

to redeem his titles from the pawn. (Laughter.) He thanks God that he is not as other men are. Nor is he! The Frenchman hides his virtues. He rather wants you to think him "a devil of a fellow." He is a braggart in vice. The Englishman wants you to believe that he is a little better than he is, and as to his faults, he lets you find them out!

Pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique, from the severity of the examinations, have to make close application to study, and have thus earned for themselves the reputation of being exceptionally steady. Edmond About, in one of his stories, spoke of his hero as being "as virtuous as a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique." John Bull would have been pleased with the compliment. The pupils resented it, and wrote to the novelist to this effect, "Sir, please speak about what you know. We are no more virtuous than you are." (Loud laughter.) I can vouch for the truth of this, as I was one of those who signed the letter. (Laughter.)

The success of John Bull lies in his philosophy, which teaches him to like what he has when he hasn't got what he likes. John's newspapers always make "great moral victories" out of their defeats, and

THEY EVEN COMPLIMENT AMERICA

upon having done so well, "though, had she remained with England, she would have done much better." The French have not this philosophy. They are absurdly sensitive. A victory turns their heads, a defeat demoralizes them. We can't stand criticism. We hate our enemies instead of being grateful to them. A man who dies without enemies—well, as a Christian I admire him, but he must have occupied a very insignificant place in the world. Take political life. In France personal friendship with political opponents is impossible. In England the Liberals and Conservatives, after opposing each other in the House, dine amicably together in the evening. In France a politician calls an opponent a liar. In England he says "the hon. member's statement is not in strict accordance with the truth." In adversity the Englishman is to be admired. He can accept defeat.

When in opposition the Englishman attacks the Government's policy; when he gets into office he carries out the policy of his predecessor. When Lord Beaconsfield, in 1878, acquired Cyprus, the Opposition loudly denounced the sending of British soldiers to rot in an island where even flies could not live. Three years after, when the Liberals came to power, I expected that Cyprus would be handed back to the Turk. That did not take place. (Laughter.) The island suddenly became a health resort; Mr. Chamberlain's yacht sailed for Cyprus, and the soldiers from Egypt were sent there, not to die, but to recover. (Laughter.) In political life, Jacques, when he makes a new official, gives himself a new ruler; John gives himself a new servant. To illustrate. An English chemist wanted to commence business in Cairo. He wrote a short note on a common piece of paper to the British Consul there asking for information. He received a

PROMPT ANSWER BY RETURN MAIL,

telling him all he wanted to know. A French chemist, who also wanted to commence in Cairo, got elaborate paper, wrote a letter in which he prostrated himself at the feet of his consul, hardly daring to ask for the information, and apologizing for intruding himself upon his valuable time. The Englishman went to Cairo, and succeeded. That is three years ago. The Frenchman is still waiting for an answer. (Laughter.)

Not very long ago I attended a "great Conservative demonstration," in Devonshire, where the oratory of the noble lords was supplemented by tight-rope walkers, balloon ascensions, fireworks, clog dancers, etc. And the Conservative papers next day announced that an enormous number of people gathered "to listen to the noble lords." I don't care whether you are Liberals or Conservatives—you will have to agree with me that that was a deplorable organization of politics. (Laughter.)

I will give you an instance of English self-control. A lady was entertaining some aristocratic guests at five o'clock tea in a beautiful house. When the tea was being served

SHE UPSET THE TRAY

and spilled the contents. She did not exclaim "oh" or "ah"; she never moved a muscle, she rang the bell, and when the domestic appeared she said calmly "remove this, and bring up some more tea." (Laughter.)

The lecturer rapidly sketched the large facts of French history from the period of Louis the Fourteenth to the present time, dwelling upon the "golden age," beginning about 1830—so rich in poets, historians, painters, dramatists, &c.; admitting her defeat in 1870, when 300,000 half-armed and half-naked men opposed 1,200,000 soldiers of Germany, which had been preparing for sixty years to avenge Jena. The money debt France thought nothing of, but she must be forgiven if she could not forget the loss of her beautiful provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. (Applause.) The Suez Canal alone would for ever redeem the France of this century from oblivion. If France had a capable ruler—whether monarchial or Republican—she would be the strongest power in Europe. As it is, England and France, the foremost in civilization, refinement and enlightenment, should be close friends, and if the English House of Commons could only get rid of its fear, and put an end to the *mal de mer*, which is the barrier between the two countries, by permitting the Channel tunnel, a large degree of mutual appreciation would follow. I venture to prophecy that France and England will never again be rivals except in the arts of peace. (Loud applause.)

A most hearty vote of thanks was conveyed to "Max O'Rell" on motion (in French) of Mr. Galarneau, who expressed a hope that the lecturer would be heard in his native tongue before leaving the city. Mr. Blouet briefly responded, also speaking in French.

ONTARIO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, March 10.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION

Has come to the surface once more, but in a shape that is quite unfamiliar to this community. The agitation over it is an agitation entirely within the Roman Catholic denomination, Protestants having no interest in it at all, except as spectators. By virtue of his office of "Local Superintendent" of separate schools in this city, Archbishop Lynch has for many years kept a firm hand on the management of these institutions through the Board of Trustees. These trustees are twenty-four in number. Two being elected by each of the city wards. The Archbishop is too much occupied with other things to be able to give to school matters the amount of attention they require, and he has been compelled, in consequence, to act to a large extent by proxy in his oversight. His chief representative is Vicar-General Rooney, who has been for a long time without intermission chairman of the Board and who is the archbishop's right hand man in other matters. Almost, if not quite, half of the trustees are clergymen, and not a few of the lay members can always be counted on to stand by the hierarchy when they are wanted. It is needless to say that under such conditions, and especially in view of the comparative poverty of the Irish Catholics of Toronto as a class, the

SEPARATE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

has not been characterized by liberality or progressiveness. The teachers have not been as highly educated as they should have been, because the salaries were too low to tempt good men and women into the profession. As a natural consequence the conduct of the schools has fallen largely into the hands of the Roman Catholic orders, the male teachers now employed being almost entirely Christian Brothers. They are, as a rule, fairly educated, and some of them are good teachers, but though progress has been made under them, there is still room for improvement. Liberal and progressive laymen have long been restive under this system, which handicaps their children in the race of life, but they have always found the power of the hierarchy in the matter of education too strong to be broken. The Archbishop some years ago threatened with excommunication a few spirited gentlemen for too pointed a display of independence, though at that time the mode of electing school trustees was not a subject of discussion. The present "ruction" has been caused by a resolution asking the Ontario Legislature to grant to Roman Catholic electors, as it has already done to Protestant electors, the use of

THE BALLOTS

at school board elections. The resolution was introduced by one of a young band of men who are leading spirits in the Toronto branch of the "National League." The league organization is strong, active and aggressive, and it has never been looked upon with very kindly eyes by His Grace. It has gone on in the even tenor of its way, however, raising money to help the Parnellites, and holding its weekly meetings for the discussion of Irish affairs without saying to the archbishop so much as "by your leave." At the separate school election last January it was able to elect as trustee the president of the Central Society and also the president of the West End branch, and these are the two men who led the movement in favor of the ballot at the meeting of the School Board this week. The movement was squelched for the time, of course, but by means which have seriously damaged the archbishop with many intelligent Roman Catholic laymen. He wrote a letter to each trustee before the question came up, virtually forbidding them to vote for the ballot, and he subsequently denounced the latter in a pastoral, which was read in all the Roman Catholic pulpits. In this he described the supporters of the ballot as bad Catholics, and threatened them with excommunication. Some of the denounced men replied through the press by letter or interview, and when the meeting came off this week, four of them had the courage to vote against the Archbishop's expressed wish, while four others declined to vote at all. So the matter stands at this writing, but it cannot rest there.

THE NEW TRUSTEES,

like their paragons, the Parnellites, in the House of Commons are bent on making their influence felt. They attend all meetings of the Board with great regularity, take an active part in its proceedings, watch closely all expenditures of money, condemn unsparingly all lax methods of doing business, and generally make themselves more or less of a terror to the older members, but in a perfectly legal and legitimate way. They will not be easily snuffed out, for the spirit of the National League is behind them, and they are admirers of its methods. Moreover, they are liberal and reasonable in their views of education. They do not want to avoid expense, but to incur it so long as the money is well spent in the interest of the Roman Catholic children. Not a few laymen, who rather dislike the League, and who are indifferent about the ballot, condemn strongly in private the Archbishop and Vicar-General Rooney. The latter, as Chairman of the Board, ruled motions out of order that were perfectly in order, and the League members were clever enough to make the Board put itself on record as endorsing him. They can, by repeating these tactics, make the Chairman and his supporters very uncomfortable, and turn them into public laughing-stocks. Should the worst come to the worst, they will appeal to Rome against ecclesiastical tyranny, and the threat to do this will probably be quite as effective on the Archbishop as his threat of excommunication will be on them. Meanwhile the turn affairs have taken keeps the subject out of

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Some journals that take a delight in giving trouble to the Mowat Government have been calling on Mr. Mowat to relieve the Roman Catholic laity from an intolerable tyranny. The demand is now found to have been too previous, and it has accordingly been dropped. So far the archbishop can fairly say that he has the majority of the people on his side, and if the majority decline to ask for the ballot the Legislature is not at all likely to thrust it on them. Whatever is to be accomplished in the way of emancipation must be accomplished by Roman Catholics amongst Roman Catholics. Outsiders can do nothing to aid the minority, but can do very much to hinder them. The strongest and most effective part of the Archbishop's pastoral was that in which he objected to the ballot because it is advocated by the opponents of the Roman Catholic Church, and the more the ballot for Catholics is advocated by Protestant papers the more firmly he will be entrenched in this position. This appears so obvious to any one who thinks of the situation for a moment that one is surprised to find so much misplaced sympathy in the matter.

A STORY OF JOHN BRIGHT.

I have just come across an excellent story of Mr. John Bright, which I believe has never been told in print. When that gentleman, in the prime of his career, accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade, he began thus: He called together the permanent chiefs of the department, and, addressing them collectively and laconically, said: "Well, gentlemen, I suppose you have all got sufficient work to do?" And they all of one accord replied: "We have." The next query was: "Do you think you require any fresh legislation at present?" And the answer came with the same unanimity as before, "We do not." "Well, then, gentlemen," said Mr. Bright, "I think I will not give you much trouble during my term of office." And he was as good as his word.—*London Letter to the Liverpool Post.*

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All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

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Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or procure a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $5.00 for 5c, and $10 for 8c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use are 1 and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or order of American Express Co. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly "Witness" is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the "Witness," and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

THE OFFERS. One renewal and one new subscriber to the "Weekly Witness," with the picture of "Suffer Little Children" to each for $2.25; also the other of two new subscribers and one renewal subscription for the "Weekly Witness" with "Suffer Little Children" to each one for $3.00, are meeting with much favor. Many are taking advantage of these very low offers. Please note them down.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would ask the attention of senders of queries to the following rules:—

1. All communications should be addressed "Question and Answer Department."

2. The address and signature of the sender must be given.

3. Legal, medical or veterinary questions should be addressed to their respective departments.

4. Only one side of the paper must be written on, and questions should be written on paper separate from that containing other business.

Unless these rules are attended to we cannot guarantee that answers will be given.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

ONTARIO'S FORESTS.

Unfortunately for the best interests of the Province of Ontario, the problem of preserving the forest wealth of that Province, has been made to a certain extent a party question, and there is danger that while the politicians fight over the matter, the forests will be destroyed. At present the Crown Lands Department of Ontario devotes itself principally to getting the best price it can for timber limits, and very little is being done to preserve the forests. Canadian tradition treats a tree as a public enemy. The Mowat Government has doubtless done as much for the protection of forests as public opinion in the past has demanded, but the growing interest in forestry has given the leader of the Opposition an opening for attack. His reasonable motion for a committee to enquire into the best methods of conserving the forests has been voted down by a direct party vote. But the Government felt the necessity, in asking its followers for this vote, to promise them before another year a thorough enquiry into the subject. Not only enquiry but action will need to be speedy and thoroughly efficient or this refusal of a good suggestion will tell more against the Government than the acceptance of it would have done. The forests of Ontario, if half as well managed as those of France, Germany or India, would in a few years produce a yearly revenue equal to, if not greater, than the yearly expenditure of the Province. It is now well-established that large areas of land in that Province will produce more value yearly if cropped with trees than with anything else. There has been sadly lacking a desire on the part of the Government to protect the forests; there is lacking also the staff of trained men to do it. Unless trained foresters can be procured it will be useless to attempt anything. The natural way of procuring them is for the Government to send a number of active and intelligent young men to study in the forestry schools of Germany. The Province would probably have no difficulty in getting permission to do this from the German Government, and still less in getting students, while the cost of giving a dozen young men a thorough education in forestry would be recouped by the stoppage of one forest fire.

NAMES.

In connection with an article which appeared in the *Witness* some months ago about the folly of duplicating the names of post offices in the Dominion, when it would require very little inventiveness to find a new name for each, a gentleman in this city pointed out to us the inconvenience arising from another class of names, namely, those of natural objects in the North-West where the name Red Deer, for instance, is found all over the territory. On further investigation he finds that the question has been occupying the attention of the departmental map-makers and surveyors, who have done what they could by adopting different languages in different places. Thus, there is the Red Deer river, a tributary of the South Saskatchewan; the Wapiti River, a tributary of the Smoky River; the Elk River, a tributary of the Kootanis in the Rocky Mountains; the La Biche, a tributary of the Athabaska, and there is still the Cree name of the same animal to spare, namely, the Wawaskeeoo. The process of changing the name of a natural object is necessarily more gradual than that of changing a Post-Office name. The plan followed by the Department is this: The celebrated name Kicking Horse Pass is regarded as undignified and is doomed to suppression. So the pass is to be entered on the maps for a time as the Kicking Horse or Wapta, after that, for a time, it will be the Wapta or Kicking Horse, and finally the Wapta only. This sort of thing confessedly needs to be done with more intelligence than has always been show by the surveyors. For instance, the name Lac au Travers has been translated Cross Lake. There was no need of translating the word Travers at all, still less of translating it wrong, but, to make the matter worse, another lake quite near named after the Chevalier de La Croix has also been absurdly translated Cross Lake—thus making trouble where there was none.

THE SCOTT ACT IN PARLIAMENT.

Two things are established by Mr. Mills' Scott Act enforcement motion offered in amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply. The action commits and was meant to commit the Reform party to the principle of thorough enforcement of the Scott Act. It was the Reform party that gave us the Scott Act and it has all along been considered the party of prohibition to the extent of local option, though it has of late made it very evident that is was prepared for nothing further. This declaration in favor of Scott Act enforcement may not be theoretically any advance on the position occupied by the party for nearly ten years, but it is regarded by the members of that party as establishing for it a practical claim to the support of temperance men on the score that it is a distinct promise of practical legislation and administration in favor of temperance, such as we cannot hope for from the existing Government or under it. The second thing that the action establishes is that the party now in power distinctly refuses to father any legislation or in any way to commit itself to the enforcement of the Scott Act. Had the Government not been determined on this attitude, the proper course for Sir John Macdonald, when Mr. Mills' motion came up, would have been to do what he did when the motion for attending to the grievances of the half-breeds came up under similar circumstances a year or two ago, or as was repeatedly done by Mr. Mackenzie when in power, namely, to acknowledge and accept the principle implied in the motion. This could have been done without any loss of dignity or party prestige further than was implied in the Government's doing what it evidently should have done before. As it is Sir John Macdonald's Government or party go as distinctly on record as unwilling to enforce the Scott Act as the Reform party does as determined on its enforcement. The question that remains is whether these needed amendments can be dealt with and satisfactorily enforced without the direct co-operation of a Government. Senator Vidal and other very experienced parliamentarians have long held that it cannot. The Conservative temperance men in the House of Commons seem still to hope it can. The present session is one which will fairly test this question. Mr. Jamieson (Conservative) has a bill before the House covering the needed amendments to the Scott Act. It was introduced at the earliest possible moment of the session so as to give no excuse for its not passing. If it is balked in the House of Commons or burked in the Senate we shall have reason to fear that the hopes of these temperance Conservatives are vain. If Sir John Macdonald wishes this matter to be disposed of, as he urges, as a non-party measure, he had better let it pass, and we all know that if he wishes it it will pass both Houses, and that if he does not wish it it will not. If this bill is refused this year it will mean what was meant once of old by the war cry, "To your tents, O Israel."

BUCKET SHOPS TO BE ABOLISHED.

Before departing for Ottawa to attend the opening of Parliament, the Honorable Mr. Abbott announced his intention of drafting a bill for the abolition of that class of gambling places known as bucket shops. Mr. Abbott is a Cabinet Minister, and could not, of course, introduce such a bill except as a Government measure. He might, however, had the Government been inclined to shirk the responsibility of legislating against these gambling places, have had the bill introduced by another member. The members of the Government, like everyone else, have been thoroughly impressed with the extent of the evil of bucket shop gambling, and the source of loss and of danger which it constitutes to the country. Shortly after the *Witness* had made the startling exposé which awakened and alarmed the whole country, followed the wreck of the Central Bank by the bucket shop firm of Cox & Co. Since then the police authorities of the greatest American cities, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and others, have prosecuted bucket shop gamblers. It is only, therefore, in accordance with general public opinion throughout the continent that the Dominion Government has determined to accept the bill against bucket shops as a government measure, and thus make its enactment certain. From the character of the bill, as described by the Government organ, it will be aimed simply at bucket shop keepers and bucket shop gambling. The *Gazette* says:

The measure will be in charge of the Hon. Mr. Abbott, and have its first reading in the Senate. It will be brief, but to the point, bringing bucket shops under the operation of the criminal law respecting gambling and gambling houses, and so imposing penalties upon those who conduct bucket shops, those who trade in them, and clothing the police authorities with power to enter at any time a place where the bucket shop business is carried on, seize the contents, and throw upon the proprietor of the establishment the onus of proving that the business does not partake of the character of gambling.

Conceived in this spirit the law will be an effective one. It is perfectly right that the onus of proving that the business of such establishments is not gambling should be thrown upon the proprietors, as it is easy for a broker who does a legitimate business to show ample proofs as to the reality of each transaction he puts through. A clean sweep of these bucket shop gambling places, which are to be found in all cities and towns, and even in many quiet villages, will be a great moral and commercial gain to the Dominion.

THE RECIPROCITY DEBATE.

Sir Richard Cartwright has inaugurated the Continental Free Trade agitation in the House of Commons, in a manner that does not only full justice to his cause, but to himself as a political economist and statesman. In moving that it was desirable that "the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse" between Canada and the United States was desirable, and that it is expedient that the Canadian Government take steps to ascertain upon what terms the United States will consent to arrange for "full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade" between the two countries, Sir Richard Cartwright found himself in a very different position from that he has been forced by party exigencies to occupy for years past. He was no longer restricted to merely criticising the tariff, to attacking the Government for inconsistencies and prevented by his allegiance to his party from proposing anything approaching an adequate remedy for the evils he denounced. Either the old Reform party has entirely ceased to exist, or its leaders have got magnificently over their timorousness, for Sir Richard Cartwright, in his attack upon the trans-continental tariff line, actually advocated free trade and direct taxation. It was not remarkable that in the face of such phenomena the Hon. Thomas



THE LATE HENRY BERGH.

White should have been somewhat disconcerted. This was a new phase of disloyalty, against which reiteration of old assertions might not be an effective shield, and he was driven to make some new assertions which it is not probable he will reiterate very frequently. He said, for instance, that the existing tariff system taxed the luxuries of the rich and left the poor man untaxed. As one of the peculiarities of the National Policy is to impose heavy taxes on cheap and light rates upon dear necessaries of life, such as woollens and cottons, iron and sugar are heavily taxed. Mr. White will have some trouble in proving this assertion. Ad valorem duties, which are as a rule fair ones as between rich and poor, have been put away and specific ones substituted, so that the cheap article purchased by the poor is as heavily taxed as the expensive one purchased by the rich. He will find it equally hard to prove that under a system of direct taxation under which all would be taxed upon the value of their possessions or the size of their incomes, the poor man who has little or nothing to be taxed upon would pay more than the rich man who has much. Sir Richard Cartwright's scheme of argument was, that owing to the restrictive policy of the present Government, the many in Canada were so taxed for the benefit of the few that nine hundred thousand Canadians had been compelled to seek homes in the United States, that the natural producers of Canada, the farmers, the lumbermen, the fishermen and the transporters of Canada were suffering because shut out of their natural market to the south, that the natural trade between neighbors was stopped, and that the remedy was to be found in unrestricted trade with our neighbors and a system of direct taxation which would prevent governmental extravagance. Mr. White's reply was to denounce Sir Richard Cartwright as unpatriotic, because he had dared to say that Canada's progress had been checked, her people plundered and her sons expatriated for the benefit of the combines. Even if this were true commercial union would not, according to him, be a remedy and would entail results of the most unpleasant description. Mr. White did not, in fact, rise to the occasion. He attacked commercial union which, as he took it in the sense of a customs union, had never been suggested by Sir Richard Cartwright. He attacked Gritism, which, on this occasion at least, had been worthily ignored by his opponent. Mr. White's argument that the removal of the trans-continental barrier would not be for the benefit of Canada, is hardly consistent with the fact that Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of Canada, offered to settle the fishery question on the basis of trade reciprocity, and that in a manner so vague that it might mean anything. Mr. White's opposition to the resolution is a proof, however, that the Government majority will be arrayed against the resolution, not as a quibble, but in direct opposition to unrestricted reciprocity, so that Sir John Macdonald has resolved to face the farmers and swing them like a gate once more, if he can.

IT CANNOT BE TRUE.

Of all the enormous crimes for which a government could accept the responsibility, there could not easily be a greater than that attributed in intention, though, we hope, wrongly, to Sir John Macdonald's Government, namely, to set strong drink free in the towns of the North-West Territory. The great reason in favor of this is that the existing prohibitory law is said in these towns to have been a dead letter. That was not the case when the police were under good commanders and the civil government was in good hands. Governor Dewdney has never been in sympathy with prohibition. He has sowed permits broadcast, and was said to be one of those who desired to set up a brewery in the territory. The police have not, of late, enforced the liquor laws so well and have shown less sympathy with them. But with all these disadvantages the very worst of our North-West villages compares favorably with the best in some of the neighboring territories. The characteristic of the wild West of the United States is the lawless cow-boy, and the civilization of many frontier towns is of the infernal order. Canada, with all its rapid progress, its hordes of railway men and its remote miners' camps, has really no wild west and no outlaw class. We are not speaking of the rural settlements of the North-West. These, we presume, would immediately put themselves under the provisions of the Scott Act. The local option part of the Government's alleged measure is admirably contrived to weaken the opposition of the settlers in the North-West to the perilous change and thus to leave the towns free to make themselves nests of desperadoes—and centres of danger to the many who have fled to that country for freedom from temptation—and of danger to and from the numberless Indians who now live peacefully in that country. In whose interest is this horrible change to a whole country proposed? Is it in the interest of some people who want to set up a brewery? Are we going to sacrifice the whole future of a nation for the sake of a clique of heartless capitalists? Or is it in the interests of the taverns and brothels at the railway stations? Some will say it is in the interests of law, seeing that the present law cannot be enforced. The ready answer to this is that it is better enforced than ever a license law will be. Under similar circumstances the illicit selling under license laws is invariably greater than under prohibitory laws. We do not believe the charge against the Government. Sir Charles Tupper is a powerful member of the present Government, and unless he has often said what is not true, he believes in prohibition. Mr. Foster, too, is a member of this Government, and could not remain is it a day after it had determined on such a course as this. Such an act would simply and hopelessly alienate from the Government a very large number of men who have hitherto been both prohibitionists and Conservatives. It is impossible, therefore, that the charge can be true.

NEGOTIATIONS are announced to be in progress for the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion. Canada would heartily welcome her mermaid sister. The Canadian people would, however, like at this moment to know all about these negotiations. They remember that the price of British Columbia was the Canadian Pacific, say seventy-five millions. The price of Prince Edward Island, besides a railway, &c., was a submarine railway or something of the sort—an enterprise more stupendous than has yet been dared between Great Britain and Europe, or across any other narrow strait. How many millions it will cost no one yet knows. Neither of these Provinces is as big as Montreal in point of population. What are we going to buy Newfoundland with. Her negotiators have before them these former brilliant examples to study, and will, of course, do their best to improve upon them, and as the Newfoundland people will need after annexation to pay Canadian tariff prices for what they now get at free trade rates and will get nothing more for what they sell, something pretty substantial will doubtless be needed to satisfy them. What Canadians want to know then beforehand is whether the proposal includes some clause promising that within ten years of the date hereof the Canadian Government shall establish hourly balloon connection with St. John's or some other such scheme. The imagination of Jules Verne would, indeed, have to tax itself to suggest anything more romantic than the undertakings of the past.

THE "GAZETTE" is naturally angry—very angry indeed, at our pointing out that Sir John Macdonald's Government had put itself distinctly on record as unwilling to father any measure for the completion and enforcement of the Scott Act, while the Reform party, though not favorable to national prohibition, has with equal distinctness put itself on record as determined by legislation and administration to see to the thorough enforcement of the Scott Act. The *Gazette* has gone off like a vociferous terrier, barking and snapping at all Scott Act enforcers, and even at the enforcers of our license laws, whatever they have to do with the question. Now we hold if anybody is to be held responsible for the alienation of good temperance citizens from Sir John Macdonald's Government it will not be the *Witness*, but the paper which shows such a hateful spirit towards them. It was surely only honest on our part to state the case plainly so far as it goes. In doing so we have always taken the ground that it was still open to Sir John's Government to allow Mr. Jamieson's entirely reasonable bill for the removing of impediments to the working of the Scott Act to pass as a non-party measure. If they do not do so it will be fair to conclude that Sir John Macdonald's claim that the subject should be dealt with in a purely non-partisan way, is nothing but a delusion and a snare.

THE RANDALL tariff reform bill is out in all its absurdity and wickedness. It takes seventy million dollars of annual taxation off beer, whiskey and tobacco, reducing the cost of these articles to the people and increasing their consumption to a very considerable extent. It then takes twenty-five millions of dollars annually off the customs revenue from those articles whose taxation goes into the public treasury. The aim of the whole is to avoid any reduction on the extra prices paid by the people to the manufacturers and combines for what, as Mr. Randall thinks, they could buy more cheaply outside the country. Every man that, for the benefit of a neighbor, pays twenty-five to fifty percent more for an article than it can be got for is in slavery to that neighbor to the extent of from one-fifth to one-third of the time and labor which he gives to earn the price of that article. To maintain this condition of bondage, Mr. Blaine, the leader of the Republican party, and Mr. Randall, the leader of the protection Democrats, are willing to make whiskey and tobacco free of taxation, while clothing and everything useful are heavily taxed.

THE CONTEMPTIBLE POSITION in which a clerical prosecutor of offenders against the Scott Ast finds himself should be a warning to all who are trying to enforce the law to keep their own hands clean. The cause of law is the cause of God and whoever brings unholy means to its support can only bring dishonor on himself and all who are engaged in the same work. A sacred work that cannot be honorably done is much better not done at all. Mean measures are not asked for in God's service. There is particular reason for scrupulosity in a work against which all the lying power of hell is busy. If any one wishes to become a successful publisher let him not work through the newspapers or the telegraph wires. All he has to do is to invent an utterly foundationless story against the Law and Order League, and before a week he will hear it squeaked and gibbered at every street corner, in every drawing-room, on every railway car, and in both languages, so diligently will his slander be propagated by every one who never lifted hand or tongue to do anything for the protection of his fellow-man.

THE REPORT appears in a Western paper that the Canadian Pacific has determined to abandon the north shore of Lake Superior line, from Sudbury to Port Arthur, as soon as they can secure connecting lines from the Sault St. Marie to Emerson. The report is probably without foundation; certainly it is premature. Nevertheless, if both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies had lines from the Sault to Winnipeg, the advantage both to the Eastern Provinces and the Canadian North-West would be immense. To abandon the north shore of Lake Superior section of the Canadian Pacific Railway would, however, be simply a confession that the whole Canadian Pacific Railway contract was worse than it was, before its ratification by Parliament, represented to be by those who opposed it.

NO MATTER WHAT the Government may propose to Mr. Greenway it is quite certain that the people of the Eastern Provinces are not in favor of a continuance of the disallowance policy, nor are they in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company securing another large haul out of the public treasury to compensate it for what Mr. Thomas White and other members of the Government have declared over and over again it never possessed. Sir John Macdonald has brought the Manitoba Ministers down to Ottawa to have them dance about apparently until he can arrange something with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

ENGLISH PAPERS call the Fisheries Treaty "Mr. Chamberlain's treaty," and pronounce it a triumph of diplomacy. The *Spectator*, ordinarily a well informed journal, says that though Canada has conceded all commercial rights claimed by the Americans, such as buying provisions, landing and transporting fish in bond, yet Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in retaining for her the really material advantage of exclusive bait taking. As a fact, the treaty concedes no commercial rights as such, it concedes privileges of hospitality. Were the Treaty such as the *Spectator* pictures it, Canadians would have just cause for great dissatisfaction.

IN 1878 the cry of the restrictionists was "Reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff." When this was met by the answer that Canada should frame her own independent fiscal system, they laughed to scorn the idea that a little feeble country like Canada could do anything but follow the example of such a mighty nation as the United States. Now, however, the restrictionists have abandoned their reciprocity cry, and proclaim in patriotic and soul-stirring strains that Canada stands supremely above the necessity of paying any attention to such a very vulgar thing as trade and commerce with its neighbors.

IT IS PERHAPS a pity that two distinct and rapidly rising towns, one at each end of the "Soo" Bridge, should be springing into public notice under the one name of Sault Ste. Marie. One might call itself Sault and the other St. Mary, were it not that there are many other St. Marys. Perhaps one or the other could find a euphonious synonym for Sault or Rapid in Chippewa or Iroquois, or some other tongue.

THE MOVE of the Ontario Opposition to have established some adequate system of preserving forests from destruction by fire and by short-sighted lumberers is a first-rate one. It is to be hoped that the Government will see its way clear to take such immediate steps as are possible, and will promise to work out a system for the consideration of the Legislature at its next session.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, March 17th, 1888.

AGRICULTURE.

in one connection or another, is sure to take up a good part of the time of the Ontario Legislature while it is in session. Nearly ten years ago an impetus was given to legislative action in relation to Agriculture by the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the extent of the agricultural resources of the Province, and also into the general character of agricultural operations. In the nature of things it was impossible for this Commission to do more than prepare a mere outline, but the work was singularly well done, and on it as a foundation a noble superstructure has since been reared. The next step was to establish

A BUREAU OF STATISTICS

which has become a most efficient means of collecting and disseminating information of a great variety of kinds. The cost of living, the rate of wages, the quantity of grain and live stock produced by farmers, and other matters of this kind have been from year to year reported upon with an approximation to correctness, and the statistics published in the reports have been able to stand so far the test of the severest scrutiny. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Blue, was, some time ago, made Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, but the head of the Department is the Provincial Treasurer, who is not always or necessarily a competent Commissioner of Agriculture. This session a long step in advance has been taken by assigning the Department of Agriculture to a separate portfolio, and getting authority from Parliament to appoint a new minister to take charge of it. The scope of his commission will not be narrowed. He will have, besides a general oversight of the agricultural interests of the Province, to take under his charge the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Dairymen's Association, the Bee-keepers' Association, the Fruit Growers' Association, all the agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the Province, and the agricultural college and model farm. In connection with the collection of statistics the new Department will also be brought into very close relations with the interests of labor, and also with those of manufacturing industries of all kinds. It is safe to say that under the management of the present deputy head, if the new Minister is a man of the proper stamp, his department will soon become one of the most prominent and important of the seven now comprised in the general administration. For the moment, however, the chief subject of talk here this week is

THE MINING INTERESTS

of the Province. The Bureau of Statistics has been doing something in the way of collecting facts, but only a beginning has in this way been made. The Geological Survey carried on by the Dominion Government is a slow organization, and its reports do not supply the kind of information that is wanted by capitalists looking for an investment. The proposal to appoint a commission of investigation to collect facts during the recess and report next session was voted unanimously by the Assembly, and commissioners will be appointed accordingly. Their task is no easy one. Prospectors, explorers and locatees of mineral deposits will do all they can to "stuff" the commissioners, and they are sure to succeed unless the latter are experts. It does not appear at this writing what the Government can do after collecting and publishing mineralogical information. This would be of great use to capitalists, and the more thorough the exploration the more useful it will be. Colonization roads may be pushed into mining districts so as to lessen the cost of getting in plant and supplies, but it is hard to see how the terms of purchase of mining locations could be made any more favorable than they now are to investors. Any one who pleases can buy for mining purposes all the land he requires at a dollar an acre, and no royalties are charged on minerals as stumpage dues are on timber. Be that as it may, however, the mere fact of the Commission being appointed will do good by directing public attention pointedly to our mineral districts, and by attracting to them the thoughts of those who have capital to invest.

INSURANCE.

is another of the subjects that legislators have to discuss frequently and long. Some years ago steps were taken to improve the condition of fire insurance by appointing an inspector and requiring the companies to keep their books very carefully according to certain prescribed forms. There can be no doubt as to the beneficial effects of the change, and now it is proposed to take under the purview of the Legislature a very important but hitherto somewhat informal part of life insurance, namely, that furnished by friendly or benevolent societies. Of these we have a great number—Masons, Orangemen, Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, Home Circle, United Workingmen, Sons of England, Sons of Scotland, Emerald Society, Grangers, etc., etc. They have in the aggregate a large life insurance business, and while they do some mischief by misleading patrons as to the value of the insurance given they do much good by coming to the relief of the helpless, with funds secured to wives and children at the death of the husbands and fathers. A Bill now before the Assembly, but not intended to be passed this session, aims at making this kind of insurance more difficult and more costly in order to make it more safe. The friendly societies have been for some time in a flutter of excitement over the matter, but one by one the stronger organizations are settling down to the view that the proposals of the Government are in the main in the right direction, and that if they should have the effect of weeding out some of the weaker societies they would tend to strengthen those that remained. As the result of the sifting process through which the bill has passed a good measure is likely to be enacted next session, which will be fair to the societies at large and advantageous to the individual insurers.

THE LATE MR. BERGH.

Henry Bergh, the world-wide celebrated friend and protector of dumb animals, whose death was announced yesterday, was born in New York, in 1823. He graduated at Columbia College, studied law, and when quite young wrote several dramas, poems, and tales. In 1863 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and was afterwards Vice-Consul. Returning to America in 1866 he organized the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which he has devoted his very considerable fortune and the best years of his active life. The society has grown to be an important institution, with branches in nearly every state in the Union.

In the city of New York the officers of this Society are constituted special policemen with authority to arrest summarily any person who is found committing cruelty on animals.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE DEBATE BEGAN—SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S GREAT SPEECH—THE GOVERNMENT TAKES UP THE GLOVE.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, March 12.

THE LATE MR. PLUMB.

A gloom hung over the Chamber when the Commons assembled this afternoon. One who had for many years been an active member of that House had been, without warning, taken from their midst. Mr. Plumb's death was a shock to everyone, and Sir John Macdonald voiced the regretful feelings of everyone in referring as he did to the departed senator. His motion, that out of respect to the memory of Mr. Plumb, the House should adjourn, was appropriately seconded by Mr. Laurier, and of course adopted. The sudden summons sent to a man in the full vigor of all his powers, prompts one to muse a moment on the imminence of death—"the sons of men, the growth in life's green spring, and he who goes in the full strength of years" all alike yield to the grim harvester. After the usual tokens of respect and regret each one, as before, will "chase his favorite phantom."

EDUCATION IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Greenway had an interview with Hon. Thos. White, of the Interior Department to-day, and received the assurance that the Federal Government would advance money on account of the school lands of the Province, which are locked up, to enable the Local Government to perfect their educational system. Mr. Greenway also saw Mr. Carling in reference to the rebuilding of the immigration sheds in Winnipeg, which were burned down.

OTTAWA, March 13.

The Government seem to be "laying" for Sir Richard Cartwright's trade resolution to be moved to-morrow, and after routine to-day moved the House into Committee of Supply, and passed three or four items up to six o'clock, when they adjourned. The attempt to pass the second reading of the bill winding up the Merchants Marine Insurance Company failed. Mr. Mitchell said he had lost a lot of money in it as a director, and he and others wanted information. For this purpose the motion for the second reading was allowed to stand.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the item in supply for Civil Service examiners, $7,500, a long discussion ensued. Mr. Casey pointed out that even if an applicant for a Civil Service held a certificate of competency he could not get an under-clerkship unless he was recommended to the Government on political grounds. He urged the adoption in Canada of the English system and declared that the Premier of England could not appoint a single applicant to the Civil Service. Mr. Casey, as usual, took a long time to state his views, and Mr. Mitchell being anxious to reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, told him in an undertone to "cut it short." "I'm not talking to you," retorted Mr. Casey, and sailed calmly on with his arguments while Mr. Mitchell wore a resigned air. He bobbed up immediately Mr. Casey resumed his seat and denounced the entire system of Civil Service examinations as entailing a useless expense on the country. It was officially stated that there were 2,000 young men who had passed the examinations and were looking to the Government for appointments. It was a pity, he urged, that these bright young men should cloud their future by such unmanly dependence on Government patronage. He remarked, before he sat down, that the Premier since 1878 had a fashion of importing English "fads," and a poor imitation of the English Civil Service plan was the result. The discussion continued for a considerable time, the line taken by those who objected to the system being that year by year it led to the qualifying of a large number of young men who thus became hangers on, looking for the favor of Government supporters in the hope of some day getting employment. It was the creation of this useless class of young men that was strenuously objected to. Mr. Chapleau claimed that the Civil Service Act greatly improved the Civil Service. He spoke only for a moment, and was followed by Mr. Mills, who contended that the want of examination did not stand in the way of an appointment. Postmasterships and the best positions were filled by men who were not required to pass examinations. The item finally passed without a division.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

In reply to a complaint from the Opposition Sir John Macdonald said the bill relating to elections would be brought down in a few days, and an important bill relating to railways would shortly be introduced. As soon as Sir Charles Tupper recovered the Fisheries Treaty would be submitted to the House.

REGRET OF SOME MEMBERS.

Messrs. Ives and Cochrane, M.P.'s, come in for a good share of opprobrium in connection with the bankrupt Dominion Cattle Company, which owned a ranch in Texas. It now transpires for the first time that Senator Cochrane, president, and W. B. Ives, M.P., managing director, undertook without authority to give, two years ago, the Eastern Townships Bank a chattel mortgage on all the Company's assets as security for indebtedness. This was concealed from the Company until a few weeks ago. Mr. Cochrane is a director of the bank. When the Bank attempted to sell the mortgaged property a judge's order restraining them was obtained by two of the shareholders. It is stated that Messrs. Ives and Cochrane unloaded the stock they held upon members of Parliament and others, in some instances at a premium of twenty-five percent. Those members of the House who foolishly invested are very indignant at what they term the unfair conduct of these two gentlemen, knowing as they did the exact position of affairs. Sir Charles Tupper invested in $21,000 worth of stock. Mr. Hugh Ryan, Government contractor, was let in for a sum stated to be as high as $150,000. Among the creditors of the concern in Texas are Mr. Hugh Graham, the Hon. John Hamilton, Senator Ogilvie, Robert Pope, a son of the Minister, Andrew Robertson, Alex. Ferguson and others well known in Canada.

OTTAWA, March 14.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech is so far the event of the session. It took four hours to deliver, but was listened to throughout by both Opposition and Ministerialists with undivided attention. It was an uncommon compliment from both sides of the House, but the speech deserved it. Seldom does a speech delivered in the Canadian Commons contain such patriotism to Canada, such breadth of view, such information, such direct and unequivocal statements. The tone was sanguine, the ideas conveyed in the finest Anglo-Saxon, and the speech was characterized by neat epigram, brilliant rhetoric and keen wit. It is a speech that every Canadian interested in public affairs will read.

TREATY INFORMATION.

The customary daily breeze upon the question of the Washington negotiations occurred in the House before the orders of the day were called. Mr. Mulock (North York) used pretty strong language in referring to the position the Government had taken upon the question. The Minister of Finance had promised at the outset to lay on the table all the proposals and counter proposals in connection with the negotiations. It would now appear that the Government had some special reason for keeping the House in the dark. He thought some explanation was due to the House and the country. In the absence of the Minister of Finance, Sir John Macdonald said the permission to place the information before the House had not yet been received, and until it was no further information could be given.

FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It was shortly after four o'clock when Sir Richard Cartwright, loudly cheered, rose to move the following resolution:—

That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted). That it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.

The member from South Oxford began by announcing that he made this motion as the representative of the Liberal party whose opinions were shared by a very large section of the country, and after pointing out that he did not think it worth while justifying any previous

utterances that might be attributed to him he proceeded to consider the present position of the country, first with respect to the immigration and population. In the past twenty-five years one out of every four Canadians have gone to the United States. This was a most serious statement and if he could prove it, he had made out a case which should awaken the Government to the gravity of the position of affairs. He dwelt on

THE LOSS OF POPULATION

to Canada, which official returns prove to have been the case. There were at present 770,000 Canadians in the United States. The total increase in population in Ontario was only one-half of the natural increase. In 25 years our population has been depleted to the extent of nigh 2,000,000 subjects, 1,000,000 native born Canadians and 750,000 British subjects. Computing the value of each immigrant at $1,000, we had as a result the loss of 500,000 able-bodied men and the loss of an equivalent to $500,000,000. The Government returns presented to Parliament showed an immigration to Manitoba and the North-West since 1881 as follows:—1881, 22,011; '82, 58,751; '83, 42,722; '84, 24,440; '25 (the year of the rebellion), 7,240, or a total of 154,153, yet, when the Government counted noses and took the census of Manitoba and the North-West, they found but 43,000, 16,000 in the North-West and 27,000 in Manitoba. The hon. gentleman pointed out that our total volume of trade had shrunk from $217,500,000 in 1873 to $202,000,000 in 1887, notwithstanding the increase of population. With a population of 3,420,000 Australasia's volume of trade was $525,000,000 against Canada's $202,000,000 with a population of 4,800,000. The Government, too, had failed to create an interprovincial trade or to cause a commingling of the peoples of the various Provinces, notwithstanding the millions sunk in the Intercolonial Railway. By the census of 1881 there were 748 natives of Ontario in the Maritime Provinces and over 9,000 Americans. In 1861, before Confederation, there were 7,600 natives of the Maritime Provinces in Ontario, yet in 1881 this number had reduced to 7,200 under Confederation and the Intercolonial. Yet in twenty years our taxes had been trebled. For the 200,000,000 expended on railways and canals we had no return no more than we had any adequate return for the expenditure of $100,000,000 in the North-West. Indeed, the choice was now offered the Premier of either receding from the tyranny imposed on Manitoba or of seeing the Manitobans assert their just rights. Hon. Mr. Mitchell here interrupted to remark that they might be driven into another rebellion. Sir Richard hoped that whatever the Premier's faults were he would avoid that mistake. What, the hon. gentleman continued, was the cause of our retrogression? It was not the soil, climate or people—for all these were of the best on the continent. There was a fall in the profits of the farmers and at the same time a heavy increase in the burdens laid upon them.

WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES?

He believed the remedies were four: (1) A great improvement might be made in reforming our unjust system of taxation, (2) To revise our constitution and cease trifling with the rights and privileges of the Provinces and inviting repeated forays on the Dominion treasurer. (3) The most mischievous railway monopoly which has barred the prosperity of Manitoba and the North-West should be brought to an end. (4) The most important remedy would be the obtaining of perfect free trade with the United States. (Opposition cheers.) That was

WORTH ALL THE REST

and included all the rest. "Give us that," exclaimed the ex-Minister of Finance, "and railway monopoly will cease to vex us; give us that and Federal relations will speedily adjust themselves; give us that and the sting will be taken out of those tariff combines, more particularly if the United States proceeds to emancipate itself from the trade fetters they have foolishly forged. This may be said to be a heroic remedy. If so never in our history was it so sorely needed." These utterances were delivered with all the oratorical emphasis of which Sir Richard is master and the House and the galleries listened with absorbed attention. Mr. Hesson who seldom speaks but frequently interrupts, interjected, "Yes, make us hewers of wood and drawers of water." "What," replied Sir Richard with a rising inflection up to the "know", "doesn't the hon. gentleman know that the thousands of Canadians who have gone to the United States occupy the very best positions in every walk of life?" The orator proceeded to affirm that we could give the United States an equivalent for everything they gave us under a reciprocity arrangement. As it was, facing each other in hostile camps, the Americans were our best customers. The figures proved this. We exported $80,000,000 to that country annually nowithstanding their high tariff. He ventured to predict that under reciprocity these figures would grow to $300,000,000. This would not sound too sanguine when they remembered that the inter-state trade of the United States amounted annually to $10,000,000,000. Within almost telephonic distance of the Canadian border lay American cities with a population of 5,000,000 counting among them the very best customers in the world. He believed a native Canadian was worth to the country six immigrants, and he also believed one American customer was worth half a dozen any other customers. In dwelling on the character of the American market, Sir Richard pointed out that at present we sold the Americans $36,000,000 of our natural products, or nearly one-half of the whole. In manufactures we sold them $3,790,000 and miscellaneous $569,000 out of a total of $644,000. The Americans were large customers for our horses, sheep, cattle, poultry and eggs, and of gypsum, salt, iron, stone and marble. All that we sold was sold to the United States. They were our best customers for fish, and of our lumber they bought one-half.

WHO STAND TO LOSE?

The hon. gentleman went on to consider who, under reciprocity, would suffer, and in a clever vein of sarcasm admitted that the combines and trusts and the "boodlers" might suffer, and under the change the venerable father of the House might shake his reverend locks and wonder how the Queen's Government was going to be carried on. Resuming a serious tone Sir Richard wondered at the folly which kept asunder two countries which God had joined together for mutual benefit. Coming to the method, he believed we might have to alter our mode of collecting the revenue, but he declared the new arrangement would add nothing to our burdens. The Government raised the bugbear of direct taxation for a fragment of our revenue. He did not admit, however, that direct taxation would be necessary. With proper economy and a readjustment of the tariff direct taxation would not be necessary. The readjustment should in justice to the poor man compel the wealthy classes to bear their fair share of the burdens which, under our municipal system of direct taxation they escaped. Enlarging on the burdens patiently borne by the Canadian people, Sir Richard made a witty reference to a plucked goose, and being interrupted from the Ministerial benches replied that one characteristic of these birds was to follow their leader and, added Sir Richard, he is not likely to lead them towards the holy land.

SENTIMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The boldness with which Sir Richard grappled the sentimental and loyal arguments was admirable. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "I will tell you a profound secret, I have never been able to understand the deep obligation under which the people of Canada lie to England. I think the obligation is the other way. I hope for pleasant relations but I do not think we are under very deep gratitude to English statesmen unless perchance it is a Christian duty in us to forgive them for the atrocious blunders which have marked every treaty and negotiation which they have had with United States negotiators in which Canadian interests were concerned, not excepting," added Sir Richard in a significant tone, "either the first or second Washington treaties." He contended that the policy of bringing Canada and the United States closer together would contribute materially the best interests of the Empire. The desire to conciliate the good-will of the American people was the excuse Mr. Chamberlain gave for the character of the Fishery Treaty. The proposition now before the House was unprecedented and very unusual indeed. It was unusual to tax the parent country and admit the goods of a foreign nation, but when the English Cabinet objected it was time enough to consider the question. His policy would put an end to the holding of Canada as a kind of hostage to the United States for England's good behavior, and by a substantial bond of union knit the two countries together. He was no annexationist and did not desire political union, nor did he think American statesman desired it. They had no precedent for this proposition, it was contended. Well, this was a new world, half of which we controlled, and they were an important enough confederation to claim large powers and large responsibilities. "Let us make a president," exclaimed Sir Richard, and his supporters cheered the plucky assertion. "Nice customs curtsey to mighty kings," and we should not stand on paltry questions. The time for such a proposition as be contemplated to the United States was propitious, and President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard both invited us to a frank consideration of the entire trade relations of the two countries. Before resuming his seat Sir Richard said on no ground the House be invited to ratify the Fishery Treaty, except that of conciliating the people of the United States. On the same ground he claimed consideration for the motion he now placed in the Speaker's hands. On sitting down at ten o'clock, after speaking four hours, Sir Richard was cheered to the echo.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Hon. Thos. White rose to reply to Sir Richard Cartwright amid loud cheers. He excited a storm of dissent from the Opposition by referring to Sir Richard Cartwright's great speech as "weak." His own speech, it might benefit him to know, was described as that of a man arguing against what he knew to be true. Mr. White spoke for an hour and three quarters. He twitted the Opposition with not knowing whether it was commercial union or reciprocity they wanted, and quoted many clippings to prove that the advocates of freer trade differed widely as to what was required. Sir Richard, he said, had retailed the old, old story of despair at the country's progress. After ten years of fruitless endeavor the Liberal party had at length formulated a policy, one which depended on a foreign government. Mr. Erastus Wiman was virtually the leader of the Liberal party on this question. Direct taxation would be maintained because absolutely necessary under this resolution in order to supply a deficit of seven millions now paid on customs imports from the United States. This would be the heaviest burden on the poor man. This policy would, he declared, sacrifice the manufacturers of Canada. As to the farmers, out of $400,000,000 worth of farm produce only $60,000,000 went to the United States. He quoted statistics to prove that the value of farm property in Ontario was increasing. The condition of our farmers compared well with that of the farmer of the United States. Mr. White was loudly cheered on resuming his seat. The debate will be continued to-day by Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Foster will reply to him.

THE SPEECHES COMPARED.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech is praised on all sides. It was undoubtedly one of the finest efforts in the history of the House. This is the truer because it was essentially a statement of facts, figures and history and not a mere rhetorical display, yet it was varied by rich allusion, pungent sarcasm and sparkling wit. Sir Richard's reputation as a public speaker is old, but he has added by this performance immensely to it. His ability to strike and cut with a two-edged sword is illustrated by his remark that Canada had sent into the United States 700,000 missionaries to preach the gospel that a closer union would prove particularly acceptable. Sir Richard did not stop to point out who he believed had driven those native Canadians out of the country, but the House saw the point and cheered. "Nor do we want," he exclaimed when referring to the proposal as a matter of mere business, "to have such a policy consummated in the dim twilight of diplomacy but in the broad light of open day." The trouble with Mr. White's speech was that it had been prepared to meet a proposition Sir Richard did not make, and as a matter of fact, Sir Richard stated the objections to his proposition in some respects far stronger than did Mr. White, though after anticipating the objections, he proceeded to demolish them in a vigorous fashion.

OTTAWA, March 15.

Sir John Macdonald took his seat to-day with an Easter rose in his coat lappel. Sir Richard Cartwright was busy correcting the proofs of his speech of the day previous. Sir Charles Tupper's place was still vacant. Mr. Laurier sat attentive to the orator of the afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Davies, who continued the reciprocity debate in a speech which lasted two hours and drew forth loud encomiums. When he sat down Sir Richard Cartwright went round to his desk and congratulated him. At recess many of the Opposition were loud in their praises. Probably this was because Mr. Davies made a much better speech than was expected. He astonished even his friends by an able and very eloquent effort. He is certainly a credit to Prince Edward Island. The key note of his speech was loyalty to Canada as against a sentimental loyalty if that stood in the way of our material interest.

The Hon. Mr. Foster is admittedly a man of keen argument and choice language. He followed Mr. Davies, but at first replied to portions of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech of the previous day. The ex-Finance Minister has given the Ministry so much to think of and so much that was unexpected that Mr. White's speech is not to be allowed to stand as the only reply. Mr. Foster's speech was brilliant and eloquent and if it lacked cogent reasoning it was because the side he took did not admit of it. The Ministerialists cheered him frequently and he most frequently turned to them as it was a hopeless task to address the opposite side of the House. He was followed at ten o'clock by Mr. McMillan, of Huron, a farmer.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, resumed the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity resolution and spoke forcibly and eloquently in its favor. As a Maritime Province man he declared that under the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854, when the natural products of both countries flowed freely between each. The marvellous strides which Canada made under that Treaty he proved by the figures. Our trade with the United States in 1853, the year before reciprocity, amounted to $20,000,000. The year reciprocity was adopted our exports to the United States went up with a bound to $33,000,000. It increased steadily year by year—in 1855 to $42,000,000, until, in 1866, it had reached the enormous total of $84,000,000, more than it was in the year 1887. The total trade between Canada and the United States went up to $670,000,000. The Treaty for Reciprocity was repealed in 1866, and our exports fell from $84,000,000 in 1866 to 57,000,000 in 1867. The hon. gentleman charged the Government with a gross breach of faith in carrying the National Policy as a forerunner of reciprocal trade. On this promise the Maritime Provinces were duped into supporting the National Policy, which had been a failure, and those Provinces had been sold. Since then the Government had with the public money purchased a majority in the Maritime Provinces. The Hon. Thos. White had talked of such a proposition as was now before the House being disloyal, yet in 1870 the Government, of which Sir John Macdonald was the head, negotiated with the Government of the United States for reciprocity of natural and manufactured articles. He challenged Mr. White to disavow those actions of the leader of his party. It was then proposed to discriminate against British trade. So Canada had a perfect right to so discriminate, and that right was affirmed in a minute of Council signed by Sir John Rose, and approved by Sir John Macdonald in 1868. Sir A. T. Galt had on one occasion rebuked the Colonial Secretary in England for questioning that right in the interests of the British manufacturer. This question was now

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

before the people and the interests of the British manufacturer must not be allowed to stand in the way of the interests of Canada, whose custodians they were. Under the present policy anyway we were discriminating against Great Britain by the difference between 21 percent duty on British imports and 16 percent on American imports. Mr. White's assertion that the affairs of this country required $36,000,000, as at present, he characterized as absurd, and if a change of Government took place they were prepared to prove this. Heroic retrenchment was necessary. Resuming consideration of Maritime interests Mr. Davies noted the sad demoralization of our shipping trade. In 1877 the Maritime Provinces built one hundred thousand tons of shipping. To-day they built annually only 27,000. With the privilege of registering tonnage in the United States this trade would revive and extend and those Provinces would supply the ships for the coast trade of the United States. Everything was working towards reciprocity and in a glowing peroration the hon. gentleman pictured the prosperity which would flow from the adoption of this policy. On sitting down Mr. Davies was rewarded with sustained cheering from the Opposition.

MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Foster likened the Opposition policy to a Chinese puzzle, with such celerity did they change from one thing to another. He described Sir Richard Cartwright as a murky-fingered painter of Canadian retrogression and despair. His speech was full of a sneering contempt for those who did not agree with him. Coming to the issue presented to them, the proposition of the Opposition, if serious, was a tremendous one. It involved an almost total loss of Customs revenue and the destruction of a large proportion of our industrial interests. He declared that the people in Canada who looked beyond the sea with a worthy spirit of patriotism would not approve of the proposition. In reply to the argument of geographical obstacles, these, he said, were only to be overcome by science and human enterprise. There was certainly a movement of population from the older to the newer parts of the country, but that was only characteristic of the development of all countries. Dealing with assertions that trade in Canada was decreasing, Mr. Foster pointed out that in 1875 the registered tonnage coming into and going out of Canada was 9,000,000 tons, and in 1887 it was 14,000,000 tons. The freight carried by the railways had trebled since 1879. These ships and railways did not do this carrying trade for fun, it must represent the trade of the country. In proof of an intercolonial trade he quoted Hon. Mr. Longley, of Nova Scotia, as complaining that Nova Scotia sent annually $12,000,000 to the upper provinces for goods from Ontario and Quebec. The country, as a whole, he affirmed, was prosperous and in a sound state. They had not proven a heroic remedy necessary, nor that this proposition contained the remedy. If it did, why, he asked, had Sir Richard Cartwright never before discovered it? The hon. gentleman made a good point in ridiculing Sir Richard's plea that under reciprocity "combines" would disappear. They would simply be swallowed up by the big combines in the Republic, and be withdrawn from our legislative control. He deplored what he termed the fling Sir Richard chose to take at Great Britain in saying she had not a single European ally and that the United States would through this plan be brought into an alliance with Great Britain, as though the Republic would involve itself in European entanglements and reverse its historical policy. The arguments, he asserted, of both Mr. Ellis, the member from St. John, N.B., and Sir Richard Cartwright led up to the same logical conclusion—annexation to the United States. He did not believe this was a favorable time for this proposition. Before sitting down Mr. Foster condescendingly remarked that he would "wipe out" Mr. Davies' arguments with the tail end of his speech. In reply to the National Policy having failed to secure reciprocity what could be stronger, he asked, than the invitation they inserted in an act of Parliament. If that was not accepted Canada should carve out a policy of her own on which the people gave the Government a mandate to inaugurate.

He, therefore, begged to move in amendment: "Canada in the future, as in the past, is desirous of cultivating and extending her trade relations with the United States in so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various industries and interests of the Dominion, which was adopted in 1879, and has since received in so marked a manner the sanction and approval of the Dominion." On resuming his seat the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was loudly cheered.

THE DETECTIVES CASE.

JOHN FAHEY PUT UPON HIS TRIAL.

The most sensational case that has come before the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, of the district of Montreal for some years was begun on the 14th inst., when John Fahey, private detective, was put upon his trial for robbing the Grand Trunk safe at the Bonaventure station. No less than six counsel are engaged in the case, including all the most prominent criminal lawyers of the Montreal Bar, and the interest taken in the trial by the public is phenomenal. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in forming a jury, the defence getting rid of every man who knew anything about the affair, as far as they could do so, and fully a day was occupied with the preliminaries of the case. On the second, third and fourth days of the trial a tremendous mass of evidence was taken. The amount of money in the boxes broken open, the fact that Fahey and the other men implicated were about the station on the day of the robbery, the means by which the incriminatory letters were obtained from Fahey by Wilson, and by him given up to the Grand Trunk detectives, has been exhaustively proved. The last evidence given was that of experts in handwriting, called to say whether the handwriting of the unsigned letters to Wilson was that of the prisoner. The mysterious unknown "Conroy" and "Wilson," or Hayner, the American detective who took part in the robbery, have not yet been called, nor is it known whether they will be. The facts of the case were so fully published some time ago that it is unnecessary to go into details. It will be remembered that a few months ago Private Detective Fahey, his brother-in-law Louis Naegele, and Sub-Constable Bureau, were arrested on the deposition of an American detective named Hayner, who under the name of Wilson had been a confederate of the accused men, and by his own admission had taken part in the robbery of the safe at the Bonaventure Station of some hundreds of dollars.

The defence on the afternoon of the 18th inst. admitted that Wilson was not to be produced, and Detective Flynn declared that he believed he had left the country. The prosecution will endeavor, however, to carry on the case by the evidence of Grand Trunk Detective Maxwell.

MONTREAL NEWS.

REAL ESTATE, to the value of $741,232, changed hands in Montreal during the month of February last.

THE BIG SNOW STORM of Monday and Tuesday caused a somewhat bad blockade about Montreal, west-bound trains being delayed some hours and trains from the West for a day or two.

IN HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS to the Montreal City Council at the inaugural session of that body for the year, Mayor Abbott hinted very plainly that the taxation must be increased, and defended the ability of the Council and its title to respect.

THE CORONER'S JURY sitting on the body of Ralph Frank Duncan, killed on a Grand Trunk level crossing, brought in a verdict to have effect, and agreed upon a recommendation to Parliament, to, by law, do away with level crossings altogether.

SOME ENTERPRISING "SPORTS" put up a big fence on the river ice, and began a series of half-mile races. Not content with six days in the week these sports have raced on all seven, and there is nothing to prevent them, as the city police say they have no jurisdiction on the river.

THE FRENCH CONSUL in Montreal hoisted the flag of the republic at half mast in mourning for the dead German Emperor, and by so doing provoked a storm of rage from the French residents of the city, who are nearly all from Alsace-Loraine. The tone of the French press in commenting on this incident, was simply disgraceful.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE of the annual St. Patrick's day procession this year was the absence from the procession of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society. It appears that this Society refused to rescind a resolution denouncing the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Mr. Curran and other Irishmen in Parliament who voted against the Hon. Edward Blake's Home Rule resolutions, when ordered to do so by Father Dowd, and they were boycotted therefor.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE
Monday, March 19.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Trade has been seriously interfered with during the past week by the great snow storm which for some days blocked both the highways and railways with snow, interfered greatly with communication by telegraph, and rendered business [illegible] but stagnant not only in Canada but in the Northern States from the 12th to the 15th. In New York all the Exchanges were closed for a couple of days, and as no English cable advices concerning the markets were received, business on the Montreal Exchange was of a holiday character, being confined altogether to the satisfying of whatever local or city demand existed. In *Dry Goods* there has been little change. The moderate volume of business which prevailed up to the day of the snowstorm was then lessened, but it has since recovered. *Iron and Hardware* continues fairly active. Pig iron has been active for future delivery at $17.75 to $19.50 as to brand. Manufactured iron is unchanged. Bars, $2.10. Tin plates and Canada Plates unchanged. Ingot Tin firm at 40c; copper scarce at 19c. *Nails* are unchanged at $2.90 up. *Drugs and Chemicals* continue to improve. Business is fairly active and values are steady. Opium sells at $5.75 to $6.00. Quinine was sold below 65c for German. The *Leather* market is not in a satisfactory condition. Supplies are more than sufficient and prices are easy. Hides and skins unchanged.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are very quiet but steady. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, steadier. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 33s 6d; do., recently due, 33s 6d. French country markets, quiet. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week 77,227 qrs, average 30s 6d. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, quiet, but steady. Wheat and flour in Paris, steady. Marke Lane—English and foreign wheat, steady; do., American and Danubian maize, steady; English and American flour, turn easier. No. 2 Club Calcutta wheat, off coast, 30s 6d; present month, 29s. Danubian maize, ex-ship, 24s; new crop, prompt, 23s. American mixed maize, 24s 3d, ex-ship. Minnesota straight flour, 22s 9d; Australian wheat, off coast, 33s 9d; present and following month, 33s. La Plata maize, off coast, 22s 9d; present and following month, 22s.

Liverpool, 3.30 p.m.—Bacon, s.r., 40s; Prime Western Lard, 38s 6d.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 150 brls. Business is dull. No sales were reported to-day. We quote as follows: Patent (Winter) $4.40 to $4.65; Patent (Spring), $4.40 to $4.65; Straight Roller, $4.00 to $4.25; Extra, $3.80 to $3.95; Superfine, $3.00 to $3.50; Strong Bakers', $4.10 to $4.25; Ontario bags (Extra), $1.80 to $1.95; do. (Superfine), $1.35 to $1.70; City Strong Bakers' in 140 lb. sacks (delivered), per 196 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50.

MEALS.—Receipts, nil. The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—Granulated, $5.70; Standard, $5.45.

GRAIN.—Business is dull. Values are unchanged. We quote:—Canada Red Winter wheat, 85c to 87c; Canada White Winter, 85c to 87c; Canada Spring, 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2, do., 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 72½c to 73c per 66 lbs. afloat; oats, 37c to 38c per 32 lbs.; rye, 60c; barley, 65c to 70c for best; corn, 62c in bond.

EGGS.—The receipts of both Canadian and American fresh eggs during the past week have been very large, and holders are quite willing to get rid of them, for what they can get. The price has accordingly dropped to 16c to 17c, and indeed to 15c. A large volume of business is being done.

HOG PRODUCTS.—A fairly brisk jobbing trade is being done at firm prices. We quote the following to-day:—Canadian Short Cut, $17.50 to $18.00; Western Mess, $17 to $17.50; Western Short Cut $17.50 to $18.00; Hams (city cured), 11½c to 12c; Lard (in pails), Western, 9c to 9½c; do., Canadian, 9½c to 9¾c; Bacon, 10½c to 11½c; Tallow, common refined, 3½c to 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—There are a few hogs held here still, mainly to satisfy the Eastern demand for fresh pork. Cutters are paying $7.50 to $7.75 for small lots.

FRUIT.—The market, both for domestic and foreign fruit, is very dull indeed. The following are the quotations:—Fine red apples, $3.00 to $3.50; medium $2.50 to $3.00; common apples, $2.00; Grapes, Malagas, $4.00 to $5.00 per keg; Cranberries, $9.00 to $10.00 per brl.; oranges, Valencias, repacked, $4.50 per case; ordinary, $4 to $4.25; Jamaicas, $6 per barrel; Floridas, sound, $3.50 per box; Lemons, $3 to $3.50 per case.

ASHES.—Dull at $4.25 to $4.35 for pots.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	March 17, 1888.	March 10, 1888.	March 19, 1887.
Wheat, bushels	285,068	279,068	324,922
Corn, bush	11,464	6,464	59,748
Peas, bush	66,173	65,774	238,884
Oats, bush	56,386	55,700	115,581
Barley, bush	13,151	13,151	60,654
Rye, bush	3,950	3,950	12,791
Flour, brls	31,361	34,091	48,105
Oatmeal, brls	....	73	210
Cornmeal, brls	....	....	....

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The local trade has hauled up somewhat, and although there will be no difficulty about getting rid of all the fine table butter on the market, holders are beginning to be afraid that their stock of second-class butter will not go out at present prices. The following are the quotations:—Fine Creamery, 24c to 25c; Townships, 17c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 20c; Western, dairy, 17c to 18c; store packed, 14c to 15c.

CHEESE.—Very little cheese is now held here, and the boards will be clean before the new article appears. We quote at 11c to 12c for the local trade.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, March 17.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	Amount paid up.	Cash value.
Montreal	$200	215	214½	all	....
Ontario	100	118	115	all	....
Peoples	50	106	101½	all	....
Molsons	50	143	133	all	....
Toronto	100	199	196	all	....
Merchants	100	129½	128	all	....
Eastern Townships	50	119	112	all	....
Union	60	95	90½	all	....
Commerce	50	115	114½	all	....
Hochelaga	100	95	90		....
Federal	100	85	55	all	....
Quebec	100	115	111		....
Jacques Cartier	....	....	....		....
Nationale	....	....	....	......	....
Ville Marie	....	....	....	......	....
Miscellaneous.					
Intercolonial Coal	100	38	30	all	....
Montreal Telegraph Co	40	94½	94¼	all	....
Rich. & Ont. Nav	100	51	50¾		....
City Passenger Ry	50	227	220		....
Mont. Gas Co	40	213	212½		....
Canadian Pacific Ry	100	57½	56¾		....
Do. L. G. bonds	....	....	....		....
Canada Central Bonds	....	....	....	all	....
Canada North-West Land	£5	57½	52½		....
Montreal Cotton	100	....	....	......	....
Canada Cotton	....	....	....	......	....
Dundas Cotton	100	50	42½	......	....
Hochelaga Cotton	....	....	87½	......	....
Merchants Man	....	....	....	......	....
Champlain Bds	....	....	....	......	....

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—MARCH 16.

There was a pretty large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, with liberal supplies of produce, but owing to the very active demand for most kinds, prices were higher in many cases, especially for grain, potatoes, beef quarters and dressed hogs. Cabbages are advancing in price; the best old cabbages sold to-day at $4 per barrel, the highest figure reached for many years. New American cabbages sell at 20c the head; small cucumbers, at 20 cents each; asparagus, at $1.00 the bunch; lettuce, at 13c each; rhubarb, 25c the bunch. There are no changes in the prices of dead poultry, but beef quarters are considerably higher in price as well as better in quality. There are no changes in the prices of butter, superior prints still bring high rates. The egg market is glutted with imported stock and the farmers are also bringing them out in large quantities. The fruit market continues active at about former rates, oranges have an upward tendency. The fish market is glutted and prices are lower all round, especially for tommycods. The supply of hay and straw continues large and prices are pretty low.

The following are the prices to-day:

GRAIN.—Oats, $1.00 to $1.10 per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; buckwheat, 60c to 65c do.; beans, $2.00 to $2.50 do.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF QUARTERS, POULTRY, &c.—Dressed hogs, 7½c to 8½c per lb.; beef, forequarters, 4c to 5c do.; do., hindquarters, 5c to 7½c do.; mutton, carcases, 6c to 7c do.; dead turkeys, 10c to 13c do.; geese, 9c to 10c do.; fowls, 8c to 12c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 70c to 85c per bag; turnips, 65c to 70c do.; carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 50c per bushel; onions, $3.00 to $4.00 per brl.; parsnips, $3.00 do.; cabbage, $3.50 to $4.00 the brl.; celery, 30c to 50c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $2.50 to $3.25 per box; apples, $2.00 to $3.50 per brl.; Valencia oranges, $5.50 per case; cranberries, $8.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $5.50 to to $6 per brl. of 50 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 16c to 24c per lb.; common prints, 20c to 30c do.; superior prints, 35c to 45c do.; packed eggs, 16c to 20c per dozen; fresh laid in baskets, 25c to 40s do.; honey, 10c to 13c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 65c to 75c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET, MARCH 16.

There were about sixty-five milch cows offered on this market to-day, there being only a few moderately good milkers among them. A considerable number more were sold yesterday and this morning before reaching the market. The milkmen were present in full force and anxious to buy, as they have been selling off a large number of their strippers of late and are anxious to replace them with fresh calved cows. Prices were decidedly higher than for a few weeks past, and had there been three times as many more good cows they would have met with a ready sale. The best cow on the market was sold for $55 and the next best at $47. Several other pretty good milkers were sold at from $40 to $47 each, while common cows went at from $30 to $40 and small bossies at from $20 to $30 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—March 19.

There have been pretty liberal arrivals of butchers' cattle at this market since last Thursday, and the butchers have bought about all they require for the present, and it is probable that not a few will be held over for another market. Prices have declined considerably since Thursday, in some cases upward of half a cent per lb. The best beeves to-day sold at 4½c per lb., and pretty good animals at from 4c to 4¼c do., with ordinary stock at about 3½c do., while the mare lean beast sold down to 3c per lb. Milkmen's strippers would not bring within $3 to $5 of the amount paid for them last week. There were a few sheep offered to-day, with a better enquiry, and prices ranged from 4½c to 5½c per lb. Spring lambs sell at from $4 to $6.50 each. The calves offered to-day were all small common veals, selling at from $2.50 to $5.50 each. The good calves seem to be held back for Easter market. There is some enquiry for live hogs and late sales have been made at from 6c to a little over 6½c per lb., and still higher figures are being asked for good porkers for Easter market. The horse market is fairly active and considerable numbers are being bought for the American markets, but they have not generally been of such good quality as formerly. The shipments from here to the United States last week were 150 horses, costing $14,829, or an average of $98.86 each. The highest priced lot were 14 horses, which cost here $1,801 and the lowest priced lot were 22 nags, shipped to Providence, Rhode Island, which cost only $1,155. Several of these horses cost less than $20 here.

WEST END STOCK MARKET.

(For week ending March 17th, 1888.)

	Cattle.	Calves.
Receipts for week	462	35
Left over from last week	..	..
Total for week	462	35
Sale for week	393	35
On hand for export	40	..
On hand for sale	29	..

Trade during the early part of the week was quiet, owing to the light supply, but it revived towards the latter part. Owing to the severe snow storm cattle for Thursday's market did not arrive until Friday, and the demand for good cattle was brisk.

We quote the following prices:—

Export, good, average 1,250 to 1,400 lbs.	3¾c to 4¼c
Export, medium, ave. 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	3½c to 4c
Butchers, good, ave. 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	3¼c to 3½c
Butchers, medium	2¾c to 3¼c
Butchers, culls	2¼c to 2½c
Calves (each)	$5 to $8

HORSE MARKET REPORT—MARCH 17TH.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 147 horses were received and 121 shipped out.

Trade was dull, there being but few buyers in town the sales being 32, and prices averaging from $75 to $140 each. There are a number of extra fine workers and drivers on hand. Advices have been received of three cars coming from Ontario next week. A number of buyers will be in town, so that trade is likely to be more brisk.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The market opened with an unsettled feeling. The few carloads that were in the selling pens in the morning changed hands at high figures including ordinary to very choice steers at $5.30 to $6.35 per 100 lbs., and five carloads of slop-fed dry cows, driven in from Secaucus, at $4.50 to $5 per 100 lbs. Upon the arrival of fifteen carloads of steers by the way of the Hudson River road and the receipt of despatches reporting at least seventy-five carloads of sale cattle back on the West Shore and Erie roads, and within two or three hours of Jersey City, there was a decided change in the tone of the market. Buyers no longer besieged sellers to spare them a few cattle, but left the pen and compelled the one salesman who had the fifteen carloads to walk up and down the central alley in search of buyers. For fairly good steers that were offered at $5.50 per 100 lbs. and could have been sold in the morning at $5.65, the latest bid was $4.75 per 100 lbs. That there was any substantial reason for this sudden and marked downward turn no one appeared to be certain. Probably the reported liberal receipts in Chicago to-day (11,500 head, including 162 carloads over the Burlington road), and the drop of 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. in that market had something to do with the weakness here. With about 10,000 cattle shipped from Chicago to Eastern markets yesterday and to-day there is no likelihood of a beef famine here next week and slaughterers don't want to lose the money made this week by overloading at high figures.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 18 carloads, or 3,682 head, all at Sixtieth street. Sellers got down from their elevated Gothic steeds, and were glad to effect a clearance at a decline of strong ¼c per lb. Common to choice sheep sold at $5.50 to $7.80 per 100 lbs., one bunch going at $7.75; and decent to choice lambs at $6.75 to $7.75, with one carload up to $7.87½. Yesterday, it will be remembered, the general selling figure for choice sheep and choice lambs was $8.25 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Hogs, receipts, 26,000; shipments, 8,000; market slow, closing 5c to 10c lower; mixed, $5.05 to $5.30; heavy, $5.20 to $5.45; light, $5 to $5.25; skips, $3.50 to $5.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

SALFORD, March 7.—Larger supply of cattle and sheep yesterday. Slow demand for cattle, and late rates barely maintained. Dull trade for sheep at lower prices. Best barely maintained late rates, inferior sold for less money. Cattle, 4½d to 6½d per lb.; sheep, 6½d to 8½d; calves, 4½d to 7d. In market—Cattle, 3,354; sheep, 8,256; calves, 278.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—Supply less than last week. A better trade was experienced, the best making ½d per lb. advance. There was an increased number of sheep on offer. Choice light weights brought full prices, but inferior sorts sold slowly at less money. Calves in request at higher rates. Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 6d to 8½d; calves, 5d to 7d per lb.

NEWCASTLE, March 6.—The market was well attended to-day. Beef was in good demand at previous rates. Mutton was easier, and rates lowered. Pork unchanged. Best prices were:—Beef, 2s 6d to 7s 9d per stone; pork, 4s 6d to 7s 9d; mutton, 7½d to 8d per lb.. The numbers in market were:—Beasts, 2,090; sheep, 4,143; pigs, 752.

SALFORD, March 6.—Trade slow, except for choice qualities, and prices easier. Beef sold at 4½d to 7d per lb.; sheep, 6d to 8½d. Number of beasts, 6,445, including 400 foreign. Sheep, 9,630, including 500 foreign.

BUTTER.

CORK, March 7.—In market, 135, classified as follows: seconds, 34; thirds, 74; fourths, 23; fine, 1; mild, 3; kegs, 12. The quotations were: Seconds, 110s; thirds, 76s; fourths, 49s; kegs, fourths, 49s; mild, 101s

LIVERPOOL DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—There continues a steady consumptive enquiry for choice September and October cheese—principally for white, the latter being quoted 57s to 59s, and colored 55s to 57s 6d. There has been some improvement in the demand the last day or two, and with a change from the present severe weather a better general trade is expected, and most holders are firm. Stocks generally are not large, and a little more improvement would stiffen up prices. There is a good enquiry for good medium white cheese at 45s to 52s, but this grade is scarce. There has also been rather more doing in medium, and low grades at 10s to 35s, holders of such being disposed to meet buyers freely.

BUTTER.—There is very little fine American or Canadian creamery offering, and quotations are quite nominal, 90s to 100s. Medium qualities quoted at 45s to 60s, but none selling. Some New Zealand butter, in firkins, have been sold this week upon this market in good condition (arrived per refrigerator) at 80s to 90s per cwt., sweet and mild flavor. Finest Kiel scarce and dearer, now asking 128s to 132s. Irish—Cork Firsts, 109s; Seconds, 107s; Thirds, 72s; Fourths, 65s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers Circular, Liverpool, March 3rd, 1888.*

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, March 19.—There was a fair attendance at this morning's market, produce of all kinds being fairly represented and sales steady. Dressed hogs were in better supply than usual, and sold at from $7.50 to $8 per cwt. Beef was in moderate supply, and of rather poor quality. Hindquarters brought from $5 to $6.50, and forequarters $4 to $5 per cwt. The price of eggs is tending downward, and fresh are now worth from 20c to 24c per dozen. Butter continues very dull at from 18c to 21c per lb. for pails, and 23c to 25c per lb. for prints. A large amount of potatoes was offered, and prices declined slightly, sales to-day ranging from 90c to $1 per bag. Oats were plentiful, and sold at from 44c to 45c per bushel. Hay was in abundant supply, and sold slowly at from $9 to $10 per ton. The following are to-day's quotations:—

FLOUR.—No. 1 brand, per. bbl., $4 to $4.25; strong Bakers, per brl., $4.25 to $4.50; patent, per brl., $5 to $5.50; oatmeal, $5.35 to $5.70; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50; provender, $1.15 to $1.25; bran, $1 to $1.10; Canaille, per cwt., $1.10 to $1.20.

GRAIN.—Oats, per bush., 43c to 46c; peas per bush., 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bush., 65c to 75c.

WOOL.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15c to 20c; fleece washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb., 40c to 50c.

MEAT.—Beef, per 100 lbs., $4 to $7; pork, dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., $7.75 to $8.20; mess pork, per bbl., $18.50 to $19; back pork, per bbl., $17.50 to $18.50.

FISH.—Herrings, fresh, per dozen, 13c to 17c; do., salt, per brl., $4 25 to $4.50; haddock, per lb., 3c to 5c.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Chickens, per couple, 60c to 80c; turkeys, each, 80c to $1.50; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; partridges, per brace, 40c to 80c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, in pails, per lb., 15c to 22c; butter, fresh print, 23c to 25c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 25c.

HIDES.—Rough, per lb., 4c to 4½c; shearlings and lambskins, per lb., 40c to 60c; sheep skins, each, 70c to $1.00; tallow, per lb., 3c to 4c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 95c to $1; cabbages, per head, 10c to 15c; beets, per dozen bunches, 20c to 30c; onions, per gallon, 20c to 25c; celery, per bunch 5c to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c.

COAL.—Stove, $8; chestnut, $8; egg, $7.50; furnace, $7.75; American soft, $8.50; coke, $4.

WOOD.—Tamarac, per load, $2.75 to $3; maple, per cord, $3.25 to $4; mixed hardwood, per cord, $3.50 to $4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, per ton, $9.00 to $10.00; apples, per bbl., $2 to $3.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 19.—Wheat, Fall, No. 1, 84c to 89c; No. 2, 85c to 86c; Fall, No. 3, 80c; Spring, No. 2, 82c; No. 3, 79c; red winter, No. 2, 84c to 86c; barley, No. 1, 78c to 79c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; No. 3, extra, 70c to 71c; No. 3, 64c to 67c; peas, No. 1, 66c to 67c; No. 2, 65c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45½c. Remarks, market dull; no sales reported.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, March 17.—White wheat, per bushel, 78c to 81c; Red do., per bushel, 78c to 81c; Spring Wheat, per bushel, 75c to 82c; Peas, per bushel, 60c to 65c; Barley, per bushel, 60c to 70c; Oats, per bushel, 36c to 38c; Corn, per bush., 62c to 63c; Clover seed, per bush., $4.25 to $4.50; Timothy seed, $2.00 to 2.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.60 to $4.00; Strong Bakers' flour, per barrel, $3.60 to $4.00; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.00 to $7.25; Apples, per bag of bushel and a-half, 75c to $1; Dried apples, per lb., 5½c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.10; Butter, in rolls, per lb., 20c to 25c; Butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 20c; Eggs, per dozen, 15c to 16c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., March 19.—White wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; Red fall wheat, 78c to 80c per bushel; spring wheat, 70c to 80c per bushel; barley, 45c to 62c per bushel; peas, 55c to 65c per bushel; oats, 38c to 41c per bushel; corn, 50c to 57c per bushel; rye, 55c per bushel; potatoes, $1 to $1.10 per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; apples, 75c to 90c per bag; dried apples, 5c to 6c per lb.; lard, 10c to 12c per lb.; cheese, 11c to 12c per lb.; eggs, 13c to 15c per dozen; butter, in firkins, 18c to 20c per lb.; butter, in rolls, 20c to 22c per lb.; hay, $12 to $13, per ton; dressed hogs, $6.25 to $6.50 per cwt.; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; oatmeal, new process, $3 to $3.25 per cwt.; flour, new process, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, March 19.—The following are the market quotations: Potatoes, $1 per bag; apples, 90c to $1 per bag; butter, 25c to 28c; eggs, 20c to 25c; lard, 12c to 13c; beef, 5c to 6c per lb.; pork, 7c to 8c do.; turkeys, $1 to $1.25; geese, 60c to 75c; chickens, 60c to 70c a pair; hay, $13 per ton; sheepskins, $1.25; hides, 5c to 6c; tallow, 2½c to 4c; deacons, 25c; wheat, 75c to 80c; peas, 70c to 75c; oats, 45c to 47c; barley, 60c to 70c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., March 19.—Fall wheat, 78c to 80c; spring, 75c; oats, 40c to 42c; wool, 20c to 22c; corn, 54c to 56c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 73⅛c March; 73¾c April; 78½c May; 78⅞c to 78⅞c June; 78⅛c July. Corn, 47⅞c March; 47⅞c April; 51⅛c May; 50½c to 50⅞c June; 51⅛c July; 51⅛c August. Lard, $7.52½ March; $7.60 May; $7.63 June; $7.70 July.

The visible supplies on this continent on the 17th instant, as estimated for the Chicago Produce Exchange, has of wheat 36,253,044 bush., a decrease of 407,942 bush., and of corn 9,212,394 an increase of 85,886 bush.

MILWAUKEE, 1 p.m., March 19.—Wheat, 75½c cash; 72¾ April; 76¾ May.

NEW YORK, March 19, 2 p.m.—Wheat, 89½c March; 89¾c April; 90c May; 89¼c June; 88¾c July; 88c Aug.; 91½c Dec. Corn, 60c April; 59¾c May; 58⅞c June; 59½c Aug.

The visible supplies as posted on the New York Produce Exchange were, of wheat 36,257,742, a decrease of 404,645 bush.; of corn, 9,298,426, an increase of 96,323 bush.

DULUTH, March 19, 1 p.m.—Wheat, 76c cash; 77¾c to 77⅞c bid May; 79c bid June; 80c July.

TOLEDO, March 19, 1 p.m.—Wheat, 83¾c cash; 84½c May; 84¼c June; 81½c July; 81¼c Aug.

LONDON, March 19, 4 p.m.—Consols, 101 9-16 for money; 101⅝ on account.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; Red Winter, 6s 7d to 6s 9d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 6d to 6s 7d; corn, 4s 6d; peas, 3s 4½d; pork, 67s 6d; lard, 38s 6d; short cut bacon, 38s 9d; long cut, 40s 9d; tallow, 25s; cheese, 59s white.

ALABASTINE.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY WHO HAVE USED

ALABASTINE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALABASTINE CO. (LTD.),

PARIS, ONT.

WHITER THAN SNOW.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1888.

ALABASTINE, CO. (L'td), Paris:

Gentlemen,—I have just had my factory coated over on the inside with your splendid preparation, Alabastine, and take pleasure in saying it gives satisfaction. It makes a clearer white than oil paint and saved more than half the cost and makes a hard, fire-proof coating. (Signed)

J. SCHOFIELD, Manager,
Paris Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ont.

No more moving from stores and houses to have the old Kalsomine washed or scraped off.

Positive proof of its hardening with age can be seen in any town.

"SAVES HALF THE COST."

GRIMSBY PARK, July 23rd, 1886.

ALABASTINE CO., Paris:

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in voluntarily saying that I have used your splendid preparation, Alabastine, to paint my cottage here, and find that one coat of it and one of paint gives better results than two of the latter, and I saved more than one-half the cost. Alabastine makes a better foundation than paint at a mere fraction of the cost. I am sure it will meet an immense demand. Yours, &c.,

JOHN M. KEACHIE,
Contractor and Builder.

Old painted walls can be beautifully tinted as easily as the paint can be washed.

A good fire-proof coating for factories that will not scale.

NO BETTER OR CHEAPER PRIMER.

PARIS, Jan. 5th, 1888.

The ALABASTINE CO. (Ltd.), Paris:

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellency of Alabastine as a primer under paint. I primed the front of my tobacco factory, which was badly weather-beaten and had not been painted for twenty years, with the Alabastine, over which I put a light coat of oil paint. It has been standing for over two years and to-day looks as well as when put on, and has not the least signs of scaling. I am sure two coats of oil paint would not have looked or lasted as well, and the difference in cost in favor of Alabastine is nearly one-half. I know of no better and cheaper primer, and when people get to know the merits of Alabastine will use nothing else.

Yours truly,
N. P. BENNING,
Tobacco and Cigar Man'fr, Paris, Ont.

Best foundation for oil paint manufactured in the Dominion.

Disinfect your houses with ALABASTINE; no arsenic, copper or other poisons used in its manufacture.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

INGERSOLL, Sept. 4th, 1886.

The ALABASTINE CO., Paris, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—The Alabastine manufactured by your company at Paris, Ont., was used in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, of this town, last spring, and the Board of Managers are perfectly satisfied with the result, as it has proved all that was recommended, having retained the color, does not rub off and is superior to kalsomine.

Yours truly,
J. C. B. GALER,
Secretary Board of Managers.

Alabastine is a STONE CEMENT, not dependent on glue or any gum to hold it to the wall, but hardens with age, and every coat added from time to time strengthens and improves the wall, which is not claimed for any Kalsomine mixture, wall paper or paint.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

BRIGHT, Jan. 11th, 1888.

The ALABASTINE CO. (Ltd.), Paris, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have used a large quantity of your Alabastine and consider it superior to any preparation for the same purpose I have met with. There is much less waste in the Alabastine, and the clean, hard finish it makes gives general satisfaction.

Yours truly,
GEO. BUCHAN,
Kalsominer and Mason,
Bright, Ont.

A Durable Finish, long needed for Re-finishing Walls.

Old hard-finished walls made better than new at a trifling cost.

SUPERIOR TO LEAD.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., Jan. 14th, 1888.

ALABASTINE CO. (Ltd.), Paris:

Gentlemen,—I have been using your Alabastine for some time in my business, and I take pleasure in saying it comes up fully to all you claim for it, in fact you do not recommend it as strongly as its merits would warrant. It makes the best Wall Coating in the market, and is far superior to Lead as a Primer under Oil Paint, and saves nearly half the cost. I am sure it will meet with immense demand when its merits are known by the public.

Truly yours,
C. H. FRENCH,
Painter and Kalsominer.

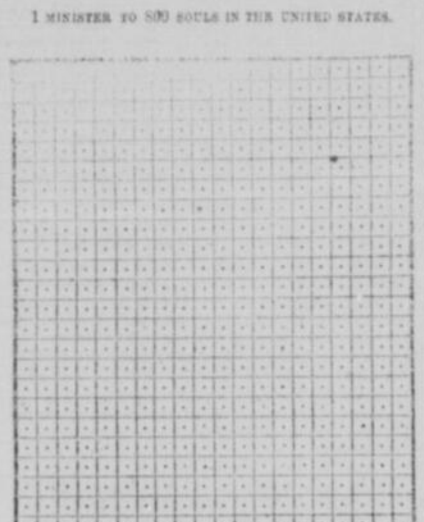
STARTLING STATISTICS.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK—WHAT IS ACTUALLY BEING DONE.

In this missionary age of the world when not only every church as a whole contributes to the different missionary societies with which it is connected but when each church is itself divided up into half a dozen smaller societies Home, Foreign, Ladies Missionary, Mission Bands and what not, and even the individual classes in the Sunday schools are organizing themselves with a view to further work in the same line, it is rather startling to come across a set of facts such as the following statistics present. Read and see if the Christian Church is doing as much as it ought, as much as it can, or as much as it thinks it is doing. Or are we still only "playing at missions?"

HOME.

1 MINISTER TO 800 SOULS IN THE UNITED STATES.



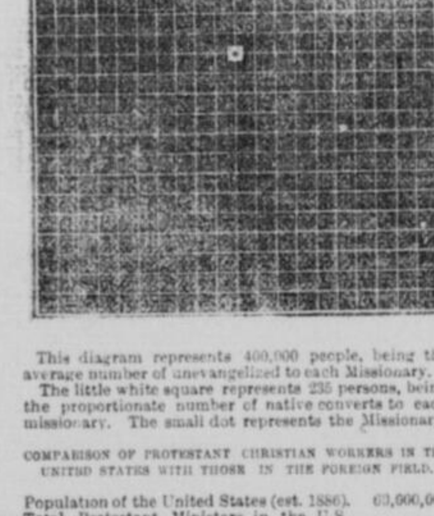
There are 500 small squares in each of these diagrams and each small square represents 800 people.

The dots represent ministers.

Proportionately there are five hundred times as many Protestant Christian workers in the United States as in the Foreign Field.

FOREIGN.

1 MISSIONARY TO 400,000 SOULS.



This diagram represents 400,000 people, being the average number of unevangelized to each Missionary.

The little white square represents 235 persons, being the proportionate number of native converts to each missionary. The small dot represents the Missionary.

COMPARISON OF PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THOSE IN THE FOREIGN FIELD.

Population of the United States (est. 1886)	60,000,000
Total Protestant Ministers in the U.S., (1886)	78,864
Average 1 Minister to 760, or in round numbers	800
Total Population in the Foreign Field, { Heathen........856,000,000; Mohammedan...175,000,000; Catholic countries like Italy, Spain, S. America, etc..150,000,000 }	1,181,000,000
Total of ordained Protestant Missionaries in the Foreign Field (1886)	2,923
Average 1 Missionary to 404,036, or in round numbers	400,000

Proportion Home to Foreign, 500 to 1.

These figures are quickly read and one does not appreciate this difference of 500 to 1. The eye may not catch it, even from the diagram. But stop and count the 500 dots in the Home Field, and glance at the one dot in the Foreign Field, and think how it must look to Him who said "Go into all the world."

And if we compare the total Protestant Christian workers in the United States with those in the Foreign Field, the disproportion is even greater, viz:

Ministers (1886)	78,864
Lay Preachers	31,991
Sunday-school Teachers	1,107,170
Total Protestant Workers in the U.S.	1,218,025

Population, 60,000,000, an average of one worker to each forty-eight persons.

Ordained missionaries, 2,923; Lay, 763; Women, 2,120; Ordained natives, 3,216; all other workers, 28,382.

Total workers in the Foreign Field, 37,704. Population, 1,181,000,000, an average of one worker to each 31,322 persons.

Proportion of Home to Foreign, 650 to 1.

In 1886, there were in the United States 11,560,196 Protestant ministers and church members, or nearly one in five of the entire population. These are so thoroughly distributed throughout the country that the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ could be preached to the whole population every week.

In 1886, in the Foreign Field there were 37,704 missionaries and Christian workers, and about 716,364 native communicants (not including those in Protestant Germany, Sweden, etc., which countries are not reckoned in our Foreign Field), a total of 754,068, in a population of 1,181,000,000, being an average of only one Protestant Christian to each 1,566 persons.

These native Christians, instead of forming the powerful dominating class, are mostly gathered in little weak churches about the centres of evangelization, and are scarcely able to sustain themselves.

Vast areas of country have not a single Christian in them. Whole nations, and millions upon millions of people, have never yet heard one such proclamation of the Gospel as is practically given to the entire population of the United States every week.

How can they hear without a preacher? Rom. 10: 14.

And yet, while we have 78,864 ministers in the United States, there are only 1,023 ordained missionaries from the United States in the Foreign Field.

So, notwithstanding this disproportion of workers, only one minister in 77 goes to the Foreign Field.

And how can they go except they be sent. Rom. 10: 15.

The annual expenditure of Protestant church members in the United States for church work at Home is *$80,000,000, while the annual expenditure of the same for foreign work is only $4,000,000.

Proportion of Home to Foreign, 20 to 1.

That is, while the need is from 500 to 650 times greater in the Foreign Field, we spend 20 times as much in the Home Field.

This $80,000,000 is expended for the evangelization of 60,000,000 people = $1.33 each.

While the $4,000,000 is expended for the evangelization of 1,181,000,000 = one-third of a cent each.

Proportion of Home to Foreign 400 to 1.

*Some of this is estimated, but the most of it has been carefully gleaned from Church year books, and other authorities. Of the $4,000,000, a large proportion is spent for publications, schools and hospitals. If these items were added to the Home work the disproportion would be greatly increased.

If Paul had gone East instead of West, Asia might now be the Home Field, and we the Foreign. Let us not forget to do by them as we would wish them to do by us.

Remember that the Field is the whole world. Jesus came unto "His own," the children of Israel. They were, so to speak, His Home Field. Had He confined the Gospel to them, we should not have it. Had he said begin and stay at Jerusalem, we should have been pagans still. But he said, "Beginning from Jerusalem." Luke 24: 47., R.V.

God loved the world and gave His Son for it. John 3: 16.

Jesus came to save the world. John 12: 47.

The Holy Ghost came to convince the world of sin. John 16: 8.

The disciples are to go into all the world (Mark 16: 15), making disciples of all nations (Matt. 28: 19), preaching the Gospel in all the world. Matt. 24: 14. Not part of the world, but all of it.

How shall we overthrow intemperance, and the curse of opium, the social evil, paganism and idolatry, ignorance, vice and crime, socialism, atheism and anarchy?

How shall we terminate all the evils that curse the race? or in a word, how shall we do our part toward destroying Satan's dominion and bringing everlasting righteousness? Just in one way, by preaching the Gospel in all the world, for then shall the end come (Matt. 24: 14), and the Lord will cut short the work in righteousness. Rom. 9: 28.

Notice that Matt. 24: 14, says, "in all the world." Preaching the Gospel completely and continually in one nation or a dozen nations will not answer. It must be a witness unto all nations, then, as surely as the walls of Jericho fell, shall Satan's reign on earth come to an end. Satan knows it, and would prevent it if he could, by keeping all missionaries at home.

And now, beloved, do you say that too much money and too many workers go to the Foreign Field? Think of it. One missionary to 400,000 souls. That would be two ministers for Chicago, or five for New York City, or ten for London, 150 for the whole United States, instead of 78,684. But this 400,000 is only the average number. Whole countries like Afghanistan, Tibet, Honan province, the central Soudan, and Ecuador, with millions of Christless souls, are utterly destitute. Shall we do less in the Home Field? No! But more, a hundred times more, in the Foreign Field. Can we do it?

If we had a tenth of the income of church members it would fully suffice for all Gospel work at home and abroad. Or, if we had, for Foreign work, a tenth of their annual savings after all home expenses are paid, we could put 12,000 more missionaries in the field at once.

The diagram showing the wealth of Protestant church members, is based upon the statistics given by Dr. Strong in "Our Country."

If, therefore, ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches?

How will it fare with the stewards when the Master comes?

The above statistics are prepared by the Rev. Wm. E. Blackstone, of Oak Park, Cook Co., Illinois, and the whole leaflet from which these extracts are taken can be obtained from him at the rate of 30 cents for 100 copies.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matters affecting home-life. All communications to this column should be addressed Editor Home Department.

A PRAYER.

Jesus, Redeemer, Saviour,
I bow low at thy feet
In much humiliation,
In sorrow true and deep.
I know I am all vileness,
No health abides in me,
But sin's dark wounds and bruises
Alas, I only see!
O Jesus, full of mercy,
My sins as mountains rise!
O should they fall upon me
Or hide thee from mine eyes!
Ah! Lord, no mountain barrier
Though formed of direst sin
Can keep thy smile like sunshine
My soul from ent'ring in!
If thou wilt smile upon me
My sins like mists shall go.
O, Son of God, in pity
Now wash me white as snow,
White as the snows of winter
As they unsullied lie,
Pure as the crystal rain-drop
Falling from summer's sky.
I would, O Jesus, serve thee!
I would be thine alone!
O speak the word, my Saviour,
Which makes me all thine own.
Then shall my glad lips utter
Praises to God most high,
Who saved me, even me,
And heard my helpless cry.

Montreal. ENID.

COOKING A HUSBAND.

Miss Corson has long been famous for her lectures and articles on cooking. Many are the households who rise up and call her blessed. Frowns and dissensions have given way to smiles and unanimity, because of more palatable food and quiet nerves, the result of better digestion.

When Miss Corson prepares a recipe for cooking husbands, we shrink back with horror, then begin to read, and before we have finished reading, make up our minds that it is the part of wisdom to put some theories into practice. She prefaces her recipe by saying, that, if followed, it will result in making the husbands both "tender and good."

A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders and so "blow them up"; others keep them constantly in hot water: others again let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference; some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words; others roast them; while some others keep them in a pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated.

In selecting your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel; nor by the golden tint, as if you wanted salmon. Be sure you select him yourself, as tastes differ. Do not go to the market for him, the best are always brought to your door; and even then it is far better to have none, unless you patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of finest porcelain is best; but if you have nothing but an earthenware pipkin it will do with care. See that the linen you wrap him in is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called "comfort", as the one called "duty" is apt to be too weak. They are apt to fly out of the kettle, or be burned and crusty on the edges, since, like crabs and lobsters, you must cook them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious; some husbands do this until they are quite done. Add a little sugar, in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently; watch the while lest he lies too flat and close to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless, or set him in too cold a place.

"MONEY OR POWER?"

DEAR SIR,—I see by this week's number that you have inserted from "The Christian", an article under the above caption, in which to me, there is some good sense, and a noble appeal for the right idea of Christianity being held by those who profess it. It must be unselfish, if it is anything, for such was its Founder. So then says Paul, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ, etc.," Phil. ii. I enjoyed that portion of the article very much; but I think there is one part that is not true. The position to which money is there relegated, seems to be inharmonious with common sense and the teachings of the Bible—the New Testament. We can't do all with it, nor can we do at all without it. As has been said of some Christians in the Western States, their needful qualifications are grit, grace and greenbacks. The two latter must go hand in hand.

One sentence, as a quotation from the article in question, is enough to explain why I write, as it is a key to the whole position—"Christianity, as we see it in the New Testament, has no more to do with tithes than with incense and ephods,"—that is, in the author's opinion, nothing at all. To the law and the testimony if they speak not according to this it is because there is no truth in them. In turning to Luke xi. 42 we find, "But woe unto you Pharisees! for ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs and pass over judgment and the love of God; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." As these are the words of Jesus we must look at them with the understanding that what is there enjoined belongs to "Christianity as we see it in the New Testament" because Jesus from the first of his words preached "the kingdom of heaven" and not the law and its sacrifices. What does he say? That the Pharisees were tithing all things even small, but were overlooking weightier things as judgment and the love of God. These he says ye ought to do, and not to leave the other undone. In this, there are two things to note, (1) Which does he refer to by "these" and "the other"? (2) What is the force of "leaving undone"? (1) Does the word "these" refer to "tithing" or to "judgment and the love of God"? In fact it matters little which we take it, for we must come to the same conclusion, whichever way we apply the pronouns. But to be exact, if we can, grammatically, let us apply our rules of syntax. "This" and "these" refer to what is close by, or near at hand; of two or more, to the nearer or nearest object. Which, then, is here the nearer expression for the pronoun to refer to and stand for? Certainly "judgment and the love of God", so that "the other" must apply to the matter of tithing. His rebuke to the Pharisees then is, "Ye should have attended to judgment and the love of God, and not leave tithing undone." (2) What is the force of the words "leave undone"? In looking at this in the original Greek, we find a far more expressive word used than is here indicated by the English. The verb there used means simply "to let drop", "to neglect". Then Jesus so far from "giving no command about money, except, indeed, that he told his disciples to provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in their purses", most emphatically and clearly enjoins them to keep up this matter of tithing. "You should attend to judgment and the love of God; but, in the midst of that you must remember, you are not to let tithing drop". A good answer in itself to the "one side" address of Rev. Mr. Pearse. He makes much of "the one" but is for "letting the other drop"; which our Master says distinctly we are not to do.

It was not only once, though that is, or should be, enough from a master to obedient servants, that he so commanded it, but he repeats it towards the close of his ministry. This is recorded in Matt. xxiii. 23. The things tithed and the things passed over are different, and being but samples from a class make no material difference, while in meaning and force, the expression is at one with the above from Luke.

Hebrews vii. contains a very clear proof of our obligation as Christians of the new covenant, to observe the law of tithing, but I forbear from encroaching on your space.

On the same page that the article above referred to appeared, you had an extract from the "Report of Baptist Committee" beginning with the words—"God's plan affords relief." I thought when I first saw it, it was on giving, that you were giving your readers the negative and positive of the truth on the same page. This was partly right, and partly wrong—right in that it advocates Christian giving at all—wrong in the law. It starts with words that every one who trusts in God "to work all things together for good to them who love him" even though he moves in a mysterious way, can and will fully endorse. "God's plan affords relief", a true and comforting beginning: but how long does it keep so? How far down do they get before they leave God's plan and get to man's? Not far, and it is not man's as an aggregate either, but each man for himself, that is apparently meant. Are we to "fix with our Heavenly Father what proportion we are to give"? We can't tell whether he would accept any plans we might suggest to him, except, as we go to the only place where he has revealed his will and wishes. Then, when we get there, we find he has not taken man in to be his counsellor at all, but has made his own plans from beginning to end, and expects us to fall in with them. Instead of our fixing with him what proportion we are to give, he has laid down, already fixed, what proportion he wants from us, and there all questionings and quibblings must end. Thanking you for space, Yours, CONVINCED A TITHER.

Lakefield, Feb. 26, 1888.

PAPERS NEEDED.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—Would you kindly mention through the columns of your widely circulated papers that the Rev. T. H. Wright, of Powassan Station, Muskoka, Ont., is anxious to have good papers and books sent to him, at that address, for distribution amongst the lumber camps in that district. He would like some also in the French language, as there are many lower Canadians working there, and they are pleased to get something to read. Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

Maxwell, Feb. 29, 1888.

A LITTLE GIRL FOR ADOPTION.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—As my husband takes the *Witness* I thought perhaps you could inform me through its columns where I could get a little girl between the age of ten or twelve to bring up that knew how to do light work. I wish to get one to help me as I have poor health. Could I get one sent to Parrsboro as I could not very well come after her? Perhaps some of the numerous *Witness* readers will kindly inform me through this column of a good girl that wants a home. I can offer in return a Christian home for her. HOUSEKEEPER.

Write to either of the following addresses enclosing minister's reference—Ellen A. Bilborough Wallace, Belleville, Ont.; Mr. William Quarrier, Fairknowe, Brockville, Ont.; or Miss Rye, Niagara, Ont.

TO FORM A BAND OF HOPE.

DEAR "WITNESS,"—In our neighborhood we have a good Sabbath school, but no Band of Hope, and as there are a goodly number of temperance children attending the school I have a strong desire to organize a band, but scarcely know how to proceed. Will you kindly give me a few pointers or can I get a book that will give me the required information, and oblige a friend of the *Witness.* JAMES KITTO.

Los Angeles, Cal.

The information you require will be best obtained we should think by writing to Mrs. Lucy D. More, Los Angeles, Vice-president for South California of the National W.C.T.U.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A MINISTER, of twenty years' standing, states that he has never in that time collected $25 for home missions from men who are opposed to foreign missions. Your opposed-to-foreign-missions Christian is a sort of ruffled religious pigeon with his feathers all the wrong way. Give a wide berth to the anti foreign-mission believer. —*Christian at Work.*

DISCUSSION of the "time limit"—the time a minister may serve a church—goes on in the M. E. church of the United States, and is likely to be prominent in the deliberations of the General Conference, to be held in May. There is an influential and rapidly growing sentiment in favor of extending the limit to five instead of three years, as now.—*Pres. Review.*

THE MEMORIAL of St. Paul, which some Americans propose to set up in his native City of Tarsus, will take the practical shape of a training-school for orphans, of which there are a great many in Cilicia. About $2,500 a year have been pledged—a sum sufficient to support about fifty children. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, is the president of the board of managers.

THE EDWARDS Congregational Church, of Northampton, Mass., is making a good record of Christian activity. One feature is specially attractive. The president of the mission band of the Sabbath-school is a Japanese lad, a student in the public school—another fact showing how readily Japanese Christians fall in with our way of doing things, and with such intelligent ardor as to put them among the leaders.

THE MAORIS.—Christianity is making considerable progress among the Maoris in New Zealand. They have just erected a new church, at the opening of which seven Maori clergymen and 450 natives were present. Another interesting item concerning these Maori Christians is the fact that they seriously contemplate doing something for the spiritual enlightenment of the English colonists in the sparsely settled districts of New Zealand.

AN EVANGELICAL Alliance has been formed in Brooklyn, with the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, of Classon Avenue Church, as president. The meetings are to be held in the different churches, and in course of time a general meeting will be called in the Academy of Music. Dr. Chamberlain says that the work of organizing the Alliance is now well under way. The city has been divided into thirteen districts, containing on an average about 50,000 inhabitants and about fifteen churches.—*N. Y. Witness.*

MR. CAINE, M.P., writes giving the result of his observations on Missions and Missionaries in the East. To say the least of it, he proves himself a frank and outspoken critic. He concludes, however, with a hint that merits notice:—It is well worth while for our missionary societies to give more and more attention to Ceylon. It is the home and heart of Buddhism, and if Ceylon were converted to Christianity, it would have a marvellous effect on Buddhism in the East. A few good medical missionaries would do much to strengthen the hands of those already at work.—*English Paper.*

MR. BOSWORTH SMITH, in *The Nineteenth Century*, affirms that all that is true in connection with Canon Taylor's strange laudation of Mohammedanism he derived from a volume which he (Mr. Smith) had given to the public many years ago, while the Canon had taken no notice of certain important qualifications which were originally connected with many of these statements. Mr. Smith, from whom the Canon had so heedlessly quoted, assents to the following criticism of his address: "Canon Taylor has constructed, at the expense of Christianity, a rose-colored picture of Islam, by a process of comparison in which Christianity is arraigned for failures in practice, of which Christendom is deeply and penitently conscious, no account being taken of Christian precept; while Islam is judged by its better precepts only, no account being taken of the frightful shortcomings in Mohammedan practice, even from the standard of the Koran." One would think that after the exposure of his many blunders Canon Taylor would be strongly tempted to imitate the example of the prophet whose faith he has lauded and speedily accomplish another Hegira.—*Missionary Herald.*

BROOKLYN METHODIST GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Methodist General Hospital, on Sixth street and Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which was formally opened on the 15th of December last, probably represents the most important benevolent enterprise with which the Methodist church in this country has ever been identified. So far as hospital accommodations are concerned, Methodists heretofore have had to rely on institutions supported by religious bodies other than their own. Though the Methodist church is the largest of the Protestant denominations, their average wealth is less; consequently it has furnished a very large number of poor patients to hospitals carried on by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

The Methodist General Hospital owes its origin to Mr. George I. Seney, a prominent Methodist and the son of a Methodist clergyman, who in 1881 offered to give the sum of $200,000 to found such an institution, intending at the time that the endowment should be completed by others. As the plans were perfected and the needs of the work developed, Mr. Seney saw that a much greater outlay would be needed. He continued to meet the expenses until his payments had amounted to $410,000. The Church was then asked to raise the sum of $60,000 to complete the eastern pavilion. While the effort was being made to raise this sum the price of labor went up, and it was found that the sum required would be $70,000. The extra $10,000 needed was given in equal sums by the late Oliver Hoyt and Mr. John Slayback, who had before given $5,000 to the same fund. Estimating the value of the grounds at the price paid for them, the property to-day is worth $480,000; good judges of real estate values, however, say it is worth twice this sum.

The hospital will be supported by six sources of income under the following heads:—1st, interest from invested funds; 2nd, payments by patients; 3rd, Church Hospital Association fees; 4th, donations from individuals; 5th, miscellaneous and hospital collections; 6th, subsidies from the city treasury. Eight beds have already been endowed by the payment of $5,000 each. The names of the respective endowers are Robinson Brothers, of New York; Mr. William Hoyt, of Stamford; Dr. A. H. Chesebrough, of Hoboken, New Jersey; the New York East Conference; Mr. William S. Johnson, of Poughkeepsie, New York; Mr. Thomas H. Suckley, of Rhinebeck, New York, and two endowments by an anonymous "friend." Other endowments are promised, and the number of endowed beds will soon reach twenty. In the western pavilion, which has just been opened, there are seventy-five beds, including those which are endowed.



THE METHODIST GENERAL HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

There was a need for an institution of this kind. According to Oppert, a recognized authority on hospitals, two hospital beds are required for every 1,000 of city population. Calculating the population of Brooklyn at 800,000, it should have 1,600 beds for the poor; as a matter of fact it has only 850 beds, 500 of which are in three institutions maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, and from these institutions, worthy applicants are almost daily turned away because there is no room to receive them. Although this new enterprise has the specific title "Methodist General Hospital," it was not the intention of its founder that it should be conducted on a sectarian basis. When he made his generous gift he especially stipulated that it should be a general hospital, "open to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, heathen and infidel, on the same terms." It was thought too that the Methodist church would justly be expected to give its fostering care to an institution bearing its own name. Great hospitals within the last fifty years have been largely the outgrowth of denominational life.

The hospital grounds consist of an entire block, rectangular in shape, being 695 feet from east to west and 200 feet from north to south, or about three and one-fifth acres. It is estimated that the site can safely accommodate 500 patients. The buildings front on Sixth street, and consist of a main central building and two pavilions on either side of the main building. The main central building is 155 feet six inches in length, and 92 feet in depth, exclusive of the tower, which projects 19 feet; the height to the top of the tower is 126 feet. The building is of brick, trimmed with New Jersey freestone. It is fire-proof, the floor beams, partitions and stairs being of iron, and the roofs of iron, asbestos and slate. The basement story is 10 feet high, and will contain a sitting and reception room for employees, a sewing-room, toilet and store rooms, an accident reception ward, and an examining room. In this basement is placed ingenious apparatus to convey heat and fresh air to the various rooms on each floor. From the rooms of the main central building are flues to carry off the vitiated air through louvred lanterns in the roof above. The first story, 18 feet high, contains the manager's room, general reception room, officers' and nurses' dining-rooms, superintendent's and clerks' offices, toilet-rooms, and the chapel; the latter will seat 160 persons. The second story, 15 feet in height, contains living rooms for the superintendent and matron, and private rooms for paying patients. There will be a library and museum over the chapel. The third story is arranged for one ward of ten beds, the necessary service rooms, and six small rooms for patients. In the fourth story will be the dormitories for nurses. The pavilions on each side of the main building are alike in every respect, being sixty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The wards proper are rectangular, ninety-six feet long and thirty-two feet wide. An isolating room capable of receiving two patients is provided for each ward. There is a dining-room for convalescents, a dormitory for servants, and an apartment for maniacal patients. It is contemplated to have in the future separate buildings for surgical operating purposes, for the reception and care of the dead, and stables to accommodate an ambulance equipage. While entrance to this hospital will be free to those who look to it for relief and who are too poor to pay, all who are able to pay, if it be only a small sum, will be required to do so. —*Harper's Weekly.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE TYRANT IN THE TIN TOWER.

BY ALLAN FORMAN.

I caught my tyrant in a trap. Like many another tyrant, she fell a victim to her passion for devouring that which did not belong to her. Some months ago a scratch-scratching in the wainscot and a scamper-scamper in the walls led us—the housewife and me—to believe that there were mice in the house. So long as they stayed in the walls and behind the wainscot I did not mind, but the Tyrant was evidently not satisfied with this.

Before long I found that my shoes were nibbled, the bindings of my favorite books were curiously scalloped, and, to cap the climax, holes were eaten in the bosom of my best dress shirt. This was not to be endured, and accordingly the housewife procured a trap. It was not one of those cruel machines with springs which kill the unfortunate rodent who dares to tamper with the tempting bait, but a humane affair cunningly contrived so that as soon as one mouse was safely caged inside, the trap set itself for the entrance of another. This trap was solemnly baited, and we awaited development.

The next morning we found the Tyrant in the trap. She was a sleek, plump little creature, with big black eyes, thin delicate ears, and a long graceful tail. Her little heart beat violently, her big eyes looked out between the bars so appealingly that I immediately said to the housewife, assuming an air of unconcern,

"Now you have caught your mouse, you had better drown the thing."

"My mouse!" exclaimed the housewife in fine scorn. "It was your shirt it ate. I would not kill it for anything."

I took one more look at the pleading eyes and quivering sides, and bethought me of a curious old tin castle in the garret, a relic of the days when I kept white mice. I brought it down and dusted it, and transferred our unwilling guest to her new home. And that is the way the Tyrant came to occupy her tin tower.

That night the trap was set again, and such an odd-looking specimen of the mouse tribe as greeted our gaze the next morning! He was little and ragged; one ear hung forlornly over his eye, while the other was perforated with many holes. He cowered in the corner so dejectedly that I could but be moved with pity, and quickly obeyed the housewife's order to put him in the tower. "He will be company for the other," said the housewife.

He was. He had hardly entered the tower before the Tyrant sprang from her perch on the shelf and attacked him. She raised herself upon her hind-feet and boxed his ragged ears; she squeaked at him and shook him; and he cowered in the corner and took it as a matter of course, never offering to defend himself. I concluded that they were old acquaintances—possibly enemies—and left them to fight it out between themselves.

But when the next day we caught another in the trap, and found that our pretty Tyrant treated him in the same way, we decided that she must be a sort of queen in mouseland, and that these were her servitors.

The airs and graces which this little Tyrant puts on are amusing, and it is interesting to see in how many things mice resemble real people. I pushed a quantity of cotton through the wires for her to make her nest of. She came down from her shelf, gravely inspected the cotton, and jumped back again. Presently the two servitors, whom I christened Stupid and Dummy (for I had very little respect for them for allowing themselves to be imposed upon as they were), came down, and began tugging and pulling to get the cotton up on the shelf. After a good deal of trouble they succeeded, and when I peeped in I found matters just as I expected they would be. The Tyrant was cozily curled up in her cotton nest, while the two servitors crouched on the cold tin a few inches away. I put in more cotton, and it was not until the two poor workers had completely filled the shelf that she allowed them a bit of the bed for themselves.

She compels them to wait on her. If I put a bit of cracker or bread between the wires, Stupid or Dummy will straightway snatch it and dutifully carry it up to the Tyrant on the shelf. She does not receive these attentions with gratitude, but scolds and snarls, and I suspect that she does not confine her fault-finding to squeaks, for poor Dummy's ears are becoming more ragged every day.

Each of the little creatures displays distinct traits of character. As I have said, the Tyrant seems to have an utter contempt for her surroundings, myself included. She refuses to make my acquaintance, and I fancy she would order me about if she could make me understand. Dummy, on the contrary, is very sociable, and is intensely interested in me and my work. He will stand by the half-hour erect on his hind-feet, with one hand grasping the wire, and his sharp little nose pressed against the bars, watching every movement of my pen. He gazes at me so intently that I cannot get over the uncomfortable feeling that some one is looking over my shoulder as I write. Occasionally his nose will get tired from resting against the cold wires, and he will rub it gravely with his disengaged paw, never relaxing his watch for an intant. I have great hopes of Dummy, and if all goes well I shall make an editor of him some day. He is having considerable experience in looking over manuscript.

Stupid, on the contrary, has no literary turn. He is gentle enough, and will take bits of cracker from my fingers, and whisk them up on the shelf to the Tyrant; but he greatly prefers to exercise in the wheel, which, like a gigantic tread-mill, is fastened to one end of the tower. Or he will climb and perch with all four feet tightly clasped round the wire which serves as an axle for the wheel, using his long tail as a balance, and curling the end of it around one of the wires, like a South American monkey.

They always eat out of their hands, sitting up on their haunches, and grasping the bit of bread or cracker between their fore-paws like a squirrel. They are also cleanly little creatures, washing themselves frequently, and, I am sorry to say, using their drinking cup as a wash-bowl. Dummy and Stupid wash each other, licking one another all over carefully, but the Tyrant disdains such familiarity, and performs her own toilet, washing her face with her hands just as I have seen her human cousins do.

One morning there was a terrible commotion in the cage. Dummy jumped up and down from the shelf, and Stupid did not seem to be contented in the reel, but wandered back and forth like an unquiet spirit. I peeped in on the shelf, and there was the explanation. Madame Tyrant was curled up, contentedly nursing four pink little bits of mouse-flesh, of which she was as proud as any human mother. Stupid and Dummy redoubled their attentions, and I was afraid that they would smother the youngsters under the quantities of crackers and corn which they carried up to the shelf. The young ones thrived and grew, and as the tower scarcely afforded accommodation for seven, I was obliged to put on an extension in the shape of a tin cracker-box fastened on one side.

I do not know that I ever had a pet which afforded me more amusement than my Tyrant in the tin tower. She and her companions are so human in their actions, so graceful, so easy to take care of, and so intelligent. They are pets within the reach of any boy or girl. I fancy no house-keeper will object to having you catch a few common brown mice; and if you don't happen to have a cage, you can easily make one out of an old cracker-box, with a glass front and a few cents worth of wire netting, which you can get at any hardware store. Only remember that mice are naturally very cleanly in their habits, and it is your own fault if they are dirty. Another thing: do not force your attention upon them; let them get a little used to you before you attempt to make them eat from your hand. As to food, ask any house-keeper what a mouse will eat; there is variety enough in their bill of fare; but take my advice and do not feed them on your good shoes or best shirts; that is what got my Tyrant into the tin tower.—*Harper's Young People.*

PUZZLES No. 5.

A REVERSAL.

'Tis the genus "*culex*" and simply a fly
You are invited to use, and freely to try
If a relish or taste can be found.
The sting of a bee, or a sharp, twanging sound,
Or the tongue of a buckle, or part of a knife.
A Siamese dry measure—with meaning it's rife.
"How easy to find!" you surely will say;
But guess it, ye wise ones; I hope that ye may.

NUMERICAL CHARADE.

My 1, 2, 3, is a girl's name.
My 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is a heavenly messenger.
My 6, 7, 8, was a priest of Israel.
My 7, 8, 9, 10, is a boundary.
And my whole is the work of a famous poet.

STANFEL WAINWRIGHT.

CURTAILINGS AND BEHEADINGS.

1. Curtail a district and leave a title.
2. Curtail consenting to and leave a personal pronoun.
3. Curtail hardened clay and leave a part of the face.
4. Behead a wild animal and leave a domestic animal.
5. Behead a quadruped and leave a part of the head.
6. Behead animals and leave grain.

LORN GEDDES.

ENIGMA.

In water, not in milk,
In satin and in silk,
In daughter, not in child,
In gentle, not in wild,
In enter, not in go,
In Sarah, not in Flo,
In frisking, not in caper,
My whole is the name of a well known paper.

SNODGRASS, TUPMAN AND PICKWICK.

Brooklyn.

ACROSTIC.

A domestic animal.
A vowel.
An insect.
Part of the body.
Girl's name.
A large fish.
A boy's name.

Whole is the name of an instrument of war used by sailors.

ALFRED A. PALMER.

HIDDEN SEAS

1. Can a Caribbean oracle?
2. Neither John or Thomas are there.
3. The black-berried heath is a prolific plant.
4. Mephistopheles was a well bred man.
5. Is the book hot, skipper?
6. I saw a church in a well-built city.
7. The rajah vaunted his flag at the battle near Delhi.
8. Is it right to mar a furacious person's happiness?
9. The name "Palm Armor," a Turk, gave to Richard I.
10. An onion I analyzed yesterday.
11. Near a lake I shot a wild duck.

JAMES BURNETT.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES No. 4.

Double Letter Enigma.—Eaves—board.

Drop Letter Bible Verse.—"Hold thou me up, and shall be safe; and I will have respect unto thy statutes continually."—Ps. 119-117.

Curtailments.—Patent, paten, pate, Pat, pa.

Enigma.—Milton.

A Bouquet.—1. Gooseberry. 2. Snowball. 3. Balm. 4. Forget-me-not. 5. Lily-of-the-Valley. 6. Mignonette. 7. Passion-flower. 8. Mexican sage. 9. Broom. 10. Rosemary. 11. Evergreen. 12. Ladies' delight. 13. Jack-in-the-pulpit.

An Anagram.—Mendicant.

Acrostic.—L-ion, I-ron, E-ar, U, T-raitor, E-agle, N-autical, A-nt, N-ose, T-alon.—Lieutenant.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Stanfel Wainwright, Alfred A. Palmer, James W. Stoba, Agnes C. Hood.

Will our young contributors please remember to write on only one side of the paper, and to write the answers either on a separate slip of paper from the puzzle, or directly below, and not all mixed up with it.

SOME CURIOUS BUSINESSES IN CHICAGO.

The success of the company which started to supply business offices with clean towels and soap for a very moderate sum per week has caused the formation of all sorts of peculiar companies and business ventures. A firm of rat-catchers is doing such a prosperous business that it has established very ornate carts, on which its business card is inscribed, and which one sees in all parts of the town. The latest enterprise is the Chicago Sidewalk Association, which was incorporated this week. The idea is to make yearly contracts with storekeepers and owners of business blocks in the business portion of the city, and in consideration of a stated sum to keep the sidewalks clean the year round. Aside from the financial part the enterprise has some good features. As it is now, people either don't keep the sidewalks clean during the winter or clean them off during the busy hours of the day, to the annoyance of the passers-by. The new concern will do the work early in the morning before business hours begin. It will also give employment, if it is the success that its projectors contemplate, to a large number of idle men and boys during severe weather, as the stormier the weather the more work there is to be done. In summer the walks will be cleaned of dirt and mud, and in winter of ice and snow. The projectors expect to commence operations at an early date.—*Correspondence New York Times.*

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

BY A SCHOOLMASTER.

Happening into a classroom of boys recently I gave them this question: "You desire to know just how old I am, so I am going to have you figure it out for yourselves and this is the problem. I am twice one-half the age of my twin brother and he is 33 years old, now how old am I?" The boys were in their third year in the grammar grade and were not reckoned stupid or backward by their teacher, yet this statement of the question was so much a puzzle to them, that only four boys out of the 51 present "caught on" to the question and gave a correct answer. I fully expected every one would answer correctly, and requested all to stand and resume their seats, when an answer was given that was like theirs. Most of the boys insisted that I was 66 years of age, some that I was 49½ years old, others various answers, and but four that I was about as old as my twin brother. In the words of Artemus Ward, "What is the reason of this thusness?"—*Educational Journal.*

BUT IS SATAN more desirous to retard our growth in grace than Christ is to advance it? With as much propriety we might suppose a gardener indifferent to the weeds which threaten to outgrow and dwarf his vegetables. Let us away with the notion of Christ's indifference also. Would that we were all as willing and desirous to be cleansed as Christ is to cleanse us! What scenes of salvation we should witness!—*Living Epistle.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE MARRIAGE FEAST.

APRIL 1.—Matt. 22: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are they which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb.—Rev. 19: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The wedding feast.—Vers. 1, 2. 1. "Spake unto them again by parables:" of which this is the only one recorded. "And said." This parable may be described as a drama in three acts.—*Wm. M. Taylor.*

2. "The kingdom of heaven." The new order of things which Jesus had come to establish upon the earth.

"Is like unto a certain king." Representing God the Father, the King of saints, who forms the kingdom, makes its laws, governs it, defends it, all for the good of the subjects, in whose prosperity and happiness and noble living is found the king's glory.

"Which made a marriage:" *i.e.*, marriage feast. "For his son." Jesus the Christ who loves The Bride, his church, woos her, makes her his own, takes her to his home to abide in unspeakable love and joy forever.

It is the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19: 9). It represents the abundance of bliss, which the Royal Father has provided for sinners, in consideration of their very peculiar and endearing relation to his Son. Its fulness is in heaven. It is only its foretaste, its antepast, that can be enjoyed on earth.—*Morison.*

II. The invited guests.—Vers. 3, 4. 3. "And sent forth his servants." Such, namely, as were denominated among the Romans "inviters" or "callers".—*Morison.* It is still customary in the East not only to give an invitation some time beforehand, but to send round servants at the proper time to inform the invited guests that all things are ready.—*Kitto.*

The servants, "the inviters," represented all God's inspired messengers, Moses, the prophets, but more especially John the Baptist and the apostles, who were summoning the Jews to the King's son, who had now come, and to the founding of the new kingdom which was now at hand. "To call them that were bidden." Those who had previously received the invitation, and had had abundant opportunity to make all necessary preparations.

The guests were the Jews, the whole Jewish nation, who had been called of God as his peculiar people, and chosen out from all the nations. In our day the guests represent all who have been brought up in Christian families, who have been trained in church and Sabbath school, and in the study of God's Word. They have long been called; and they are again and again invited to the Gospel feast. Now is the accepted time. "And they would not come." They did not choose to come. Men will not come to Christ because of their wicked hearts.—*Jacobus.*

4. "Again, he sent forth other servants." A plainer and fuller message, a continued repetition of the invitation. Here is "a testimony to the long-suffering and patience of God in repeating and re-repeating the Gospel message."—*Abbott.* "My oxen (beeves) and my fatlings." Smaller animals, as lambs, calves, specially fed for the occasion. Probably there is a figurative allusion to the slaying of the sacrifice as meat for the feast. This thought of Christ as slain is necessarily included when a distinctly evangelical sense is put upon the phrase. All things are ready.—*Schaff.* "And all things are ready." The long preparations for the Gospel were completed; the forerunner had done his work; Jesus himself had come from heaven, and had taught the Jews the divine message, and even now he was uttering his last words. Within three days he would consummate his atonement on the cross. "Come unto the marriage." The king graciously assumes that these guests deferred their coming through some misunderstanding, and, instead of threatening and punishing, only bids the servants whom he now sends, to press the message with greater instancy and distinctness than before. See Peter's word at Pentecost (Acts 3: 17).—*Trench.*

III. The invitation rejected.—Vers. 5, 6. We find in this parable Four ways of treating the Gospel message. The First Way is to accept it, as we see later on. The Second Way is that of hypocritical insolence, as seen in vers. 11, 12. The Third Way is that of neglect and indifference (ver. 5).

5. "But they made light of it." The original expression simply denotes that they gave themselves no concern.—*Morison.* "And went their ways." As if there were nothing to call them elsewhere. "One to his farm." It was worldliness, a selfish heart, an absorption in lower things, that kept the Jews from accepting Christ. For excuses which were rendered, see the similar parable in Luke 14: 18-20. Some of the excuses which men now make,—their business, pleasure, time enough yet, faults of church members, opposition of friends, so many sects, hard doctrines, God too good to punish.

The Fourth Way is that of violent opposition (ver. 6). "And the remnant:" the rest of the invited guests. "Took his servants and entreated (treated) them spitefully:" shamefully, furiously. "And slew them." The long list of prophets and apostles slain, the roll of martyrs in all ages, attest the truth of this picture. And still the Gospel arouses violent opposition in many hearts. Witness the early stages of every great reform which touches the worldly interests of men.

IV. The punishment.—Ver. 7. "But when the king heard thereof;" when the time came for God to take notice of this rebellious spirit against himself and his Son. He was wroth. "He sent forth his armies:" They may be angels, or earthquakes, or remorse of conscience, or the literal armies of the nations. Without doubt, here he refers to the Roman armies under Titus, which destroyed Jerusalem. "And destroyed those murderers, and burned up their city." This took place literally 40 years later, when Jerusalem was destroyed (A.D. 70), and the people were slain by millions, the ground around the city being scarcely able to contain the crosses on which the Jews were crucified. There has been no Jewish nation since.

V. The wedding furnished with guests.—Vers. 8-10. 10. "Gathered together all....both bad and good." There is no condition of coming to Christ, but just to come. The bad are invited that they may be made good (1 Cor. 6: 9-11). Of the "good," Nathanael and Cornelius are illustrations; of the "bad," Matthew and Zacchæus and Saul of Tarsus.—*Abbott.*

It is still the business of all Christians to go out into the highways and hedges and invite all, both good and bad, to come to the Gospel feast. "The wedding was furnished with guests." Christ's purposes and plans shall not fail. Here we have the assurance of the success of the Gospel.

VI. The guest without a wedding garment.—Vers. 11-14. "And when the king came in to see the guests." It is the omniscient inspection of every disciple, from age to age.—*Brown.* "He saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment:" either a dress of his own suitable for the royal wedding occasion, just as now on dress occasions, and especially in royal receptions, a special dress is required; or more probably a garment to be put over the usual dress, furnished by the king himself to all the guests on their arrival at the palace, before they entered the halls of the feast.

Interpretation. Though all, both bad and good, are invited, no one will be allowed in the heavenly kingdom who is not prepared for the company and the occasion. In what that preparation consists, and how procured, he does not here teach. But other passages in Scripture answer these questions. Our own righteousness is as filthy rags (Isa. 64: 6); these God takes from us, that he may clothe us with garments of salvation (Luke 15: 22; Isa. 61: 10), which are washed white in the blood of the Lamb (Rev. 7: 14). To be without a wedding garment implied that the man thought his usual attire good enough for the king's wedding: he thus represents those who profess to follow Christ, but who think themselves good enough as they are, and do not seek from him that new birth without which no man can see the kingdom of heaven.—*Abbott.*

12. "Friend." The judgment will be so conducted that the condemned will be compelled to own the justice of their sentence.—*Arnot.*

13. "Then said the king to the servants:" or attendants; not the same word as in vers. 2-10. The "angels" are probably meant, as in the parable of the tares (Matt. 13: 41).—*Riddle.* "Bind him hand and foot." This points to the impossibility of escaping the purposed punishment.—*Riddle.* "Outer darkness:" the darkness outside the royal banqueting house, which was brilliantly illuminated. His chagrin, shame, and anguish are expressed by the outward signs of "weeping and gnashing of teeth." So sinners are outside of the glories of heaven, banished from the company of the saints and the presence of God, and are in the darkness of sin and pain and despair.

14. "For many are called, but few are chosen." While it is far from being the case that everything is left to human choice, it is the case that there is something which men must either choose or refuse; and as they choose or refuse, their doom is fixed."—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

A BOSTON PHILANTHROPY

BY MARY GAY ROBINSON.

One of the philanthropies of Boston is the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women at 41 Worcester street. It is a plain, brick house in a handsome block; the name of the matron, "Charpiot," on the door. A stranger would suppose she was calling at a private house, there is no appearence of a public institution about it.

The matron, Mrs. Charpiot, takes us through the house and we find it quite a business establishment. The laundry is one branch of its industry; the work is done in the very best manner, and the women at work look as if they enjoyed doing the work so well. We go next to the dress-making department; the suits that are being finished look like tailor-made fits. The specimens of plain sewing are also of the best. This house, more than full with its thirty or forty women rescued from the disease of alcoholic stimulant, is now a scene of bright activity. It greatly helps the inmates to recover their self-respect, to find they can do various kinds of work in the best manner.

The house is too small for the number of women who need its aid, and those who have charge of matters are to get up a fair the coming spring to add to the building fund, to provide a house of larger dimensions.

The institution was opened in January, 1879. The first year it sheltered one hundred and twenty-five women from the ages of fifteen to sixty-seven, the average age being thirty. In 1882 the present house was bought. Religious services are held at the house every Sabbath, and devotional exercises are conducted every day.

The inmates, by their work, earn sixty-seven per cent. of the expenses of the establishment, and the remaining thirty-three percent comes from charitable contributions. There are two paying boarders, and the matron stated she had applications that would fill the house with those who could pay their board and who would be glad to come there, as to a hospital, to be cured of alcoholism.—*N. Y. Observer.*

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents will please notice rules given on page 4. Attention to these rules is necessary to ensure answers.]

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

THE BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

W. J., Troutbrook, Que.—Q.—Please inform me through the *Weekly Witness*, the name, address, and price of the best agricultural paper for farmers in the Province of Quebec, the one that is the most useful to farmers, who have not a fortune either to start on or to work with? Ans.—The above query is not an easy one to answer. There are a number of agricultural papers published, that would be suitable for Quebec farmers, but to say which is absolutely the best, is a difficult matter. The farmer as well as the journal needs to be considered. Is he a thinking, enquiring man, able to grasp the scientific principles of his calling, or just a plain, practical toiler, who has not much time or taste for reading? Perhaps the best way of dealing with the matter will be to mention several agricultural papers, and leave the enquirer to make his choice. There is the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* published by E. Senecal and Son, Montreal, at $1 a year. This paper contains a large proportion of scientific articles, with briefer practical paragraphs, and it is particularly suited to an intelligent and reflective class of farmers. The *Farm and Fireside*, published at the *Mail* Office, Toronto, weekly, at 75 cents a year. A very cheap paper containing a valuable miscellany of information. The *Rural Canadian*, published by C. Blackett Robinson, Toronto, monthly, at $1 a year; an excellent periodical, perhaps the best, all things considered, to be found in the Dominion. The *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., monthly, at $1 a year, good in many respects, but given to hobbies, and often very cranky. The best agricultural journal in the world, so far as my knowledge goes, is the *Country Gentleman*, published at Albany, N.Y., weekly, at $2 a year. If I were tied to one journal, I would choose this, no matter in what part of North America I was farming. The *American Agriculturist*, monthly, New York, $1.50 a year. One of the best. The *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, weekly, $1.50 a year, a capital paper, and considering that it is a weekly, perhaps the best value for the money, next to the *Country Gentleman*. The *Nor' West Farmer*, Winnipeg, monthly, $1 a year, particularly adapted, as its name denotes, to farming in the North-West. I would strongly advise this correspondent to take an agricultural paper, and if possible, two or three. Devote $5 a year to agricultural journals, and study them closely. It will be the best $5 investment you can make toward increasing the profits of the farm.

PACKING PORK.

K. F., Chatham.—Q.—Please tell me how pork should be packed for market. 1. How many barrels would be required for five hogs that will weigh about 200 lbs. each? 2. What quantity of salt for the same? 3. Are the hams and shoulders packed with the side meat? 4. The approximate cost per barrel of packing, independent of the labor? 5. Where the barrels may be best kept after packing? 6. Will it pay to pack when present price is about $6 per hundred? Ans.—The meat is not fit for salting until cold, but should not be allowed to get frozen in the least, as this prevents the salt from penetrating it. Trim off the lean meat for sausages, cover the bottom of the barrel with salt to the depth of three inches, then pack the thinner pieces, the rind next the barrel, with salt intervening, and a stratum of salt between each layer of pork. Prepare a brine sufficient to cover the pork, using all the salt the water will dissolve. Bring to the boil, skim, and when cold, pour over the salted meat. Be careful that the barrel is perfectly sweet and free from all taint. A well-fitting cover is also important. 1. Probably about six, but it depends on the size of them. 2. About a bushel of salt per barrel. 3. That depends upon whether they are to be cured or smoked. They are often packed with side meat. The hams should be trimmed and rubbed over with salt to extract the blood. In two days, apply the following pickle:—One and a half pounds of salt and a pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water and an ounce of salt-petre to 100 pounds of meat; bring to the boil, and skim, pouring over when cold. Hams should remain in this pickle from four to six weeks. In packing, they should not be allowed to press against each other, lest they taint at the bone. It is well to change their positions once or twice a week, until cured, to prevent tainting by contact. 4. You can estimate that by finding out what pork barrels can be obtained for in your locality. 5. In the cellar or in some cool place. 6. That depends on the future market. At present the prospect is that it will pay, but prices may lower.

BREEDING FOR THE DAIRY.

Farmer, Huron.—Q.—What breed of bull would you recommend to cross with the Durhams to produce good dairy stock? In my neighborhood I find the Shorthorn has been cultivated to the exclusion of all other kinds, and the result is that the average total proceeds per cow at the creamery is from $23 to $30. A number near me see the necessity of improving the milking qualities of our stock. Which is the best possible way, leaving out the plan of buying those $600 Holsteins? Ans.—I would not recommend trying to build up a dairy herd on a Shorthorn basis. The Shorthorn is essentially a beef breed, and it is now pretty generally conceded that it does not pay to try to combine beef-making and milk-yielding qualities in the same animal. There is no "all-purpose cow," and probably never will be. The beef animal secretes flesh, and the dairy animal milk. I would advise to feed up the Shorthorns and their grades for beef, and start a dairy herd with select native cows, and Ayrshire or Jersey bulls. There are excellent milkers among our common cows. Take the best of these, put them to Ayrshire or Jersey bulls of the best milking strain, and the result will be satisfactory. Dairying is unprofitable business if the cows only average from $23 to $30 per year. All things estimated, I question if a cow can be supported for $25 a year. I think it will cost nearer $28. A cow properly bred and well-cared-for, should bring in from $40 to $50 a year.

FEED FOR WORKING HORSES.

W. B., Green River, Ont.—Q.—1. Please give the best way of feeding grain and hay to working horses, whole or ground and cut. 2. How long should it be mixed beforehand? 3. Also the best time for watering. 4. And what would you advise about the use of hardwood sawdust, when it can be had close by for the hauling. Ans.—I do not think it pays to cut and chop feed for working horses, if they are strong and hearty. Sound teeth are the better of being used for mastication, and it is good for horses as well as sensible people to take time to eat their food. If horses are heavy (*i.e.*, have the heaves,) or so old that their teeth are bad, it is well to chop the grain, and put the hay through a chaff-cutter, but not otherwise. The best time for watering is whenever the animal wants to drink, provided it is not in an overheated condition. Some horses will drink a little before being fed with grain, others will not touch it until after they are fed. I have known some that wanted a drink when partly through with their grain. Water your horse, as you do yourself, whenever thirsty. Hard-wood saw-dust is more valuable than pine for bedding and manurial purposes, and I should consider a pile of it near my stables quite a bonanza.

LEACHED ASHES—BRAN AND OATS.

Subscriber, St. Elmo.—Q.—1. What is the value of leached ashes on land and how should they be applied? Will it pay to haul them four miles to apply them on hay lands? 2. Which is the cheapest, to feed bran at $15 per ton or oats at 34 cents per bushel? Ans.—1. Leached ashes are a valuable fertilizer, but I doubt if it will pay to haul them four miles, unless they can be got for nothing, and are hauled in sleighing-time when big loads can be taken. They are applied by scattering broadcast. 2. As to bran and oats, the question is what class of animals you propose to feed. If dairy cows, the bran would be the cheaper, if working horses, the oats.

YIELD OF SHELLED CORN PER ACRE.

Unknown Correspondent.—Q.—What is the average yield of corn (shelled) to the acre in Eastern Canada? Ans—I do not think it is 25 bushels, and it ought to be double that quantity.

WATER PIPE.

Subscriber, Cumberland, N. S.—Q.—Please inform through the columns of the *Weekly Witness* what kind of piping would be best to convey water the distance of three hundred and fifty yards, and what size would be needed for a family's use, and what price and where can it be purchased? Is there danger of iron pipe bursting with frost? Ans.—Iron is probably the best for the purpose. If to convey a constantly flowing stream, a quarter-inch bore would be quite large enough. For price enquire of the nearest hardware merchant. There is danger of iron piping bursting with frost. It must be laid underground below the reach of frost, or be otherwise sufficiently protected.

SPINNING UNWASHED WOOL.

A. S., Pentwater, Oceana Co., Michigan.—Q.—Would you please inform me how to spin wool just as it is clipped off the sheep without being carded, as there is not a carding machine near where we live. I know that it can be done and I should like to learn. Now do please answer this request, for we are very needy in this place. It will be a benefit to quite a number. Ans.—I cannot give the desired information, but insert the query, hoping that some reader of the *Witness* may be able and willing to answer it.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

"AN INSOLVENCY, ETC."

Old Subscriber, Huron, Ont.—We have little doubt that the insolvent you refer to can, and should, get the relief he desires and you have suggested; but to obtain same a solicitor will have to be employed, and we think that upon his being instructed therein, the occasion may very well be improved by a personal consultation being had with him about the other matters you deal with in your last letter, and we would recommend you to govern yourself accordingly.

OUTLAWRY OF A NOTE.

Old Subscriber, Perth Co., Ont.—Q.—What time will a note of hand run out that it cannot legally be collected, and whether from date of note or from time when due? Ans.—At the end of six years from the date of its falling due (if it has been made payable at a certain time after its date) or from the time of any sufficient acknowledgment, payment on account, or promise to pay, duly given or made in respect of it; whichever may be latest.

"LANDS" CREATED BY DERELICTION OF WATERS.

C. W., Asa.—We cannot comply with your request to "just quote questions". Your statement of the facts giving rise to same should go along with them in order that our answers thereto may be of general interest.

LAMBS AT PASTURE.

New Subscriber, Dalhousie, N. B.—Q.—A rents his farm to B in the fall, reserving pasture for only nine sheep. In the following spring each sheep gave birth to a lamb. Can B collect pay for pasturing the lambs; if so, how much can he charge? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Reasonable remuneration.

VERBAL AGREEMENT RESPECTING LAND AND REFUSAL TO PERFORM IT.

Seaforth, Huron, Ont.—Q.—A deeds his farm to B. B being A's brother-in-law. A dies and B redeeds the farm to A's wife. There were three children by A's marriage, who were all of age at the time of A's deeding the farm to B. The second child claimed his share, and his mother and the eldest agreed to fulfil the offer made by the second to them. The youngest remained a silent party to the agreement, which was merely a verbal one, made in the presence of three disinterested parties, who were witnesses to the agreement. Can the second recover the amount, as verbally agreed on, by law, seeing that his mother and brother now refuse to carry out said agreement? Ans.—It is very doubtful if he can. The point cannot fairly be decided, however, without an inspection of the title papers, and full and accurate information regarding the facts and circumstances of the case.

PROFANING THE SABBATH.

A. D., Ont.—Q.—If I on Sunday go ploughing, haying, or doing other avoidable work, can I be brought up and fined by the law? Ans.—We presume that you are a farmer. Being such, according to a strict construction of the statutory enactment upon the subject, viz., that "It is not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever, on the Lord's Day, to do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (.... works of necessity and works of charity....excepted)," you do not come within the description: "or other persons whatsoever," and so are not legally liable in the way you speak of. This is because of the legal principle that the meaning of general words preceded by particular words is to be narrowed down by such particular words. And hence the words we have particularly alluded to above: "or other person whatsoever" have been judicially interpreted to mean: "or other person whatsoever of the 'tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, or laborer' class"—and to that class you, apparently, do not belong.

SALE OF LAND—REQUISITE EVIDENCE OF THE CONTRACT.

Elfrida, Binbrooke, Ont.—Q.—1. Is a legal contract absolutely necessary to make a purchase valid in law? 2. A says to B "I will give you a farm for $5,000." B says "I will take it," in presence of witnesses. A writes making the same offer, B replies accepting. Is this verbal and written offer and verbal and written acceptance of no use? Or can B keep A to his offer? 3. If A sells to some other person has B any redress? Ans.—1. Contracts relating to land must be evidenced by writing. 2. It may be that those letters can be taken as making up together a sufficient "memorandum or note" of the contract to satisfy the statute by which it is provided that "no action shall be brought whereby to charge any person upon any special contract or sale of lands, ...or any interest in or concerning them, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized." To amount to that, though, the correspondence must have more in it than just the contents you mention. It should contain all the essential terms of the contract. If it does, then B, so far as we can judge of the case from the statement of it given us, is in a position to compel A to perform his agreement specially or pay damages for the breach of it. 3. Yes—by action—if the statute referred to has been complied with as above indicated.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—THE RIGHT OF DISTRESS.

J. M., Toronto.—Q.—If I rent a house by the month, commencing April 1st, 1887, agreeing to give one month's notice in case of leaving (written agreement) rent to be paid in advance—which clause has not been adhered to in at all—and if I get behind with my rent are all my effects liable to be distrained, or will the late act providing for exemptions be applicable? Or, in other words does the fact that the house was rented a year ago nearly, and a written agreement given, allow the landlord the privilege of seizing everything? Ans.—The sections in point of the statute you refer to, that is to say, "The Act (of 1887) respecting Distress for Rent and Taxes" apply only to tenancies created after the Act came into force, which was on the first day of October last. This Act not being applicable to your case at all your personal chattels would, upon your default as mentioned, be liable according to the general rule to be distrained for the arrears of rent. There are some exceptions, however, to this general rule. Things in your personal use; fixtures; things that may have been sent to you to be wrought on in the way of your calling; perishable articles; goods in the custody of the law (already taken in execution for example); money lying about—are absolutely privileged from distress. There are also other things that are privileged from being so distrained upon, on condition of there being sufficient other goods on the premises wherewith the landlord's claim may be satisfied, such as the instruments of your trade.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.]

WORMS.

J. W., Lotus, Ont.—Q.—Our little girl, three years old, does not sleep well, often grinding her teeth in sleep. Her appetite is poor and her appearance indicates that she is unwell. Please prescribe. Ans.—The child very probably has worms. Give her two grains of santonine in castor oil, two days in succession, an hour or more before breakfast.

FEVERISH COLD.

A. S. W., Perth, Ont.—Q.—What is the best thing to do for a bad cold, accompanied with headache and fever? Ans.—In addition to a foot bath of hot water and a bowl of hot gruel when going to bed, take a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes out of a glass of water in which you have dissolved three or four drops of tr. of aconite. Continue this remedy till you freely perspire, then take it every two or three hours till better.

PAIN IN SIDE.

Inquirer, Muskoka, Ont.—Q.—I am a married man, aged forty-two. Two months ago I felt a slight pain in my right side immediately under my last rib, and a little behind my hip. I was working at a building boarding overhead, when I first felt the stitch catch me, and thought it was a strain; but, it still continues to trouble me, especially when I lie on that side at night. What do you advise? Ans.—You have strained the tendons of some muscle and must expect it to trouble you for some time. The application of a belladonna plaster might help you. Be careful not to strain yourself again.

LICORICE.

W. A. H., Brooklin, Ont.—Q.—Kindly let me know through the *Witness* whether the use of good licorice (about one ounce per month) is in any way injurious to health. Ans.—I think it is harmless in such small quantities. The only objection to its non-medical use is, it tends to open the pores of the skin, and thus in some cases tends to catching cold.

PIN WORMS.

Reader, Wood Bay, Man.—Q.—1. I noticed in the "Medical Department" that you recommended an injection of tea made from quassia leaves for pin worms. A druggist gave me quassia chips and told me there were no quassia leaves. Is that true? 2. I have a little girl, five years old, who is troubled by this pest. Would an injection once a day for a week be liable to injure her? 3. I remember when a child of taking a tea infused from some leaves and it had a good effect. Would quassia tea do to take internally? 4. Would children sleeping together get worms from each other? 5. I think I saw some time ago in the "Medical" column that worms came from impure water. How would I be able tell whether the water contains impurities that cause worms? Ans.—1. There are no quassia leaves used medicinally and such never were recommend in this column, for any purpose whatever. 2. No. 3. An infusion of pink root and senna is an old well-known remedy and often useful, but not so reliable as santonine. Quassia is used as a tonic taken before meals. 4. Yes. 5. All intestinal worms come from food or drink, but it is impossible to tell what fluids or solids contain the eggs of these creatures.

SCALY FEET.

J. C., Cobourg, Ont.—Q.—I am a man, 75 years of age. Two years ago I cut my foot with an axe. After a short period both of my feet became of a purplish color and considerably swollen, cold at night, followed by a feverish sensation in the day, and covered with dry scales. It was treated by a doctor for some time as erysipelas, but without any effect. Since I have taken considerable medicine and used several liniments, but without any relief. Am healthy in every other respect. What is your opinion of Warner's Safe Cure and Sturgeon oil with regard to my case? Ans.—Your feet trouble is due to imperfect circulation, which will be relieved by bathing them for a moment in cold water and then rubbing them with a dry towel till they glow. I do not think Warner's Cure or Sturgeon oil would help you.

STIFF NECK—SORE EYELIDS.

A. N., St. Thomas, Ontario.—Q.—1. About three years ago the cords in the right side of my neck became stiff, hard and somewhat enlarged. The back and other side of my neck are now in the same condition. I think it was caused by sitting near a window, admitting a cold current of air. When out in the cold my neck pains me if the weather is severe. Am a male, twenty-six years of age, occupation a clerk. Can this stiffness be cured? If so, what would you advise? 2. The lower lids of my eyes are weak and cannot stand the glare of lamplight. Sometimes they become bloodshot. Have occasion to do considerable reading in the evening. What do you think of Depens's eye salve? Can you give me any other remedy? Ans.—1. Pack the part at night with a towel wrung out of cold water and covered with six layers of dry flannel. After washing the neck in the morning sponge it with hot vinegar, and then rub it over with hot sweet oil. Wear a piece of flannel, so as not to catch cold. Continue as may be necessary. 2. Dust in a little calomel once or twice a week.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

A. P., Chesterville.—Your case requires private correspondence. See head of this column.

BEARDLESS.

A. McI., Ontario.—Q.—Is there anything that will strengthen and promote the growth of the hair? Ans.—Cut off the hair short, and use a weak solution of "Jaborandi," (one part to three of water) as a wash every other day. Genuine Bear's Grease is said to be useful.

NIGHT SWEATS.

W. H., Clifton, Que.—Q.—I am troubled with night sweats. Will you prescribe for me? Ans.—I think there must be something wrong about the bedroom and sleeping. The room should be large, and well ventilated. Never lie on feathers, nor with much or heavy clothing over you. Change every article of clothing worn during the day and wear a cotton night dress only in bed. Take a shower bath, or a rub down with a towel wet out of cold water every morning. Keep your feet dry and warm.

HARD WATER.

A. L., Huron, Ont.—Q.—The water in my well is very hard, and I am afraid its constant use will cause gravel. I have had some symptoms of that trouble. 1. Will a filter be a remedy? If so what kind? 2. Will a filter cleanse cistern water so that it will be wholesome? Ans.—Filtering will not help the hardness, but will make pure cistern water fit for drinking. Hard water should be used for cooking, etc., but never as a drink.

PAIN IN THE HEAD.

Old Subscriber, Ontario.—Q.—I have a little boy, ten years old, who has been troubled with a pain in his head, which appears to be worse when he is going to school and studying hard. Health good in all other respects. Can you advise me what to do for him? Ans.—There is some congestion of the covering of the brain, and it is not safe to let the child study. Let him live plainly, avoid extremes of cold or heat, especially hot sun, and living out of doors for a year or two, before beginning his studies again.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

N. W., Ottawa.—Q.—What will remove and entirely destroy the growth of superfluous hair on the face? Will it injure the skin? Ans.—The only really good cure is the use of electrity, but the expense is so great it is not available for most people.

TOOTH POWDER.

H. E. W., Knowlton, Que.—Q.—What is the best preparation for preserving and whitening the teeth, and where may it be obtained? Is any manufactured tooth powder as good as or better than powdered charcoal? Ans.—There is nothing better than a lather of Barilla Ash soap, or a solution of common salt. Almost, if not all, tooth powders are gritty,—when such is the case, they scratch the enamel and do harm. The thing is to remove every particle of food from between and around the teeth after meals.

ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

J. E., St. Albans, Ont.—Q.—Will you kindly inform me about California. I have been troubled with rheumatism for some time and have been advised by doctors to go to a milder climate. Would California be good or would British Columbia be better? What part of British Columbia would be the best? I have a wife and family. Could I get land at a reasonable price; what is the general price and are there any free grants of land? Ans.—Any part of the Pacific slope would suit you—British Columbia as good as any—where free grants of land are offered to bonafide settlers, with a five or six dollar outfit and by second class you could get over for something like $60. See answer "British Columbia" in the *Daily Witness* of March 5th.

BUTCHER'S INHALER.

X. Y. Z., Aylesford, N.S.—Q.—I noticed that "Butcher's Antiseptic Inhaler" is recommended very often in *Witness* for catarrh, etc. It would please me very much, and doubtless would others if you would explain it a little. How is it used? What is the cost of one and where can one be got? Ans.—The inhaler is so made that a stream of air, when inhaled, is drawn through a medicated fluid, carrying the medicine to every part of the diseased surface. All that have used it speak well of its efficacy in nasal catarrh. It costs $10 delivered, and has enough fluid (which can be renewed at slight cost) to last three or four months, should the treatment require it to be continued for so long a time. It can be had of the "Antiseptic Inhaler Co., Box 236, Halifax, N. S.

TOBACCO HABIT.

R. W. McD., Galt, Ont.—Q.—A friend from early youth addicted to using tobacco is anxious to break off the habit, but the craving is so strong that he cannot resist for any length of time. He tells me that some years ago he worked for a farmer, (now dead) who used fifteen cents' worth of tobacco per day and who was cured of the desire for it and turned to loathe it in the course of a week or so—after many previous failures to give it up—by chewing something, with which he filled his tobacco box at the drug store for five cents. It had a disagreeable taste. Ans.—Perhaps some druggist seeing this may state what was the preparation to which you refer. For many years I have advised those who really wished to abandon the habit, to carry a lump of mass rhubarb in their pocket and take a bite and chew it whenever they felt a craving for the tobacco. In scores of cases it has acted most satisfactorily.

CHRONIC ARTHRITIC RHEUMATISM.

S. S., Ont.—Q.—Last October, after a day's washing, one of my wrists began to swell and was very painful. After a day or two it went away, then commenced in the other wrist, from that it went to my shoulders, first one then the other. The severe pain would continue from 8 to 10 hours at a time. We called in a doctor and he said it was a weakening of the nerves. He told me to use the electric battery which I did for three weeks. The arms got a little better, and he advised entire rest and I went away on a visit for two months. The pain still continues in my finger joints, which are swollen, and my ankle and joints of my toes. I am a farmer's wife, aged fifty-three years. Could you give me any advice? Ans.—It seems to me your trouble is rheumatism. You had better wear natural wool flannel underclothing and be careful of general habits, diet, etc. Dissolve one drachm of iodide of potash in fifteen tablespoonfuls of pure water, and of this take one tablespoonful in a wine-glass of water, after each meal. Should this fail, take three drops of the third decimal solution of pulsatilla, in water, an hour before meals.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

MARES IN FOAL.

J. J. D., N. W. T.—Q.—I have a team of mares that I think are in foal. Do you think it would hurt them to be worked hard, or does it do them no harm? Can you give me any definite way of telling when they are in foal; also the best treatment for mares that are going to have colts, in respect to diet, etc.? Ans.—I do not think ordinary work will hurt mares that are in foal, taking care to prevent their being injured by overdrawing, or getting them down in the deep snow. They are even better for being regularly but not too heavily worked. The enlarging of the abdomen is the most reliable evidence of a mare being in foal. Give them ordinary feed, not too much oats, and an occasional bran mash or feed of carrots.

INJURED STIFLE.

T. J., International Bridge, Ont.—Q.—I have a yearling colt that got kicked in the stifle joint about four months ago. At first it swelled considerably and he was quite lame, but the swelling soon went down, though he is still a little lame and rests that leg a good deal. When he moves, it sounds as if the bones were out of joint. There is also a soft swelling about the size of one's hand just below the joint. Do you think the colt will ever be any good or is there anything I can do for him. Ans.—A good blistering is the only remedy, and it will, I think, prove satisfactory. Take equal parts of biniodide of mercury and cantharadine blister, and rub well in, outside and inside as well as in front of the joint. Tie the colt's head to prevent his biting the part. Smear with lard the third day, after which you may let him loose. Lard every second or third day, until the scabs are off and the hair has grown again.

WASTING OF THE HIP MUSCLES.

J. J. D., Alberta, N. W. T.—Q.—I have a good ox and last fall I had him staked out and he got lame. His lameness is in the hip. The hip broke on the pin bone and discharged some. He is fat, only he has fallen away in flesh in the quarter that is lame. The pin bone seems much larger on the lame side than on the other. We are a long way from a veterinarian and if you can tell me anything to do for him I will be much pleased as I cannot afford to lose him. Ans.—Clip the hair off the part where the muscles seem to have atrophied, and rub in the following ointment: Spanish flies, three drachms, biniodide of mercury, three drachms, croton oil, two drams, and hog's lard, two ounces. Secure the head in such a way that the blistered part will not be disturbed by licking or rubbing, and apply oil at the end of forty-eight hours.

COLIC.

P. McL., Lanark, Ont.—Q.—I have a horse seven years old, that takes pains in his belly frequently. He lies down, and rolls, and draws himself up, and looks back to his sides, and is in great pain. He seems healthy in every other way. You would much oblige by recommending what is best for him. Ans.—Feed him on bran mashes for two days and administer, on the morning of the third, a ball made of aloes, seven drams; powdered ginger, one drachm, and hog's lard to form the mass. If he should be troubled with attacks of colic afterwards, give, in half a pint of water, tincture of ginger, nitric ether and sulphuric ether, of each one ounce. Repeated in an hour if the pains continue.

KICKING HORSE.

J. L. U., Ontario.—Q.—I have just bought a mare, nine years old. I think she has been foundered. I have poulticed her feet and they seem greatly improved; but the right hind leg at the fetlock joint seems to slope forward some and seems hot just at the heel. She does not go lame when walking, but seems to rest that leg in the stable. The leg has started to swell from the fetlock upwards. Seems a little stiff in all her legs. I sent her to the veterinary surgeon here and he could not tell what was the trouble. I shall be thankful for your advice. Ans.—Have the fetlock well fomented twice a day with hot water, applying a cold water bandage after each fomentation. Feed on bran mashes for two days, and administer a seven drachm aloes ball on the morning of the third day, on an empty stomach. When the mare has recovered from the effect of the medicine, blister the leg from above the fetlock to the coronet, with cantharides powder, three drachms, and hog's lard, one ounce; greasing the blistered part forty-eight hours subsequently.

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

Reader, Grandin, D. T.—Q.—I wish to study for a veterinary surgeon. Is a good education necessary? Where are the best colleges? What length of time is the full course? Whom should I address for further information? Ans.—In most colleges a good education is required. There is a college in Montreal, another in Boston, in Philadelphia, in New York, in Chicago, in Minneapolis and in Toronto. The majority of them require three winter sessions of at least six months each. Full information can be obtained by addressing the principals of the various colleges.

WEBBED TEATS.

G. F., Ottawa, Ont.—Q.—I have a valuable heifer, that calves next month. I find two of her teats webbed from the bag down to within an inch of the ends. Can they be separated by clipping? If not, will it spoil her as a milker? Ans.—If the teats are simply webbed, that is, joined together by a fold of skin, there will be no difficulty or danger in cutting them apart. I would recommend if possible to have a veterinary surgeon examine them to prevent any possibility of cutting the ducts of the teats. If they are not separated the webbed condition of the teats will not spoil her as a milker, unless milking her is an impossibility.

DISEASE OF HOCK—PROBABLE SPAVIN.

R. M., Black Cape, Que.—Q.—I have a mare, four years old. In the fall of 1886 I noticed sweat over the small of her back. It disappeared on being stabled for the winter. Last spring she became lame in left hind leg. The lameness disappeared after she had moved about but limped on starting. She had been attended by a veterinary surgeon but is no better. Please advise? Ans.—Examine the hock carefully and you will probably find a bone tumor (spavin) forming. Blister the joint all round with biniodide of mercury ointment (1 to 8). Repeat it in a month; again in a month, keeping her idle for at least three months. Feed her during treatment on soft food.

CANCEROUS GROWTH.

W. P., Rochester, Minn.—Q.—I have a cow, nine years old, and about eighteen months ago a lump commenced to grow under her eye ball and now it has covered the eye, and is as large as a hen's egg. I have tried burnt alum, blue vitriol, and aquafortis to no effect. Can you tell me of a cure, or what is best to do for it? Ans.—We fear it is of a cancerous nature and consequently incurable. The bone is probably also involved with the soft tissues. Consult Dr. Lyford of Minneapolis, or Dr. Price of St. Paul.

TUMOR ON EWE'S EAR.

J. G., Stoneburg, Ont.—Q.—Last fall I noticed a large scab or wart growing on a ewe's ear. It has been growing all winter, and at present is as large as a man's hand. In appearance it looks like a large piece of flesh, and often bleeds freely. A scab is commencing to grow on the other ear. It has run the ewe down very low in condition. Please state what it is and remedy. Ans.—The only remedy is to remove the entire diseased ear. Cut it off with a sharp knife, and touch the bleeding vessels with a hot iron.

RINGWORM.

H. H. M., Templeton, Que.—Q.—I have some calves with a scabby growth around their eyes. It takes the hair off, and makes their eyes sore, and seems to be infectious. What will cure it, or stop it from spreading among other cattle? Ans.—Wash the parts with soap and water, rub dry and rub iodine ointment well in once a day. Separate the affected from the other cattle. Scrub and whitewash the pens or stalls in which they are kept.

FACIAL PARALYSIS.

R. R., Sabrevois, Que.—Q.—I have a two-year-old colt, whose upper lip is one sided. I think the nerve is strained, caused by pulling on the halter. Is there any cure or will it come to place again? Ans.—You are right, the nerve is injured. Rub it twice a day with equal parts of tincture of opium and spirits of camphor. Use no halter. It will come right in time.

AGRICULTURAL.

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

FARM GLEANINGS.

Our Rocky, steep hillsides, that should never have been cleared, ought to be planted with valuable timber as soon as possible, without further unprofitable cropping and exhaustion.

Instead of Bewailing the hard times, let us get our neighbors together and discuss a few new departures, which it is possible and profitable for us to make, and we shall be on the road to more general thrift and prosperity.

Farmers should learn to save all fertilizing matter around the farm with the same economy that they exercise in saving their grain, hay and vegetables, and to put an equivalent value upon it as compared with commercial fertilizers.

All Cropping on Land so far impoverished as not likely to pay for the labor, should absolutely cease, as such farming not only injures the farmer and exhausts the land, but the limited product without profit to any one still tends to swell the overproduction. Let the land rest and clothe itself with a sod of June grass, even if it can do no better.

Two Tablespoons of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, to which water enough is added to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. Pack away your blankets not in use, with camphor or bitter-apple. Borax will extract dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, as lace curtains, etc., it being only necessary to put the articles to soak in a solution of borax over night, then rinse them in the morning.

The More I Lend to a person who calculates to live by borrowing, the more I countenance a bad practice. The tools and labor of the mechanic are his capital; with them he earns his bread. The man who borrows my tools and does his work himself injures me in a twofold point of view—He becomes a competitor with me at my expense, and returns my tools unfit for use.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the aggregate of savings bank loans in New England is $297, 220, 022. The total population of New England, according to the census of 1880, was 4,010,529, and the number of open deposit accounts of the savings banks in the year 1885 is 1,460,185, which is equal to about 36.4 accounts to each one hundred of the entire population. The average amount of each account is $337,21, or an average of $122.77 per capita.

Young Men in these days, having educational and other advantages, not known on the average farm twenty-five years ago, desire some leisure for improvement and recreation, and the farm that is mainly devoted to grain growing does not and cannot give this leisure. The continuous and exhaustive labor, with the usual meagre profit, even if there is any profit at all, causes many a young man to turn his back upon the farm, and when this step is taken, he seldom returns.

When Farmers will throw away their old, leaky stable floors; take out the enriched earth below—worth as much as common superphosphate; fill up with good clay and pound down well; set the mangers one and a half feet above the clay floor; then litter well every day, keeping the manure level as it is trodden down, so that the liquids will all be absorbed; throw out no manure until the stable is so filled as to be inconvenient, then draw out and spread on the field—when all this is done, one of the great wastes of manure will be avoided, and expense of handling greatly lessened.

Early-Sown Oats almost invariably give the best yield. This cereal can hardly be sown too early. Should the field afterwards be visited by snow and frosts, the crop will not be diminished or injured on that account. It is by no means necessary to plough every field in order to fit it for oats. Stubble ground, if not overrun with large weeds of last's fall's growth, may often be put in excellent shape by means of a heavy cultivator, finishing with the harrow, or by means of an Acme or disk harrow alone. Deep tillage is not required, but early sowing is of an all over-shadowing importance.

Patent Maple Sugar.—Numbered with curious inventions for which a patent has been granted is one to an Indiana genius for patent maple sugar. The patent sugar in question is made by mixing an extract of hickory with any ordinary syrup, such as cane syrup or sorghum. This hickory flavored syrup is boiled down in the usual manner, and a product resembling maple sugar, in appearance as well as flavor, is the result. A decoction made from the wood of maple, it appears, has been used for the same purpose. The inventor, therefore, claims as his invention the use of the hickory extract wherever it may be employed to impart an agreeable flavor.

The First Agricultural Experiment Station in the United States came into existence at Middletown, Conn., in 1876; the following year, North Carolina established a station at Chapel Hill, and in 1880, New Jersey located one at New Brunswick. The year 1882 saw experiment stations organized in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts, in the order named; while since then, Maine, Vermont, South Carolina, and the legislatures of some other States, have incorporated these institutions, that are now at work to a greater or less degree, according to age and equipment. The 49th Congress passed a bill establishing experiment stations in connection with the industrial colleges in the several States, that will be the means of greatly advancing the work of agricultural research.

Spirits of Turpentine is one of the most valuable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in the house it is really a necessity and could ill be dispensed with. Its medicinal qualities are very numerous; for burns it is a quick application and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hands it is of priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful, and good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts, if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. Its pungent odor is retained for a long time, and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

Wasted Fertility.—It is safe to say that with the average farmer of our country two-thirds, or more, of the fertilizing matter of the farm is wasted, or not used for the benefit of the soil. Stables are so constructed that all the liquid manures run through the floor and are lost; the excrements are thrown into the yard under the eaves of the barn, where all the soluble element is washed out, and allowed to run off into the highway or into a pool, where it soaks into the ground or is evaporated by the sun and air. The barnyard is extended to occupy a half acre, or more, of ground; the cattle running in the yard are sure to stand around the fences where the droppings are left only to stimulate a growth of weeds. Straw is left in a stack or heap till it wastes away and is lost. The drainage of the yard, the most valuable part of the manure, is allowed to run to waste; the slops from the kitchen and the contents of the privy are not utilized; manures are allowed to lie in the yard over the summer to ferment and decay, wasting one-half their value; and in many other ways valuable fertilizers are lost that might add much to the store of manure for the farm.

The Strike Outrage.—Looked at in its most favorable light, the present strike on the C. B. & Q. Railway, is nothing less than a great public outrage and robbery, and its promoters or directors deserve prompt incarceration along with the train robbers of the south-west. We have no special sympathy with the railway managers. They owe us nothing and we owe them nothing. The railway in question is a great public enterprise, subject to legal restrictions and regulations. Its branches extend into many regions occupied by farmers who have no other avenue for marketing their produce, or for receiving absolutely necessary supplies of clothing, of food, and just now of coal to prevent freezing. For satrap Arthur and his coadjutors to step in, and without long and full previous notice to the public, peremptorily seal up these avenues, and cut off thousands from communication with the rest of the world, until those entrusted with the management of the road and held responsible for its care and running, implicitly obey his commands, just or unjust, is the exercise of the power of an absolute monarch. Hundreds of thousands of people are put to great inconvenience and are enduring immense loss; in a multitude of cases they are actually suffering, because the railway people do not implicitly and slavishly obey the behests, the ideas, the whims, wise or otherwise, of one man who has not a dollar to lose, but everything to gain in the way of prestige, and magnifying his office, and maintaining his salary. Those who have supplied the hundreds of millions of dollars to build and equip these great enterprises, which are of the highest importance not only to business men but to great multitudes of farmers whose land would be reduced at least three-quarters in value if the railways were taken away; these men must have no voice through their employes appointed to manage the enterprises, and in care and direction of their property. They and all others must bend the suppliant knee and obey King Arthur. Such a state of things cannot be upheld, or the liberties of the country are gone. The present strike is nothing less than a robbery of the people on the largest scale of modern times. The people who are the real sufferers should extend no sympathy to these robbers, but rather unite in denouncing them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At the Farmers' Institute at Bloomington, Ill., Mr. John Evans, of El Paso, speaking on the subject, said that since October 1 he had dehorned 3,552 cattle. Mr. Gifford, of McLean, said he had dehorned over 1,000.

On the Farm of Robert C. Archer, New Rochelle, N. Y., thirty valuable cows were condemned by Dr. R. A. McLean, cattle inspector, as being afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, and all were slaughtered. On the farm of Belinda Olmstead, at Pound Ridge, N. Y., the disease has infected forty-nine cows, and they will be killed. The disease has made its way into the Connecticut towns bordering on New York and is creating havoc.

A Poor Sheep that loses her lamb in the spring, says an exchange, is poor property; her fleece will be poor and light in weight and herself depreciating in value from year to year. It is much less labor and expense to take proper care of the sheep in winter than to wait upon feeble lambs all spring. Most farmers manage to have the lambs come along in April, but it is the poorest time of the year. Those who feed well had better have them come in March, otherwise May is the best time.

Serious Injury to the brain is another evil, especially where the overdraw check (direct) is used. The top of the head between and a trifle back of the ears is very sensitive. By continual pressure it becomes tender, often inflamed, frequently causing blind-staggers and most universally impairing the eyesight, causing shyness. The brain thus affected will cause the tossing of the head, jerking back frequently when one approaches to put on head-stall or makes any motion towards the head.

Oats, Barley, rye, beans, peas, wheat bran, Indian corn, buckwheat, shorts and middlings, and oil meal are all suitable feed for fattening sheep. Sheep are fond of a variety and will gain faster when allowed to have it. They are fond of succulent food, and it will be noticed that they will range over the fields in search of it in the winter. They do not thrive when kept on dry food alone, and for this reason oil meal should be given them in small quantities. One and a half pounds per week to each sheep will have a healthful effect on the digestive organs. Corn is too heating when fed alone, but is a valuable food when given in connection with one-half a pound of oil meal per day.

A Walk is the first gait to teach a colt, but do not give him too much work at the commencement. Take him out of the harness and put him in his stall while he feels well and likes what you have taught him. Many colts are made baulky, stubborn and sulky, by giving them too much work. They are tired at first with an amount of work which, one month later, they will not mind in the least. After reaching the point in his education increase his ration of oats. Do not let him get poor, but keep up his spirit, and you will have a first-class horse.

Welsh Cattle.—A correspondent of the Welsh black cattle to the *Live Stock Journal*, London, says: "They are essentially rent-paying animals, good feeder, at grass or in the stall, of great hardihood of constitution, and, on the whole, excellent milkers. They withstand inclement weather and scanty forage where more fashionable, pampered breeds would die. I have known herds of cows during the winter live hale and strong out of doors day and night, and which have never entered the shed until they showed symptoms of immediate calving, after which they were well housed at night only. Many of them would calve in the open air in deep snow of a frosty night, to be found in the morning, with their offspring, lively and well. Such a manner of treating cows is not to be commended, but when they will even thrive under such conditions it speaks highly in favor of their great hardihood and powers of endurance.

English Milking Breeds.—The following, from the *Agricultural Gazette*, London, will be read with interest by American cattle raisers: There are some six or eight breeds in Britain which have become noted for dairy purposes, and are usually exhibited at the London Dairy Show. These are the Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Suffolk Poll, some Welsh animals, and Kerries. Part or all of these breeds have been developed for milking, and as time goes on others will no doubt be brought out also in the same way. Any one starting a dairy will be wise to stick to the breed he is best acquainted with, or failing this, the one native to the locality. There is no one kind which will be the best under all possible conditions, although our American cousins consider that there are only two reliable dairy animals—Ayrshires and Jerseys. A cross is usually better than a pure-bred animal, and a Shorthorn bull is pre-eminently the most suitable for crossing with any native breed; but a second cross is usually a failure. By testing the yield and keeping the young of the best milking parents, we may look in the course of time for a great increase in both the quantity and quality of the milk.

The Walking Horse.—We have the trotter and the runner to perfection—especially the former. Why should we not have the walker? One does not want the horse he rides after to keep up one everlasting shack; nor does he want it to come down to a snail pace or crawl, the moment the shack stops. A road horse ought to have at least a four-mile gait. Five miles an hour are better. Can we not, by care and selection in breeding, coupled with judicious training, secure a five-mile gait? We know little about the walking possibilities of the horse. Some forcibly remind us of the impossibilities, moping along at a one or two-mile gait; but what would we think of the horse that should strike out and give us five or six miles an hour—the equal in walking speed of the most expeditious human pedestrians? Who says such a gait is an impossibility? We can better decide when we have faithfully done our best to develop the walking gait of the horse. Our fair managers could do something to promote this development by arranging judicious lists of premiums for the fastest walkers. But our sporting men can do ten times as much. If they could be persuaded to take up the matter and give walking horses a boom, it would not be long before it would be known precisely what is the best thing the horse can do at a walking gait. Why can not benefit to the community at large thus be coupled with sport, and America be the first to perfect the walking horse?

Filthy Stables.—The following from a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, is just as applicable here as in England: I have noticed, in going into many of the farm-yards, fattening stalls, stables and pig-styes in the country, belonging not only to the laboring classes and farmers, but to noblemen and gentlemen who farm more for a hobby than profit, the filthy state in which many of them are kept. Stables badly drained, the urine standing in a pool behind the horses' heels, owing to the paving stones and bricks getting out of their places; badly lighted and worse ventilated. Yet farmers are surprised that their horses are frequently on the sick list, and often go blind. In cow-houses and fattening sheds, again, one may notice that the walls, floors, and wooden partitions are plastered over with many a year's accumulations of manure. And what a filthy state pigs are usually kept in, often wallowing up to their bellies in their own manure. With a small expense these great hinderances to the comfort and well-doing of the stock could be altered. The frequent flushing with water, now that a good supply is usually obtained on most farms, would amply repay time and trouble in the shape of valuable liquid manure. The scraping of the manure from the walls of the cow-houses and boxes, the stables properly lightly and ventilated, and the drainage properly attended to. Also in the pig-styes very great improvements could be made. A plentiful supply of hot lime used as white-wash, with gypsum and disinfecting powder. All these details being carefully attended to would add very much to the progress of the stock. Every day animals ought to have a clean bed, either of straw or peat moss in the winter, and earth in summer. The straw or manure, instead of being thrown out in the open yard to spoil by sun and rain, could be carted to an inexpensive home-made shed, covered or thatched on the top, so that the sun or rain should not injure it. Attention carefully paid to these matters would not cause any more expenses on a farm, and in many cases, saving accidents, would, I can not but think, prevent epidemics from spreading among cattle, as they do now periodically. In their natural or wild state, cattle choose fresh places to rest and lie down on every night, instinct, I suppose, telling them that this is one of the real causes to keep healthy; but in the artificial state in which they are kept I think the least that can be done for them is to see that they have clean bedding, houses, and lodgings.

DAIRYING DOTS.

As a Business Enterprise, a creamery for the manufacture of butter exclusively, ought to have capacity and cream enough to make at least two hundred pounds of butter per day. Less than this would scarcely pay a man for devoting his time to the business. The cost of such a creamery, including building, engine of two or three horse-power, churn, butter-worker, force-pump, and other necessary appliances, would be about five to six hundred dollars.

The Annual Report regarding the Irish butter trade for 1887, just issued, shows that there has been a great development in tinned butter, large quantities of which have been shipped to many parts of the world, and in order to avoid the heat of crossing the equator twice, arrangements have been made to considerably expand this trade from Ireland by shipment, via the new Canadian Pacific railway route, to China and Japan.

Recent Investigations have shown that fresh, warm milk sealed up in closed vessels and maintained in a situation where it does not readily disperse its heat develops a virulent poison which has been named tyrotoxicon. Last summer, at Long Branch, a case of wholesale poisoning from this cause occurred, and more recent cases have been reported in New York. It would seem, therefore, to be unsafe to deviate from the old-established practice of 'cooling off' milk before shipping, the necessity for which, under the idea that it was necessary to remove 'animal heat,' has long been empirically understood.

Mr. B. F. Van Valkenburgh, Assistant State Dairy Commissioner, New York, writes as follows: "The best figures I have been able to obtain of the receipts and value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled in New York, for the year ending September 30th, 1887, as taken from the Milk Reporter, are as follows: 5,580,488 cans (40 qts. each) of milk, 110,449 of cream, and 77,503 of condensed milk; total value, including freight, $9,499,900. Average paid of milk, freight paid 3⅜c. per qt.; average paid to dairymen, 2⅝c. One can of condensed milk is equal to four cans of natural milk, and one can of cream will about equal eight cans of milk. The lowest standard of milk allowed to be sold in the State of New York must contain not less than 12 percent solids, of which not less than 25 percent must be fat. Average milk should exceed the lowest legal standard in both solids, not fat, and in fat to be good, merchantable milk."

The Science and Art of Milking.—When the teats are first touched, either by the milker or the calf, the first effort of the cow to draw up the tendons tighter than ordinary, causing a contraction that gives her bag a hardness that makes it seem as if caked, and the milker can at first only get the little milk which, from being crowded, had oozed through the orifices into the teats. Presently if all is quiet and peaceable, she gives a full relaxation of the strictures which hold back her milk, and her teats are not only filled but crowded, and the whole contents of her udder are placed at the disposal of calf or milker. If now due expedition is used in drawing the milk it can all be obtained. Usually this effort at relaxation does not long continue. Whether the milk is all drawn or not, cows soon tire of keeping up the relaxation and allow the cords to assume their natural contracted position, and thus shut off the flow. This makes it important to milk speedily. The lingering milker never gets the whole of the mess. Neither does he who allows the process to be interrupted. Hence the milking should be continuous. Cows enjoy the sense of relief when a crowded udder is being emptied, and they will continue the relaxation which opens the milk ducts, as long as they feel that relief taking effect; but let the milker stop, and it can rarely be induced again before the time for another milking. Quiet and comfort are also essential to obtaining all the milk.

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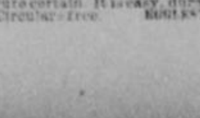


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THE EMPRESS VICTORIA OF GERMANY.

The following graphic description of the new Empress of Germany is taken from the New York *World*: The consort of the new ruler of Germany is universally admitted to be one of the most talented and remarkable women of her age. The eldest daughter of the Queen of England, she was born on Nov. 21, 1840, and after a courtship at Balmoral was married to the present Emperor (at that time Prince Frederick William of Prussia) on Jan. 25, 1858, at the Chapel Royal, St. James, London, proceeding immediately after the wedding to Potsdam, where she took up her residence with her husband. Although Frederick III. is a true Hohenzollern, both by inheritance and by tradition, his character has been largely influenced by the new Empress, to whom he is devotedly attached. The favorite daughter of the late Prince Consort of Great Britain, she has retained all her proclivities in favor of a liberal and constitutional form of Government, as opposed



to the military despotism and autocracy favored by the late Emperor and by Prince Bismarck. These proclivities, which she imparted to her husband, naturally brought her into frequent conflict with the great Chancellor and with Prussian bureaucracy, who have never professed much sympathy for her whom they describe as "Engländerin." The latter returns this dislike with interest, and it has become especially embittered since the partially successful attempt made to bring Prince William into unfilial opposition to his parents. So strong is the antagonism at Berlin against the new Empress that had her husband died at San Remo during the past few weeks it is doubtful whether it would have been prudent for her to return to the "Athens on the Spree." Prompted by the jealousy of the German surgeons and physicians whose incompetent services in behalf of the new Emperor have been discarded in favor of the Scotch specialist, Sir Morell Mackenzie, the latter and the Empress Victoria are held responsible by the Berlin public for the failure to check the malady of Frederick III.

It should be added that the new Empress is devoted to art, literature and science and that she has done much to encourage them in every direction in Germany. She is an accomplished musician, very clever with the pencil and brush, one of the best read women of the day, and a devoted wife, mother and daughter.

The Crown Prince's accession to the throne places his wife and children in a position which they could not have obtained had the late Kaiser lived longer than his son. As the widow of the Crown Prince, the Princess would have had the right of only some $20,000 a year from the Prussian Government, which, added to the $40,000 a year paid to her by the British Parliament as an English princess, would have constituted her entire income, while the Princesses would not have received more than a hundred thousand dollars apiece as their sole fortune. Now that the Crown Prince has become Emperor, his wife, in case of her husband's early death, will inherit the dignity of Dowager Empress and her share of the vast fortunes of the Hohenzollern family, which will probably increase her yearly income of dollars to pounds.

BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

SOME NEW REGULATIONS.

Toronto, Ont., March 14.—Breeders interested in Ayrshire cattle met here to-day to elect officers for the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, which has been rendered necessary by the action of the Quebec breeders in retiring from the amalgamation. The following officers were elected:—President, James McCormick, Rockton; vice-president, David Nicol, Cataraqui; executive committee—James Yuille, Carleton Place; E. W. Ware, Hamilton; Thomas Guy, Ottawa; W. M. Smith, Simcoe; Archibald Kane, Byron, and Mr. Ballantyne, St. Mary's; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto. It was decided that all animals recorded in the Dominion Ayrshire Herdbook, volume one, new series, should be divided into two classes, those that trace on the side of both sire and dam to importation to Great Britain, and those not clearly proved to trace to importation, owing to the imperfect manner of keeping the records prior to the commencement of registration, which have already been recorded as pure bred and their progeny. This latter class to be published in an appendix with a distinct set of numbers.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

BOA.—At St. Laurent, on the 10th inst., the wife of Andrew Boa, jr., of a son.

BOCKUS.—At No. 11 Knox street, Point St. Charles, on the 12th inst., the wife of A. D. Bockus, G. T. R. conductor, of a daughter.
Harrisburg papers will please copy.

BROWN.—At Danville, Que., on Friday, March 2nd, Mrs. Henry Brown, of a daughter.

FLINT.—On March 2nd, at 6 Richmond square, the wife of Thos. R. Flint, of a daughter.

HOLMES.—In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of R. A. Holmes, of a son.

HUME.—At Ardley, P. Q., Thursday, March 1st, the wife of John Hume, of a daughter.

LEET.—On the 12th instant, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Seth P. Leet.

McFALL.—At 53 Tupper street, on the 14th March, the wife of Archibald McFall, of a son.

NICHOLSON.—At Richmond, P.Q., March 9th, the wife of N. Nicholson, of a daughter.

YOUNG.—At 93 Cherrier street, on the 8th inst., the wife of John J. Young, of a son.

MARRIED.

BILLINGS—CAVANAGH.—At the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. John Morrison, on the 7th inst., Mr. Joseph Billings, fourth son of Mr. Billings, township Grey, County Huron, to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. James Cavanagh, township Clerk, Proton, all of Ontario.

CASSEL—MORTON.—On Thursday, March 8th, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, at the residence of the bride's parents, 165 Sumach street, Toronto, Mr. David Cassel, of New Hamburg, to Miss Hattie S. Morton, late operator for the G. N. W. Tel. Co., at Toronto street office.

CROZIER—GALBRAITH. — At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. A. Turnbull, LL.B., Mr. Adam Crozier, of Downie, Ont., to Maggie, daughter of Mr. John Galbraith, of St. Mary's, Ont.

GARTH—MORRIS.—At Ste. Therese, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Hally, Albert Edward Garth, "Spring Valley Farm," Ste. Therese, and youngest son of Charles Garth, Esq., Montreal, to Sarah Leney, daughter of David Morris Esq.

HUGHES—IRVINE.—At the Manse, Manitou, Man., on Wednesday, 7th March, by the Rev. J. A. Townsend, Miss Rosanna Hughes, of Lorne, to Mr. Robert Irvine, of Beaconsfield.

KERR—ROBINSON.—At Richmond, P.Q., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Fergusson, William Kerr, contractor, of Windsor Mills, to Agnes N., daughter of Joseph Robinson.
Lachute papers please copy.

LITTLE—LOMBARD.—At Sherbrooke, February 15th, by the Rev. Archibald Lee, Charles Blair Little, of Montreal, to Mrs. Minnie Dudley Lombard, of Colebrook, N.H., U.S.

MACLEAN—EDWARD.—On Thursday, March 8th, by the Rev. James Bennett, B.A., assisted by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., at the residence of the bride's parents, Outremont (near Montreal city), the Rev. D. Maclean, Earltown, Colchester Co., N. S., to Miss Martha Edward.

MacLEAN—EDWARD.—On Thursday, March 8th, by the Rev. T. Bennett, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Colborne Heine, B.A., at the residence of the bride's parents, Outremont (near Montreal city), the Rev. D. MacLean, Earltown, Colchester Co., N.S., to Miss Martha Edward.

McKELL—ORR.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, 14th instant, by the Rev. George Whillans, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Mackeracher, James McKell, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Orr, both of English River, Que.

McMARTIN—McDERMID.—At the residence of the bride's father, 16th Con. Indian Lands, March 6th, 1888, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Malcom J. McMartin, Martintown to Catherine J. McDermid, only daughter of Hugh John McDermid, Esq.

RUTHERFORD—ANDERSON.—At the Manse, Manitou, Man., on Tuesday, 28th Feb., by the Rev. J. A. Townsend, Miss Bessie Rutherford to James Anderson, Esq., both of Manitou.

SHORTREED—THAIN.—On Tuesday, March 13th, 1888, by the Rev. R. J. Beattie, at the home of the bride, Robert Shortreed, to Barbara Jean Thain, all of Guelph, Ont.

TAYLOR—RUDD.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Lawson, Danville, at the residence of the bride's step-mother, David Emery Taylor to Sarah Elizabeth Rudd, all of the township of Cleveland, Richmond County, P.Q.

TAYLOR—LOYNACHAN.—On March 7th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. D. Patterson, Mr. J. B. Taylor, of Isle aux Chats, to Miss Jennie, eldest daughter of the late John Loynachan, of Beech Ridge, Quebec.

TRAFFORD—CRAWFORD.—At Vankleek Hill, on March 12th, by Rev. R. F. Oliver, Oliver Trafford, of Point Fortune, to Ellen Crawford, of East Hawkesbury, Ont.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 11th inst., at Norval, Ont., Janet, wife of the Rev. J. Alexander, and daughter of the late John Burns, Esq., editor of the *Recorder*, and financial agent of the Presbyterian Church.

BRENNAN.—On the 10th instant, Joanna Heffernan, widow of the late Francis Brennan, a native of Thurles, Ireland.

BUSBY.—At Henrysbury, Que., on the 15th inst., Jane Slack, widow of the late George Busby, N.P., aged 74 years.

BURKE.—At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, on the 16th inst., James Burke, aged 19 youngest and beloved son of the late Michael Burke.

CAMERON.—At South Finch, on the 10th of March, Mary E. Sutherland, only and beloved daughter of J. S. Cameron, of Cumberland.
Lacross, Wis., papers please copy.

CRAVEN.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Mary Doran, aged 45 years, beloved wife of Denis Craven.

DARAGON.—At St. Ephriam d'Upton, Que., on the 8th instant, S. Daragon, aged 75 years, father of S. Daragon, G. T. R. baggageman.

DUDDERIDGE.—At Lachute, on the 16th inst., Richard Dudderidge, aged 62 years.

DUNN.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary O'Brien, wife of James Dunn.

FOULDS.—At Martintown, on the 6th inst., infant daughter of A. R. Foulds.

GAHERTY.—On March the 12th, Emma L. Guy, aged 37 years, wife of D. D. Gaherty, M.D.
Quebec papers please copy.

GRACE.—In this city, on the 11th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Catherine, daughter of the late James Grace, of St. Columbia, P.Q.

GRANT.—At Goderich, Ont., on Friday evening, March 9th, Isabella MacKenzie, relict of the late Peter Grant, in her 85th year.
New Glasgow and Halifax (Nova Scotia) papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—On Sunday, March the 11th, of pneumonia, Richard Irvine, aged 1 year and 4 days, infant son of Richard I. Griffin.

HUME.—At Ardley, P.Q., Thursday, March 8th, Margaret Russell, dearly beloved wife of John Hume, and daughter of James Russell, formerly of Beech Ridge, St. Andrews, aged 28 years.

Dearest sister thou hath left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

KEMPT.—At the family homestead, in the township of Dummer, Peterborough County, Ont., on the 6th March, Kenneth Kempt, aged 70 years, brother of the late Sheriff Kempt, and of Dr. Kempt, of Lindsay.

KING.—On the 26th ult., at Fort Covington, N.Y., U.S. Herbert George, aged 6 months and 23 days, infant son of W. G. King, engineer, G.T.R.

LOCHHEAD.—In this city, on Saturday morning, 10th March, Mrs. T. C. Lochhead, aged 60 years.

MATTHEWS.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., Frederick Barnard Matthews, aged 69 years.

MENZIES.—At Almonte, Ont., on the 6th inst., Agnes Macfarlane, beloved wife of Mr. John Menzies, and sister of the late R. Macfarlane, M.P. for South Perth.

MERVYN.—In this city, on the 15th March, of pneumonia, Miss Mary A. Mervyn, eldest daughter of the late Philip Mervyn, and sister-in-law of I. A. Richardson.

MacMILLAN.—At his residence, Berwick Finch, on March the 5th, 1888, after a short illness, Angus MacMillan, aged 60 years, a native of Fort William, Scotland.
His end was peace.

McRAE.—On Saturday, the 10th March, after a short illness, Farquhar McRae, aged 64 years, one of the first settlers in Tullochgorum, near Howick, P.Q.

O'SHEA.—In this city, on the 11th instant, Edward O'Shea, aged 29 years.
Irish papers please copy.

PLUMB.—Suddenly, at Niagara, Ont., on Monday, the 12th inst., the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, in his 72nd year.

QUERY.—On February 25th, at her home in Adams County Iowa, U. S., Elizabeth Query, recently of Chatham, wife of James Query, sr., of lung fever, aged 64 years 1 month and 7 days. She was a kind mother of eight children, who deeply mourn her loss.
Ontario and Manitoba papers please copy.

RENOUF.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Louisa Fairbrush, beloved wife of George Renouf, aged 33 years.

RYAN.—In this city, on Wednesday, March 14th, Julia aged 8 months and 9 days, infant daughter of Nicholas Ryan.

SMITH.—At the residence of Dr. J. H. Webster, 1630 Notre Dame street, on the 12th March, Miss Janet Smith, in her 90th year, sister of the late Dr. William Primrose Smith.

STENHOUSE.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Stenhouse, aged 20 years.

WADDELL.—At St. Therese De Blainville, on the 11th of March, after a long illness, John Waddell, aged 66 years.

WILSON.—Suddenly on Sunday, the 11th instant, James Wilson, aged eighty years.
St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

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HOW DISEASE CREEPS ON.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or the practitioner. It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on, the kidney poison in the blood gradually undermining and destroying every organ.

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Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe, even in countries most conservative and most opposed to the manufacture of proprietary medicines, as standards of the highest excellence and worthy of the patronage of all people.

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Guarantee 2.—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

Guarantee 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. People who were cured ten years ago report the cure permanent and completely satisfactory. Warner's Safe Remedies will sustain every claim, if used sufficiently and as directed.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure. We do not ask you to believe us alone.

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Mrs. James Burns, of 18 Division street, Toronto, writes that her daughter was given up to die, by the best medical men in the city, from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, but that Warner's Safe Cure not only saved her life but restored her to health.

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W. J. Hamilton, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, was cured of hemorrhage of the kidneys after doctors failed to cure him, and the last dying rites of the church had been given him.

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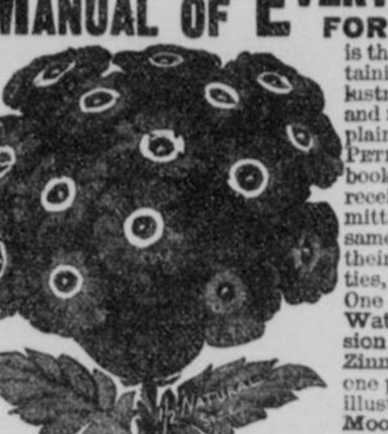
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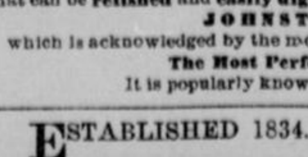
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