WORLD MOVING FORWARD

Toward the Long Day of Emancipation and Christly Dominion.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, by William Bully, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Washington says :—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text :—Exodus xii. 2, "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you."

The last month of the year has passed on out of sight, and the first month of the new year has arrived. The midnight gate last Wednesday opened and January entered. She deserves a better name, for she is called after Janus, the heathen deity who, they supposed, presided over doors and so might be expected to preside at the opening of the year. This month was of old called the wolf month because, through the severity of its weather, the hungry wolves came down seeking food and devouring human life. In the missals of the middle ages January was represented as though suffering from the cold, and having a bundle of wood under the arm, suggestive of the warmth that must be kindled.

Yes, January is the open door of the year, and through that door will come what long processions, some of them bearing palm leaves and some myrtle, others with garlands of wheat and others with cypress and mistletoe. They are coming, and nothing can keep them back — the events of a twelvemonth. It will, I think, be one of the greatest years of all time. It will abound with blessing and disaster. National and international controversies of momentous import will be settled. Year of coronation and deliverement, year that will settle Cuban and Porto Rican and Philippine and South African and Chinese destinies. The tamest year for many a decade past has dug its millions of graves and reared its millions of marriage altars.

We can expect greater events in this year than ever before, for the world's population has so vastly increased there are so many more than in any other year to laugh ash wept, and

TRIUMPH AND PERISH.

The mightier wheels of mechanism have such wider sweep. The fires are kindled in furnaces not seven times, but seventy times heated. The velocities whirling through the air and sailing the seas and tunnelling the mountains will make unprecedented demonstration. Would to God that before the now opening year has closed the earth might cease to tremble with the last cannonade and the heavens cease to be lighted up with any more conflagration of homesteads and the foundries that make swords be turned into ploughshares and pruning hooks.

The front door of a stupendous year has opened before many of you there will be twelve months of opportunity for making the world better or worse, happier or more miserable. Let us pray that it may be a year that will indicate the speedy redemption of the hemisphere. Would to God that this might be the year in which the three great instruments now chiefly used for secular purposes might be put to their mightiest use in the world's evangelization — the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph ! Electricity has such potent tongue, such strong arm such swift wing, such lightning foot, that it occurs to me that it may be the angel that St. John saw and heard in apocalyptic vision when he started back and cried out, "I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth and to every nation and kindred and tongue and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear not and give glory to God." They were the tongues of fire that sat on the heads of the disciples at the Pentecost and why not the world called to God by tongue of electric fire ? Prepare your batteries and make ready to put upon the wires the world wide message of

"WHOSOEVER WILL."

Furthermore, this month of January has the greatest height and depth of cold. The rivers are bound in crystal chains. The fountains that made highest leap in the summer parks now toss not one jet, for every drop would be a frozen star. The sleds crunch through the hard snow. Warmest attire the wardrobe can afford is put on that we may defend ourselves against the fury of the elements. Hardest of all the months for the poor, let it be the season of greatest generosity on the part of the prosperous. How much a scuttle of coal or a pair of shoes or a coat or a shawl may do in assuagement of suffering between the 1st of January and the 1st of February God only knows. Seated by our warm registers or wrapped in furs which make us independent of the cutting January blast, let us not forget the fireless hearth and the thin garments and the hacking cough and the rheumatic twinge of those who through destitution find life in winter an agony. Suppose each one of us take under charge one poverty stricken household or one disabled man or one invalided woman. On our way home from such a charity, though the wind may be howling and the night tempestuous I should not wonder if we could hear a voice that was heard on Galilee and at the gates of Nain and by the pool of Bethesda saying, "Inasmuch as ye did it to them, ye did it to me."

Behold, also, as it is possible in no other month of the year, the wondrous anatomy of the trees in January, the leaves of the last year all gone and not so much as a bud of a new botanical wardrobe appearing, the trees standing with arms stretched toward heaven, one of the greatest evidences of the wisdom and the power of the Creator. The leaves appear only once and then die, but these great arms are stretched up toward heaven in silent prayer for scores of years, now mailed with ice, now robed in snow or bowing to the God of the tempests as he passes in.

THE MIDNIGHT HURRICANE.

In July the trees stand glorifying the earth; in January they stand defying the winter. Under the same tree the child plays with his toy, and, growing up to manhood, sits under it in sentimental or philosophic mood and, having passed on to old age, rests himself under its shade. In these January days the trees seem to say: "The leaves that rustled their music in the last summer are dead and gone, but the limbs that will adorn this uncovered brow and these bare arms shall have as much beauty and glory as their predecessors. Only wait. There are beautiful and lovely things to come in your line, O human spectator." Oh, the tree! Only the Almighty and the Infinite could have made one. Gothic architecture was suggested by it. But for the arch of its bough and the pointing of its branches the St. Chapelle of Paris and other specimens of Gothic arch would never have been lifted. No wonder the world has taken from it many styles of suggestiveness—the laurel for the victor, the willow for the sorrowing, the aspen for the trembling, the cypress for the burial! But unlike ourselves, they cannot change their place and so stand watching all that passes. Some of them are solemn monuments of the centuries. Thank God for trees, their beauty, their shelter, their interlacing branches—not only for the trees in June time coronation, but in January privation of everything but graceful structure! Let the iconoclastic axe not be lifted against them. "Woodman, spare that tree."

In this very month of January, 1643, two months after a great battle had been fought between the army of the King and the army of Parliament, shepherds and travelers age for all the days of the eleven months.

START RIGHT.

and you will be apt to keep right. Before the ship captain gets out of the New York narrows he makes up his mind what sea route he will take. While you are in the narrows of this month make up your mind which way you will sail and unroll your chart and set your compass and have the Rock of Ages well placed in the cavity and be ready for smooth voyage all the way across or the swoop of a Caribbean whirlwind.

Now that the train of months has taken off, let it pass. January followed by February, with longer days, and March, with its fierce winds, and April with its sudden showers, and May with its blossoming orchards, and June with its carnival of flowers, and July with its harvests, and August, with its sweltering heats, and September with its drifting waves, and October with its fruits, and November with its Thanksgiving scenes, and December with its Christian hilarities. March on, O battalion of the months, in the regiments of the years, and the brigades of the centuries! March on and join the months and years and centuries already passed until all the rivers of time have emptied into the ocean of eternity, but none of all the host ought to render higher thanks to God or take larger comfort or make more magnificent resolve than this the first month of the year.

BRITAIN'S SHIPPING TRADE.

Mr. Gerald Balfour Speaks of Its Marvellous Growth.

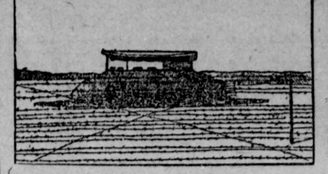
Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the British Board of Trade, delivered an address on Britain's shipping trade the other day at a dinner of the Liverpool Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society. In the course of it he said that the growth of the British shipping industry since the accession of Queen Victoria had been marvelous, even in an age of progress. The number of vessels on the register of the Empire had increased from 26,000 in 1836 to 35,000 in 1900, and steamships from one in forty to one in three. There had also been an enormous increase in the tonnage of steamships. With all this enormous advance there had been, with the substitution of steam for sailing ships, a very great diminution in the loss of life at sea.

Dealing with the question of foreign competition, he said that the transference of British vessels to foreign flags had naturally occasioned a great deal of comment within the last few years. During the past year there had been so transferred vessels of the gross tonnage of not less than 800,000, but it was to be remembered that during the same year there had been added to the British register 1,200,000 tons gross, the significant fact being that 93 per cent. of the latter was new tonnage, almost entirely constructed in the United Kingdom. Of the vessels transferred, 33 per cent. were constructed before 1885, and no less than 55 per cent. were constructed before 1890. That was a very material fact, he said, in the true significance of this transference of ships to foreign flags. He admitted that they could not regard with anything like indifference efforts made by foreign governments to secure a larger share of the carrying trade of the world.

The British shipping trade occupied a unique position among the industries of the country. More than any other, it was essential to, and intimately connected with, the life of the nation. If the British lost their mercantile marine, it would mean nothing less than the destruction of the British Empire. That Empire was essentially an Empire of the sea; it rested upon two great supports, the navy in the first instance, and the mercantile marine in the second. Heavy would be the responsibility of any government which by fault of omission or commission placed in jeopardy the mercantile marine.

Only twelve men in 100 have dark eyes, as compared with twenty women.

"Why did you invite Brogden to spend Sunday with you ? It nearly broke his heart when Jennie Hutkins married you." "I know it. I thought if Brogden came up and saw how Jennie and her mother rule things in the house over which I am supposed to preside, he'd be rather pleased with himself after all."



A COMPLETE TIN BLOCKHOUSE, WITH BARBED WIRE.

THE HAVEN OF CONTENT: A BLOCKHOUSE WITH A WATER SUPPLY.

The blockhouses now in use in South Africa for protecting the railways are constructed simply from sheets of galvanized iron, placed four inches apart, with the intervening spaces filled in with gravel. They are generally octagonal in shape, with two loopholes upon each face. But some are hexagonal; in fact, the original idea has been so experimented upon that they are found in a great variety of shapes. The general principle, however, is the same, and when filled in with gravel they are found to be bullet-proof shelters, though not secure against shell or pompom fire.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 26.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iii., 1-8. Golden Text, Ex. xv., 2.

1-3. It was the hour of the evening sacrifice, the hour when Jesus died on Golgotha. (Matt. xxvii. 46, 50), that found Peter and John going into the temple on this occasion. While the unbelieving Jews continued their forms the believers in Jesus Christ met for prayer, knowing that the true and only sacrifice for sin was in heaven on their behalf and that they, like witnesses, could do nothing without Him.

4, 5. As Peter and John said, "Look on us," he looked expecting to receive something in the way of money, for the love not of the durable riches and righteousness of Prov. x. 2, viii. 18. "He gave heed, expecting to receive," and that is more than many believers do when they pray, for they ask, and wonder if they are heard, and are surprised if they receive, and talk about its being so wonderful and so strange. How much better it would be when we pray to receive, according to 1 John v. 3; Mark xi. 24; John xiv. 13, 14. This lame man was expecting from people, but Peter and John had learned to expect from God. If believers would lay hold of or be laid hold of by these words: "Cease ye from man," "it is God who worketh" (Isa. ii. 22; Phil. ii. 13), great things might be seen.

6. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Silver and gold could not do this nor all the power of man, but those who have neither gold nor silver can be friends and partners with Him who doeth all such things. There is something better than money which an exalted Saviour can give, (Deut. xxvi. 17). Many promise to have the gift of God, but some really possess Him. It would be well to consider. "Have I Christ, or do I only seem to have or think that I have" (Luke viii. 18, margin; I. John v. 12). Peter could say: "I have," "I give."

7, 8. "Walking and leaping and praising God." This was a man of 40 years of age who had never walked! Well might the people call it a notable miracle (chapter iv. 16, 22). It was accomplished in a moment. As soon as Peter took him by the right hand immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength. It was written by the prophet that the lame man should leap as a hart (Isa. xxxv. 6). But how few would ever expect that such words would have such a literal fulfilment! And that is one of our great difficulties and hindrances. We seem so slow to believe that God means just what He says.

9, 10. The people saw Him and knew Him and were filled with wonder and amazement. So on the day of Pentecost they were all amazed and marveled (chapter ii. 7, 12). The change in this man was so manifest and remarkable that it could not be denied (iv. 16), yet the authorities would, if they could, stop all such doings. A lady whom I know, whose eyes were miraculously opened after all the doctors had failed to help, put the story in tract forms, and a doctor who read it told her she was doing wrong, as others might think they could have a similar experience. What a pity we do earth for if not that the works of God may be seen in us. (John ix, 3).

11. "The lame man which was healed held Peter and John." The healed man naturally clung to his deliverers, and the crowd ran to see the healed and the healers. There is so little power of God in the church to-day that the crowd has to be drawn by entertainments, suppers, concerts, etc.; but let some of the power that was seen on this occasion be again manifested and the sinners will now disgrace the church might speedily vanish. This man's help came through Peter and John, and he clung to his visible deliverers. When we learn to say sincerely, "My help cometh from the Lord, who made heaven and earth," we will no longer look to the hills for help (Ps. cxxi, 1, 2, margin, and Jer. iii, 23).

12. "Why look ye so earnestly on us ?" Not knowing the invisible God, people gaze with wonder upon the visible instruments by whom God is graciously pleased to work, but if those whom God uses would continue to be used by Him they must be careful to give God the glory, for no flesh shall glory in His presence (1 Cor. i, 29-31). As soon as the instrument is willing to be magnified the power ceases. Concerning Pharaoh's dream, Joseph said that it was not in him to interpret it, but that God would do it, and Daniel said that there was no wisdom in him more than in others, but that the God in heaven, who revealeth secrets, would make known the dream (Gen. xli, 16 ; Dan. ii, 28-30).

13-16. "His name, through faith in His name, hath made this man strong." As on the day of Pentecost, he told them that Jesus, whom they had crucified, had by God been raised from the dead and received up into heaven, so now he again tells them that the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob had glorified His Son Jesus, having raised Him from the dead, and that the perfect soundness of this man who had been lame was due wholly to the risen Christ, whose witnesses they were. We do not know that the man had any faith in Christ, but Peter and John had, and as the faith of the woman of Tyre and Sidon brought health to her daughter and the faith of the centurion brought health to his servant (Matt. viii, 10, 13; xv, 28), so their faith brought health to this man. Who can tell the possibilities of faith in God, and what do we know of the faith of the Son of God ? (Mark xi. 22-24; Gal. ii, 20). As Mephibosheth was lame through no fault of his own, yet was made to live with the king and eat continually at the king's table (II Sam. ix 4; ix. 13), so we who are all lame through Adam's sin, without strength, ungodly, may be healed by Him who having died for us, is now alive forevermore (Rom. v. 1-16 iii. 24.) Peter, in the power of the Spirit, preaches unto them Jesus and the resurrection, as taught by the prophets, and telling them that Jesus Christ shall come again to restore all things of which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets, he urges them to repent, that their sins may be blotted out and that the times of refreshing may come with the coming again of the Lord Jesus (verses 17-21 and see R.V.) To the Jew first (verse 26) and to every creature (Mark xvi. 15) we are to give the gospel, that out of all nations the people for His name may be gathered (Acts xv. 14), and thus His Eve builded, that He may take to Himself and come again in His glory.

WHAT HE CAME FOR.

A learned judge who was one of the guests at a dinner was unexpectedly called upon to reply to a toast. Recovering somewhat from his surprise, he said that his situation reminded him of the story of the man who fell into the water while he was fishing.

With no little difficulty he was rescued, and after he had regained his breath and was in fairly comfortable condition, his rescuer asked him how he came to fall into the water.

"I did not come to fall into the water," replied the unfortunate fisherman. "I came to fish."

REVOLVING DINNER-TABLE.

The dinner-table that waits on itself is the latest invention for restaurant purposes. It is specially designed for use in hotels and public eating places. It is so arranged that tables and tops revolve, the base being fixed. On the top the dishes are placed, and, when anybody wants anything he has only to wait for it to come round to him, the table being made to revolve by a motor concealed beneath it. As the inventor says, the contrivance "does away with the annoyance and inconvenience occasioned by passing dishes and other articles containing food, drink and seasonings."

The Dublin Metropolitan Police, like the Royal Irish Constabulary, are directly under the control of the Government, but they are a civilian, and not a military body. The R. I. C. are essentially a military police. They are drilled as soldiers, and though they ordinarily carry only the baton they are armed on occasion with revolvers, rifles of a somewhat antiquated pattern, and bayonets. The bayonet is a peculiarly unpleasant weapon, the end of it next the barrel of the rifle being so notched that if any one is foolish enough to grasp it, the constable has only to draw back the rifle smartly to tear away the flesh and sinews of his hand.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, January 21—Wheat—The wheat market continues quiet, and prices are easier. No. 2 red and white quoted at 75c on a 5c freight. No. 1 spring dull at 73c east; No. 2 goose, 67c low freight. Manitoba wheat dull. No. 1 hard quoted at 87½c to 88c all rail, via Sarnia, January shipment; No. 1 Northern at 85½ to 84c, and No. 2 Northern at 80½ to 81c, all rail, via Sarnia. Prices are 1c lower via North Bay.

Oats—The market is quiet, with prices steady. There were sales locally of No. 2 white at 41½ to 42c middle freight, while exporters quote 40c.

Peas—The market is dull. No. 2 quoted at 83c west, and 84c middle freight.

Corn—The market is dull. Cars of Canadian yellow are quoted at 57 to 58c west.

Barley—Market is steady. No. 1 quoted at 57c, and No. 2 at 53 to 54c. No. 3 extra at 52c, and No. 3 at 50 to 51c middle freight.

Rye—The demand is quiet, with prices nominal at 56 to 56½c middle freight.

Buckwheat—Market is unchanged at 55c middle freight.

Flour—The market is quiet. Ninety per cent., in buyers' bags, quoted at $2.90 to $2.95 middle freights. Locally and for Lower Province trade, choice straight rollers, in wood, are $3.30 to $3.40. Manitoba flour steady, with Hungarians, $4.10 to $4.30, and strong bakers' at $3.80, Toronto freight.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots, on track, $5.35 in bags, and $5.50 in wood. Broken lots 25c per bbl extra.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $19 to $20. Shorts, $21 to $22 outside. Manitoba bran, $20, and shorts, $22 Toronto freights, including sacks.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The market is dull, with demand slow. Cars are quoted at 65 to 68c per bag, on track here, and the jobbing prices 80 to 85c.

Dried Apples—Market is steady, with demand limited. Prices are 5½ to 6c lb. Evaporated sell at 9 to 10c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings, 8c.

Honey—The market is unchanged at 10 to 10½c for strained. Combs, $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

Beans—The market is steady. Unpicked is holding at $1.40 to $1.45; and handpicked at $1.50 to $1.55.

Cranberries — Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod at $9.50 to $10 per bbl.

Eggs—The market is steady, with good demand. Timothy quoted at $9.75 to $10, on track for No. 1, and at $8 to $8.50 for No. 2.

Straw—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots on track will bring $5.75 to $6.

Poultry—Market is firm. Turkeys, 9½ to 10½c per lb; frozen, scalded and half-fatted stock sold from 8 to 8½c, and those picked, 9 to 9½c. Ducks, 60 to 85c. Chickens, young, 50 to 75c; old, 35 to 40c. Rabbits, 20c per pair.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs unchanged at $8 in car lots, with offerings fair. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clears, sells at 10½ to 11c in ton and case lots; mess pork, $21; do., short cut, $22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14 to 14½c; and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged, with fair demand. We quote:—Tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Detroit, Jan. 21.—Closed—Wheat—No. 1 white, January, 90½c. No. 2 red, cash and January, 88½c; May, 88c; July, 84c.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Closed—Wheat—July, 80½c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 21.—Wheat—Weak; close, No. 1 Northern, 77½ to 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½ to 77½c; May, 80½c. Rye—Weak; No. 1, 56c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 63½ to 66c; sample, 65 to 65½c. Corn—May, 63½c.

Duluth, Jan. 21—Close—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; No. 1 Northern and May, 78c; July, 79c. Oats—45½ to 44½c. Corn—62½c.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 84c; winter unsettled; No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 66½c; No. 3 do., 66c; No. 2 corn, 65½c. No. 3, 65½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 51½c. No. 3 do., 51c. No. 2 mixed, 49c. No. 3 do., 48½c. Barley—Fancy, 70c. Rye—No. 1, 70½c.

Toledo, Jan. 21.—Wheat—Weak; lower; cash, 87½c; May, 87½c; July, 83c. Corn—Weak, lower; January, 62c; May, 64½c. Oats—January, 47c; May, 46½c; July, 41c. Clover-seed—January, $5.95; March, $6.

Minneapolis, Jan. 21.—Wheat closed—Cash, 75½c; May, 76½c to 76¾c; July, 77½ to 77¼c, on track, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½ to 74c. Flour—First patents, $3.90 to $4; second do, $3.80 to $3.90; first clears, $2.90 to $3; second clears, $2.35. Bran—Bulk, $18 to $18.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—At the Western Cattle Yards to-day the receipts were only 52 loads, including 915 cattle, 617 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs, 25 milch cows, and a dozen calves.

The market may be summarized in brief as steady and unchanged all round.

Trade was brisk and we had an early clearance.

There was an active demand for all kinds of export cattle, and prices were firmer, but not quotably changed, at from 4½ to 5¼c per pound. Light cattle sold at from 4 to 4¼c per pound.

Choice butcher cattle were a shade better on account of the good export demand, and inferior grades were steady. Everything went.

Stockers were selling well to-day at from 2½ to 3¼c per pound.

Feeders are worth from 3½ to 3¾c per pound.

Milch cows sold to-day at from $30 to $50 each, and more choice cows are wanted.

Good to choice veal calves are also wanted up to ten dollars.

Small stuff is steady and unchanged.

Good to choice export ewes are worth from 3 to 3¼c per pound.

Lambs sell at from 3½ to 4¼c per pound.

Hogs are unchanged to-day, but there is a weakening tendency.

Choice hogs to-day sold at $6.62½ per cwt; fat hogs at $6.50, and light at $6.50 per cwt.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

RETURN MINUS CLOTHES.

Six Yeomen Stripped by the Boers and Sent Back.

A Lady Brand, Orange River Colony, despatch says—Six Yeomen belonging to Major Heath's command were captured Friday. They were stripped by the Boers and sent back to camp naked. Naturally, every precaution is taken to prevent these small captures, but the mountainous, rocky nature of the country provides innumerable hiding places for the Boers, which makes it exceedingly difficult to guard against them. Frequently the British flank guards pass out of sight of the main column disappearing among the hills, whereupon the Boers come out of their hiding places, surround and capture them, the column at the time not being aware that the captures have been made. The Boers, who know every path, then proceed to other points and repeat the operation. Ten British soldiers came into camp the other day without a shred of clothing, the Boers having relieved them of it together with their horses, rifles and ammunition.

Small batches of prisoners are arriving here daily from the columns operating nearby. Major Heath captured six Boers north of Kurrensburg. There heavy firing was heard on Saturday.

Natives report that ex-President Steyn was at Morgansdam Thursday.

SURPLUS WAS $427.000.

Summaries of Ontario Public Accounts.

The public accounts brought down by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. G. W. Ross, show a cash surplus of upwards of $427,000 on the transactions of the year. The summaries are as follows—

Receipts for 1901...	$4,466,043.92
Receipts for 1900...	4,192,940.18
Increase...	$ 273,103.74
Expenditure for 1901...	$4,038,834.49
Expenditure for 1900...	4,003,729.37
Increase...	$ 35,105.12

The excess of receipts over expenditure for the year 1901 accordingly amounts to $427,209.43. Balance of cash in the banks, December 31st, 1901, $1,468,492.99; balance of cash in the banks, December 31st, 1900, $1,033,546.31; increase, $435,146.68.

The surplus of nearly half a million was built up largely by an increase of nearly $200,000 in the receipts from Crown lands; from sales of the Crown timber reserves; an increase of about $20,000 from liquor licenses; about $12,000 for charters for incorporated companies; about $70,000 from succession duties, and a large number of wealthy men having died in 1901. On a few trifling items there are decreases compared with 1900.

The increase in total expenditure was put down largely to extra charges in settlement and colonization, and the building of the Cobourg asylum. The expenditure for legislation and administration of justice were reduced about $20,000.

NEW CONSUMPTIVE CURE.

Tried in 100 Cases Successful in Eighty-four.

The London Daily Mail prints a despatch stating that at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a report was read which recounts some remarkable results of a new remedy in the treatment of consumption.

The newly-discovered preparation is called bacilline. It is a liquid, composed of the active principles of certain plants grown in Chili and Colombia.

At Ronbaix, a locality noted as a hotbed of consumption, out of one hundred cases treated by hypodermic injections of bacilline 84 are reported to be on the high road to recovery.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

DEGREES OF MARRIAGE.

Four measures, rendered necessary by the recent codification of Imperial statutes, applicable to the Province of Ontario, were introduced by the Attorney-General. These are an Act for the Revision of the Statute Law, an Act re Mortmain, an Act re Imperial Statutes relating to property and civil rights, and an Act relating to Marriage.

The latter Act defines the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity, and provides that they be attached to the affidavits subscribed to by parties contracting marriage. They are as follows:—A man may not marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, aunt, uncle's wife, wife's aunt, mother, step-mother, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's wife, sister's granddaughter, grandson's wife, wife's granddaughter, niece, nephew's wife, wife's niece, or brother's wife.

A woman may not marry her grandfather, grandmother's husband, husband's grandfather, uncle, aunt's husband, husband's uncle, father, stepfather, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, grandson, granddaughter's husband, husband's grandson, husband's nephew, or husband's brother.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Brower of East Elgin has a law reform measure relating especially to municipal corporations. The preamble recites that the law in regard to suits for damages for the non-repair of public highways is sometimes administered in an unjust manner, and that the present system of trial without juries is unsatisfactory. It provides that cases may be tried by jury, and that where the judge deems it in the interest of justice, and where the suit is frivolous, he may order the plaintiff to put up security for costs. The judge is also empowered to order an inspection by a competent authority of the section of road complained of, to ascertain whether the suit is frivolous.

18,000 APPLICATIONS.

Mr. Matheson asked :—"1. How many applications have been received for volunteer land grants under the Act of last session ? 2. How many townships have been set aside as open for location of volunteer land grants, and what is the total acres of such townships ?"

Hon. Mr. Davis replied that the applications numbered about 18,000. One hundred and nineteen townships had been set aside for the location of grants, embracing a total area of 2,750,000 acres. No grants had yet been located.

It may be stated that under the plan of settlement each veteran who has been actually in the field is entitled to one-quarter section, 160 acres, but no more than one veteran can be settled on a section, so that the grants when taken up will cover one-fourth of the total area of the townships.

TIMBER LIMIT SALES.

Hon. Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Matheson, stated that the province during the past year had received $571,383.59 as bonus on timber limit sales. There was still due $210,787.

TEMISCAMINGUE ROAD.

The conditions under which the first Provincial Government railway is to be built and operated were laid down in a bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Latchford, entitled an Act to authorize the construction of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway. The bill was given a first reading.

The preamble recited that there are large areas of arable land, valuable timber, and mineral deposits in the district between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibbi, and north-westerly from Lake Temiscamingue ; that the district is now difficult of access, and should be brought into communication with existing lines of railways, and that for this purpose a railway should be constructed and operated under the direction and control of the province from a point at or near North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, to a point on Lake Temiscamingue, or in one of the townships adjacent thereto.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board of Commissions of not less than three, nor more than five persons, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The commission is authorized to construct the railway (gauge four feet eight and one-half inches), together with telegraph and telephone lines ; to fix all tariffs for passengers and goods ; to enter into agreements with other railway companies for reciprocal running powers, and for equitable mileage rates and traffic arrangements with connecting companies. All these powers are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

20,000 ACRES A MILE.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time out of the ungranted lands of Ontario set apart a tier of townships on each side of and adjoining, as far as practicable, the railway and other lands in Nipissing not exceeding in the aggregate 20,000 acres for each mile of the railway. The commission may appoint an engineer and an accountant for the railway and such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the corporation.

The railway shall as far as practicable be constructed, equipped, and operated with railway supplies and rolling stock made or purchasable in Canada, provided they can be obtained as cheaply here as elsewhere.

Those employed in the construction and operation of the railway are to be paid the current rate of wages. The provisions of the Alien Labor Act and the Railway Act of Ontario must not be contravened.

FINANCING THE ROAD.

The commission may raise sufficient money for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of the railway by issuing 40-year debentures, interest to be paid half-yearly and the rate not to exceed 3½ per cent. per annum. The debentures shall be a charge on the lands set apart and on all the revenues of the corporation. The Lieutenant-Governor, by order-in-Council, may also guarantee payment of the principal and the interest thereon.

The income of the commission from the railway and the lands is to be applied to paying for the maintenance and improvement of the railway, the payment of interest on the debentures, and the payment of a sinking fund, which will discharge the principal of the debentures at the maturity thereof. The surplus, if any, is to form part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.

The members are getting their personal ideas into shape this year, and a large number of bills will be presented early.

Mr. Lee, of East Kent, has a measure to enable railway men who are away from home on election day to exercise their franchise. It provides that before election day a railway man may make a declaration under oath to a justice of the peace or the returning officer and deposit with him a vote. This vote shall be counted as valid on election day.

Mr. Hoyle has a bill to prevent a man from sitting on a Public School Board and on a municipal council at the same time.

The question of the separation of farm lands from towns for purposes of taxation was raised by Mr. John Richardson, M.P.P., for East York, will be up again. A bill providing that farm lands incorporated in towns prior to 1880 may be reverted to township on petition, will probably be adopted. The date named in the present law is 1866.

Mr. McDiarmid, of West Elgin, will again introduce his measures to amend the Act of last session, raising from $700 to $1,000 and to abolish the poll tax.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented :—

By Mr. Gross—On behalf of the Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, and Thorold Electric Street Railway Company, Limited, asking power to sell its undertakings, rights, franchises, lines, assets, and properties to the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

By Mr. Mutrie—From 140 ratepayers of Collingwood against legislation confirming the agreement between the Town of Collingwood and the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, on the ground that the exemption from taxation had not been submitted to the ratepayers for confirmation.

By Mr. Pardee—From T. R. Lovejoy and others, asking incorporation of the Petrolea Rapid Railway Company, to run from Sarnia through Lambton and Kent Counties, to Thamesville, with branches.

By Mr. Gross—From the San Paulo Tramway, Light, and Power Company, Limited, to authorize the issue and sale of redeemable preference stock, and to confirm the company's mortgage and bond issue.

By Mr. Judd—On behalf of the Township Council of Pelee, asking power to aid, by a debenture issue, the establishment of a steamship service between Pelee Island and the mainland.

By Mr. McKee—From the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company for an increase of borrowing powers.

By Mr. Leys—From the London Township Council—and the London Street Railway Company to validate an agreement for the operation of a surface electric railway on a portion of the Proof Line Road.

By Mr. Leys—From the London City Council asking validation of the bylaw granting fixed assessments to the McClary Manufacturing Company and to George White, Sons & Company.

By Mr. Carscallen—From the Hamilton City Council, asking that a municipality employing a solicitor or counsel on salary shall have power to collect costs in all actions, the same as if the counsel were not receiving a salary; also that the City Council shall have power to revise the estimates of a Public Parks Board.

THE GROWING OF FLAX.

Mr. Freithaupt (North Waterloo) has placed the following enquiry on the order paper: Has the Government taken into consideration the question of utilizing Canadian-grown flax in the manufacture of binder twine and rope, instead of procuring the raw material from Manila, New Zealand, and elsewhere?

ANOTHER ELECTION BILL.

Hon. Mr. Garrow has a bill somewhat similar in principle to that of Mr. Lee, with regard to railway men. It provides that in the case of electors moving from one district to another between the time of registration and election, an opportunity be given them to vote.

FEWER SEATS.

Ontario Will Lose Six Members According to Census.

A despatch from Ottawa says.—The Census Department gave out to-day the official figures of the census of 1901 for the whole Dominion. The total population is 5,369,666. By provinces it is as follows:—

	1901.	1891.
Prince Edward Island...	103,259	109,078
Nova Scotia ...	459,574	450,396
New Brunswick.	331,120	321,263
Quebec...	1,648,898	1,488,535
Ontario...	2,182,942	2,144,321
Manitoba... ...	254,947	152,506
British Columbia...	177,272	98,173
North-west... ...	158,941	
Yukon...	27,167	
Unorganized Districts...	25,546	32,168
Total...	5,369,666	4,833,238

The unit of representation is therefore 25,367. It is found by dividing 65, the number of representatives in Quebec, into the population of that Province. The representation by population will therefore stand as follows:

	Members.
British Columbia...	7
North-west...	6
Manitoba...	10
Ontario...	86
Quebec...	65
New Brunswick... ...	13
Nova Scotia... ...	18
Prince Edward Island... ...	4
Yukon...	1
Total... ...	210

This shows that British Columbia will gain one member, North-west two, Manitoba three, while one goes to the Yukon.

The losses are six members in Ontario, one in New Brunswick, two in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island. The representation in the present parliament is 213. In other words, while seven will be added after the redistribution, ten will have to be elected, making a difference of three less than at present.

KING EDWARD IN PERSON.

Opened Imperial Parliament in London.

A despatch from London says :—King Edward opened Parliament on Thursday afternoon with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of February last.

After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the House of Peers, and occupied their thrones, beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The other members of the royal family were seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the throne.

The speech was not an important utterance. His Majesty referred in gratified terms to the world tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressing regret at the fact that the war in South Africa was not concluded, said he trusted the decision of the sugar conference would lead to the abandonment of bounties, and noted the conclusion of the Isthmian Canal treaty.

SCHEEPERS EXECUTED.

Boer Commandant Shot for His Many Crimes.

A despatch from Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, says:—Commandant Scheepers, the well-known Boer commandant, who was captured late October while wounded, and who, after trial by court-martial, was sentenced to death, was executed on Saturday.

At his trial Scheepers admitted killing a native spy, but denied six other murders with which he was charged. He had had strict orders from De Wet to punish all British subjects in the colony, who had aided the British troops against the Boers, and to destroy Government buildings, and therefore he had burned down Government offices and destroyed railways. He denied that he had exposed prisoners to fire from their own comrades. He admitted that on two occasions he had flogged natives for reposting the presence of Boers on farms, but it was at the request of the farmers themselves that he had inflicted this punishment. De Wet's orders had been to treat such informants severely. On one occasion a prisoner said he only flogged a native scout, when, if he had acted up to De Wet's orders he would have shot him.

SLOWER TORPEDO BOATS.

Ten New Destroyers to be Built for Government.

A Glasgow despatch says:—The British Government has invited tenders on the Clyde for the construction of ten torpedo boat destroyers, larger and stronger, but slower than those heretofore built. The idea of the Government is that the reduction of speed to 25 knots will be more than compensated for by superior power, more reliability, and greater coal room.

TO BOYCOTT GERMANY.

Russia Organizing Commercial Alliance.

A despatch from Vienna says :—The evening papers announce that Russia is trying to organize a commercial alliance against the proposed German tariff. Austria, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Servia, and Roumania are represented as being willing to co-operate in what would prove a virtual boycott of Germany.