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Assessment System.

INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARDING THE

Canadian Order of Posen Friends

Persons of every nationality are invited to join the Canadian Order of Posen Friends. It is a purely Canadian organization, and its members are all of our own race.

WHAT IT COSTS TO JOIN.

For initiation into an existing lodge \$2.00 of insurance would pay not more than the following:

Examiner's fees, usually \$1.00
Dues, usually \$1.00
Home certificate fee, 1.00

After YOU ARE A MEMBER,

for one year, on \$1,000 of insurances at \$1.16
for one year, on \$5,000 of insurances at \$1.32
for one year, on \$10,000 of insurances at \$1.48

Amount of Monthly Dues Assn's

1,000 \$0.25
2,000 .35
3,000 .45
4,000 .55
5,000 .65
6,000 .75
7,000 .85
8,000 .95
9,000 1.05

ITS PROGRESS.

is a purely Canadian organization, and its members are all of our own race. It is a purely Canadian organization, and its members are all of our own race.

BRAND RECORD:

No. of Members,
1,217
1,832
2,547
3,162
3,777
4,392
5,007
5,622
6,237
6,852
7,467
8,082
8,697
9,312
9,927

APPLICATIONS.

For information regarding the organization, send for a copy of the constitution and by-laws. The Canadian Order of Posen Friends, 157 St. Nicholas St., Toronto, Ont.

EGGS, DRIED APPLES, BERRY AND CREAMERY MILK, ETC., WANTED.

For sale on commission. Write to the foreman of the factory. 622 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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THE X-RAY CURE IN CASES OF CANCER.

To Prof. Finson belongs the credit of photo-therapy. Experiments satisfied him that certain germs could not live in sunlight. He then set about devising a light of great power which could be directed upon the human flesh without harm, or pain. The problem was to eliminate the great heat which accompanies powerful rays of light. After years of labor he devised a tube containing a quartz crystal lens which focuses an electric light of great power, diverting the heat rays to a jet of cold water, and directing the heatless, actinic rays, blue, ultra-violet and violet, down through the tube upon the subject. This apparatus has been mechanically improved by Dr. Hopkins, so that, by means of a hanging bracket, the ray may be readily directed upon any part of the body of the patient, stretched on a cot beneath it.

Now for the action of this medicinal surgery of light. Suppose the patient to be suffering from lupus, that cancer which destroys the face, obliterating as dreadfully as leprosy itself, every appearance of humanity. He is laid upon a cot under the apparatus. The tube is drawn down until it stops within an inch of the ulcerated surface. There is a sizzling sound as the operator turns on the current; the sun-bright radiance glitters on the wall and pours down through the quartz lens upon the gnawing cancer, and, invisibly, the miracle is working. For an hour the patient must lie there. The light covers a spot about an inch in diameter. When the hour is up that spot has paled a little from the angry red around it. Next day another spot is treated; the next still another. The treatment is daily; could be undergone half a dozen times a day. If there were time, for the subject feels no physical whatever. There is no physical or nervous strain. Presently a strange thing is seen to have happened. About the edge, where the sore has been most malignant, sound cancer tissue begins to form. The cancer is being restricted and contract-

ed. Now and again it makes a rally, pressing forward its angry signals, only to be beaten back by the destroying and healing ray. The end of the battle is always the same. The lupus disappears and in its place is sound scar tissue. Not infrequently store the organs have been destroyed to its original appearance. In the malignant cancers—sarcoma of the breast add others, the roots of which lie deep—the Finson ray has done work quite as wonderful. It works slower in these cases than in lupus, where the disease is on the surface, for the rays have little penetrating power; nevertheless there are complete cures to its credit in cases beyond the hope of eradication by the knife. Here there is an apparent change in the condition, the offensive odor from the sore ceases and the disappearance of pain soon follows. Then slowly, the healing progresses. One recent case of malignant sarcoma of the breast was discharged from the laboratory in Brooklyn as cured, several months ago, where the disease was arrested after it had almost completely eaten away one breast. There has since been no sign of its return. In another case sarcoma of the tongue—"smoker's cancer"—was cured. There are so many instances where lupus, the surface facial cancer, has been totally wiped out that they are hardly regarded as being worthy of a place on the records. By what process does the ray achieve such results? Nobody knows. If physicians knew this they would be near to the greatest medical discovery in history. All they can tell is that the abnormal cellular processes which produce cancer in some mysterious manner corrected by the action of the light; the process is checked and the sore healed. When they have found out what cancer is they may be able to determine why the Finson ray acts upon it as it does. At present, they are content with the knowledge that a simple ray of light has given results more wonderful than all the medicines, more radical than the knife—Elias Liele in Buffalo Courier.

TO IMPROVE OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Idea By Which Sir Wm. Macdonald is Actuated.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, in a letter, thus sets forth Sir W. Macdonald's plan of adding rural schools: Having respect to the well known sayings, "Seeing is believing" and, "We learn by doing," the plan which Sir William C. Macdonald offers as one desirable to carry out is presented in four parts under the Division of Nature Study, and the fourth under the Division of Domestic Economy or Household Science. Part 1 of the plan is intended to give object lessons of improvements in education from the consolidation of five, six or more small rural schools into one central graded school, with a school garden and manual training room as part of its equipment. It is proposed to offer financial assistance to one locality in Ontario and one locality in each of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to induce the people to undertake and carry on object lessons of improvements in education, with school gardens and manual training, all under the control of the regularly-constituted educational authorities. Part 2 of the plan is for the purpose of giving object lessons of the value of school gardens and nature studies, at individual rural schools, as a part of general education, to be begun by means of a traveling instructor, who would visit and spend one-half day per week with the children and teacher at each school of a group, for a term of three years, or until a considerable number of suitable trained and qualified teachers would be available to carry on such work themselves at rural schools. It is proposed to offer financial assistance to one group of ten or fewer schools in one locality in Ontario, and to one group in each of the Pro-

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AT TEN CENTS A WEEK.

Medical attendance for ten cents a week is what is offered to the poor of New York City by a company which aims to combine money-making with philanthropy. If the plan is successful, a new era has dawned for the poor of great cities. Briefly, the plan is this: For a weekly payment of ten cents, medical attendance for a family of two is furnished; for a family of three to five the fee is twenty cents a week, and the maximum charge is thirty cents. Prescriptions for subscribers only are filled at a uniform rate of twenty cents each. The concern which has been started to carry out this scheme, is capitalized at \$250,000, and is backed by men of experience and means. Dr. Josiah Strong, of the League for Social Service, is Vice-President, and bankers, ministers and insurance men compose the board of directors. There are 16 stations distributed over the city, at which there are

Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make ornamental, very strong and surprisingly cheap, fence that is wanted for door yards, driveway fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is 20 cts. per running foot. Just think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fences, poultry netting, nails and staples. The Page Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

stations are distributed among the localities from which the company would naturally derive the greater part of its income; localities populated as a rule by the poorer classes. So that a trip to one of the stations means no more effort than a journey to one's physician's. It is clear that if this plan is carried out on the lines projected and along which work is now being done, it will be a Godsend to those who have heretofore been compelled to depend upon haphazard dosing with patent medicines, self-administered, or the services of none too competent physicians, upon whom they formerly relied.—N. Y. Herald.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V. FEBRUARY 2, 1902.

The First Persecution.—Acts 4: 1-22. Commentary.—1. As they spoke—Peter addressed one portion of the multitude while John spoke to the others.—Cook. That a great crowd had gathered is certain from the large number of converts. V. 4. The priests—Those belonging to some of the twenty-four courses among whom the temple services were divided. I. Chron. xxiv. 1-19; II. Chron. xxiii. 8. These were the persons who had shown such hatred toward Christ from the beginning. Captain—Not a military officer, but one who had charge of the guard of priests and Levites, who watched the temple at night.—Lumbly. Sadducees—Whose whole system was in danger by the preaching of the resurrection of Christ; for they believed not in the immortality of the soul, nor in any future world. Came upon them—So they are hardly regarded as being worthy of a place on the records. R. V. The priests believed in the doctrine of the resurrection, but to have preached through Jesus brought His blood upon them, since they put Him to death. 3. Laid hands on them—The lan-



THE EARL OF ROSSLYN. Who Went Out to Break the Bank at Monte Carlo and Came Back Broke.

good will to men. Whom ye crucified—As an impostor. Whom God raised—Thus putting to naught man's power, ignoring human opinions, and exalting the despised Saviour to a seat at God's right hand. 11. Set at naught of you builders—By your rejection and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, you have fulfilled one of your own prophecies (Psalm cxviii. 22); and as one part is literally fulfilled, ye may rest assured the other shall be.

12. Salvation—His is the only atoning blood and His the only arm that can save.—Hurlbut. Name—Name stands for Jesus Christ Himself, and there is in Him wisdom, power, love, divineness; just as a man's name, and a note stands for all a man is, and integrity.—Peloubet. Among them—It is a salvation for humanity.—Abbott. We—The apostles were not defenders of themselves, but sturdy, truthful, uncompromising witnesses to Jesus and the resurrection. 13. Boldness—This speech was a greater miracle than that of the lame man. Compare the Peter of this speech, and the Peter before the resurrection, and tell what has happened. And John—We have no record of any word spoken by John, yet his boldness of speech, no less than Peter's, was observed by the school. Unlearned—They were not scholars skilled in Hebrew literature. Ignorant—Uneducated men, men in private stations of life, not public, as the priests and magistrates, yet having no want of natural good sense, or any ignorance of what was then the subject of debate.—D. D. Briggs. With Jesus—They knew, upon further reflection, that they had been His disciples, and from Him had received knowledge and courage. 14. Man...standing—No longer a helpless cripple, Cook. Could say nothing—Nothing against the fact, though they were unwilling to own the doctrine which it tended so strongly to prove. 15. Go aside—Peter and John were required to leave the council chamber while the Sanhedrin discussed what should be done. 16. Cannot deny it—Every one knew that was a genuine case of healing. 17. Threaten them—This is what they decided to do in order to stop

from the time of the earliest recorded religious service which was acceptable to God, and will be followed until the end of time. Elijah was made to feel the cruel power of Ahab and Jezebel's jealousy realized that God's words were the cause of fierce opposition against himself by whom they had been sent, and Jesus told the Pharisees of the day that they were "the children of them which killed the prophets." The cause of persecution. The spirit of persecution has its foundation in the hatred of truth that exists in the natural human heart, and is aroused when prejudice and jealousy are mixed with it. Those who began the persecution against Peter and John had been interested in crucifying Christ and keeping Him in the tomb. They hated Him because He uncovered their hypocrisy, and overturned their cherished traditions and blighted their hopes for a gorgeous temporal kingdom. The occasion of this persecution. After the pentecostal baptism of power these two apostles went up to the temple for worship, and a lame man was healed after Peter had said, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." This persecution was authorized. The highest body in the church had instigated the action against Peter and John. They were brought before a most unusual character. Some-thing must be done at once or the people would flock to the standard of Christianity. The case was a serious one. Persecution unavailing. Peter and John were not travelling in the literature of the time and were only private citizens—"unlearned and ignorant men"—but by their boldness and earnestness they impressed the Sanhedrin with the thought that they had been with Jesus. God turns persecution to the advancement of His cause. Christianity thrives under persecution. It has an inherent power that will not yield to threat or torture, but shines the clearer amid the fires and pains of martyrdom. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." God is able to make the wrath of man to take effect to his own praise, and the plans of Satan, and He can harness his wicked designs against God's saints to accomplish the upbuilding of His glorious kingdom. David S. Warner.

THE PRICE OF A MINE.

Which Did Not Turn Out to be a Bonanza.

R. B. SKINNER'S INVESTMENT.

[Vancouver Province.] That mining is not always finding gold is apparent in a lawsuit just started against two of the best known citizens of Vancouver. About two years ago when the mining boom at Atlin was at its height, Robert B. Skinner and Thomas Dunn, so the story goes, resolved to invest some money in the then supposed to be Eldorado. To-day they are defendants in a lawsuit for nearly six thousand dollars. Mr. Skinner went to Atlin himself and for about a year worked a claim in that country on shares with the original owner, a Mr. William Nelson. Mr. Dunn was also interested. A year ago last August Messrs. Skinner and Dunn thought so well of the claim that they purchased Nelson's interest. Messrs. Skinner and Dunn gave him their joint and several note for \$5,513.34, dated at Atlin, B. C., the 1st day of August, 1900, and payable twelve months after date with interest at six per cent. A bill of sale of the vendor's interest in the claim was made out, and the Vancouver investors became sole owners of what was supposed to be one of the best mining claims in all Atlin. The mine was worked right along, but though fair prospects were obtained, all in all it was not the bonanza it had been supposed to be. Mr. Nelson having cleared out his interests in Atlin, left there for Nome, where he mined with varying success ever since. He returned to Vancouver the other day, having preceded by the note with the Bank of British North America in Victoria for collection, only to be informed that the note had not been paid. He immediately placed the dishonored bill in the hands of Messrs. Bowser, Godfrey & Wallbridge for collection, with instructions to them to enter suit. Action was commenced early in the week, and a writ issued against both R. B. Skinner and Thos. Dunn. The following is the endorsement on the writ issued: The plaintiff's claim is against the defendants as the makers of a promissory note for \$5,513.34, dated at Atlin, B. C., the 1st day of August, 1900, payable twelve months after date to the order of the plaintiff at the Bank of British North America, Victoria, B. C., with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The

and promissory note was duly presented for payment, but was dishonored. Aug. 4—Principal of the promissory note above mentioned, \$5,513.34 Interest thereon by contract from 15th March, 1901, until 4th August, 1901, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum 125.71 Interest on the said sum of \$5,513.31 by statute from 4th August, 1901, to the date of said note, until 8th November, 1901, at 5 per cent. per annum 71.93 And interest by statute of \$5,513.34, the amount of the said promissory note, from 8th November, 1901, until judgment at 5 per cent. per annum.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto Farmers' Market. Jan. 27.—Grain receipts were a little heavier on the street market today, 3,400 bushels offering, prices were about steady.

Wheat—Was a shade firmer, 100 bushels of white selling at 70 to 80-2c per bushel, and 300 bushels of goose at 67c per bushel. Rye—Was easier, 100 bushels selling at 56c per bushel. Barley—Was steady, 800 bushels selling at 54 to 63c per bushel. Oats—Were a fraction easier, 2,000 bushels selling at 45 to 46c per bushel. Hay—Was a little easier, 20 loads selling at \$11 to \$12.50 per load for timothy and \$8 to \$9.50 per load for clover. Straw—Was steady, 2 loads selling at \$9 to \$10 per load. Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important centres today: Cash—May. New York... 814-8 Chicago... 74 5-8 78 1-8 Toledo... 86 3-4 86 1-4 Duluth, No. 1 Nor... 73 3-4 76 1-4 Duluth, No. 1 hard... 76 3-4 — Toronto Wholesale Dairy Markets. Jan. 27.—Butter—Receipts are moderate, with good demand for choice qualities. We quote selected dairy tubs, 17 to 17 1-2c; choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; inferior qualities, 15 to 16 1-2c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 20 to 21c. Eggs—The market is easier; strictly fresh, 28c; held fresh, 22c; cold storage, 20c; lined, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Market is steady. We quote: Finest Septembers, 103-4 to 11c; seconds, 93-4 to 10c. British Live Stock Markets. London, Jan. 27.—Cattle here are unchanged at from 12 to 13 1-2c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 10 to 10 1-4 per lb. Toronto Live Stock Markets. Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$1.50 to \$2.25 do medium " 3.50 to 4.00 do cows per cwt. 2.50 to 3.50 Butchers' calves, 4.00 to 4.50 do choice " 3.85 to 4.00 do fair " 3.50 to 3.75 do common " 3.00 to 3.25 do cows " 2.25 to 2.75 do bulls " 2.50 to 3.25 Feeders, short, per cwt. 3.00 to 3.50 do medium " 3.00 to 3.50 do light " 2.50 to 3.00 Milk cows, each, 40.00 to 60.00 Sheep, ewes, per cwt. 3.00 to 3.25 Lambs, per cwt. 3.50 to 4.00 Hogs, choice, not less than 160 6.75 to 6.90 Hogs, fat, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.25 Hogs, fat, under 160 lbs. 6.00 to 6.00 Bradstreet's on Trade. Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has been stimulated by the steady cold weather and good shipping. There is a steady market for domestic goods and foreign goods are keeping steady. Payments have been fair. There has been some interruption in wholesale business at Toronto this week, owing to the heavy snowstorm. Bradstreet's reports show that trade at Hamilton this week has been active, notwithstanding the drawback naturally to be expected as a result of the snow blockade. Travelers have been sending in good-sized orders for spring goods, and the wholesale firms are already making all the shipments possible in order to make room for goods which are constantly arriving for the ensuing season. At Winnipeg, according to reports to Bradstreet's, trade has been showing a steady development in the past week. The grain blockade is still a drawback to the expansion of business, but retailers are delighted with the general prospects for business and are looking for a larger demand for general goods the coming spring than ever before. January Failures. Reports to R. G. Dun & Co., shows liabilities of commercial failures in three weeks of January \$10,531,561, against \$8,426,153 last year. Failures this week numbered 301 in the United States against 306 last year, and 28 in Canada against 46 last year.