WASHING THE KIDNEYS

THE POSITIVE "ARREST" OF BRIDET'S DISEASE

At Any Stage Is Declared By a Los Angeles Doctor, Who Has Made Successful Tests.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 8— A newly-discovered treatment of "washing" the kidneys with an alkaline solution, is declared by Dr. A. T. Charlton, of the County Hospital, to be a positive "arrest" of Bright's disease in any stage and Dr. Charlton cited twenty cases in which he applied the same methods. As proof of his statement.

"It is well known," he said, "that Bright's disease is caused by the kidneys being unable to purify the blood as it passes through those organs. With my new discovery I wash the kidney clean, and by using the alkaline solution, change the reaction of the blood from acid to alkaline. This overcomes the toxicity and cleanses the entire system of its poison."

Dr. Charlton's most severe test was that of John Froham, a laborer who was brought to the hospital in the dropsical, or last stages of the disease. By using a "high irrigation" pressure Dr. Carlton declared he has not only put Froham out of the hospital, but that he will live his natural span of days so far as kidneys are concerned. Tht scars left by all attacks of Bright's disease, Dr. Carlton says, were entirely healed by the alkaline, and would never give trouble again. Dr. Carlton said he was now engaged in making a minute report of the discovery, its application and the cases treated by him, to the American Medical Association, and to several scientific bodies.

Reports From Arden.

Arden, Jan. 7.—On new year's night a large number of young people enjoyed a pleasant evening at the home of Herbert Wormworth. This same jolly crowd of merry-makers assemblled at the Royal hotel the evening following, where again happy hours were spent. Miss Alexander is visiting friends at Havelock. Dr. Lockridge is at the Pringle house. Dr. Crowley is at the Royal hotel. There was the usual excitement on election day. C. W. Riley, Havelock, is at B. Detlor's R. Gendron is home from Havelock for a few days. The Messrs. Gendron, Ardendale, are at Tamworth. Miss Detlor is at Hillcrest Place. Mrs. Smith and Miss Post are home from Chatham. Miss Schoolcraft is spending a few days with friends here. School here has as yet not reopened. Mrs. Scott is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Williams. D. Potter was here for a few days. Mrs. Gendron at I. L. Wormworth's; M. Clarke at E. Barker's; R. Miller and Hazel Greene have returned to Tamworth to attend high school.

Starved to death, an empty milk bottle clutched in her cold hands, the body of an unidentified woman about thirty years old, was found at the entrance of the apartments of Andrew Benson, 113 Amsterdam avenue.

Playing a fiddle he hadn't touched "nigh on to thirty years," Henry Fields, ninety-six, took first honors at his birthday "Fiddlin' bee" at Washington, Pa. Six octogenarians fiddled.

A WOMAN ON A BIG JOB.

Mrs. Katherine Davis, New York's new commissioner of correction, swearing in her first deputy, Burdette Lewis.

DISASTROUS BLUNDER

Rebels Dynamite Own Train in Mistake for Federals.

Mexico City, Jan. 8.—A variation of the usual dynamiting incident is reported from Aguascalients. The rebels captured a train at Espirtu Santo. While it was approaching La Honda another party of rebels, believing that the train carried federals, exploded a mine. The train was blown up and eighty men were killed or injured.

Tichborne Tidings.

Tichborne, Jan. 7.—The sleighing is excellent and large quanities of wood are being hauled to the railroad. The concert held in Parham in aid of the Anglican church was successful. The sum of $63 was realized. L. Cameron is very ill of rheumatism. Mrs. Brown entertained a number of friends on Sunday in her new house; fifty people took dinner; music was supplied by Stewart Brown and Mrs. A. Callaghan, from Winnipeg. Mrs. C. Clobridge is slowly recovering after an operation in the general hospital, Kingston. Miss Clough, who spent her holidays in Kingston, has returned, and has taken up her duties as teacher. Visitors: Mrs. Andrew Howes, Parham, at Peter Richie's; Mrs. D. Goodfellow, at J. A. Goodfellow's; Lawson Cronk, at Mr. Allison's; D. Ferguson at J. Allison's.

Character builders many times use the most worthless kind of material

Defends Immigration

London, Jan. 8.—Hon. Dr. Roche, Canadian minister of the interior, in a new year message to the weekly journal Canada in this week's mail, notes with satisfaction that the year's immigration amounts to 400,000, of whom 150,000 were British. "In bringing to Canada so many people from the handicapped and crowded conditions of the British Isles," says Dr. Roche, "we are not draining the empire of its sons and daughters, but are transplanting them from one part of the garden to another. I feel assured that as long as Canada has fertile lands to distribute, and Britain has vigorous men to spare to work them, annual migration will continue."

No Silk Hat Yet

Hamilton, Jan. 8.—John A. Irving, 8 Wellington street south, who holds the position of inspector of the Island steamship lines, and who took the first boat into Toronto harbor after the opening of the new year, is having some trouble in securing the new silk hat which it has always been the custom of the harbor-master to give to the captain of the first boat entering the harbor after the new year. The Toronto harbormaster ruled that Mr. Irving is not entitled to the coveted prize, but the veteran lake captain claims he has fairly won it and will insist on securing the reward.

With the Price of Meat and Eggs Soaring

It's worth while to consider the double advantage—economy and health—of using cereal food.

Wheat and barley are rich in Nature's nutriment, and there's substantial evidence that cereals give one greater endurance than meat.

GRAPE-NUTS

—made from whole wheat and malted barley—contains all the natural nutritive elements of these great food grains, including the mineral phosphates—grown in the grain—which are indispensable to perfect balance of body, brain and nerves.

Grape-Nuts food is delicious, economical and convenient—ready to eat direct from the package with cream, and a little sugar if desired.

Same old reasonable price

—15c the package.

BOTH GAINED

Man and Wife Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is not now as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," a man writes, "and up to two years ago was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds.

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts food and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too. Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat.

"A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years, and was a heavy meat eater. Now, since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion.

"I could name a lot of persons who have rid themselves of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by grocers everywhere.

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

ROMANCE OF BEGGING.

Big Fortunes Which Have Been Made In the Gutter.

The public have been warned by magistrates and others to refrain from giving money indiscriminately to beggars, but few people are aware of the large sums that are often made by street wanderers, who tell pitiful tales of poverty while they have thousands of pounds hidden away at home.

Only the other day, an old man named William Robbie died at Ballarat, in Australia. He had been a familiar figure on the street of the town for many years, and charitable passers-by, who pitied him for his evident poverty, used often to become quite sentimental over his sad condition. After Robbie's death, the public were astonished to learn that he had left scrip to the value of $140,000, all made by begging, and that he had bequeathed the whole of it to the Ballarat Hospital and the Aberdeen University.

A couple of years ago, a tragedy happened in a street in Berlin which revealed an astonishing state of things. An aged beggar named Frankfurter, who was well known to pedestrians in the German capital, suddenly fell down dead while he was engaged in plying his trade of asking for alms from the charitable. When his clothes were examined by the police, securities worth $45,000 were found.

A man who was arrested for begging at Muolan, in Switzerland, was found to have bank notes to the value of $27,500 concealed in the lining of his clothes, and an old beggar woman who died a few years since in Metz, left behind her $37,500.

A few years back, there was a beggar in London who confessed that he earned thirty-five shillings every day at the game. The remarkable part about this man was that he led a double life, and his story was certainly as strange as the strangest fiction. The son of a clergyman, he was born in Canada, when quite a youth he was sent over to England, where for a time he acted as a choir boy in a church. Later on, he enlisted in the army, but in 1904 he determined on a bold stroke. Buying half-a-dozen boxes of matches, he took the streets, pretending that he was paralyzed and began to prey on the good nature of pedestrians. He did so well at that that he was enabled to keep a handsome villa in the suburbs, and no one who knew him when he was at home ever dreamed that he spent his days asking alms in the city streets.

On one occasion this particularly cute humbug had a nasty experience. One gentleman was so sorry for him that he secured for him an order to go into a hospital. The gentleman was so insistent that, fearing discovery, the beggar had to go to the institution and be examined by the doctors.

Gift to Battleship.

The handsome tampions which fill the muzzles of the battle cruiser Australia's eight 12-inch guns are the work of the greatest sculptor whom Australia has produced, the first among the sculptors of the British Empire to-day—Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A. Before the Australia left England it was desired to obtain for the tampions some design containing a reference to the ship in which Captain Cook discovered the east coast of Australia, and claimed for the British Empire. The design had been suggested, but the difficulty was that the services of the sculptor who would have executed it would have been somewhat expensive, and naval expenditure does not concern itself usually with mere ornamentation. It was at this juncture that Mr. Mackennal stepped into the breach—or, into the muzzle—and designed, as a gift for the flagship, the handsome pattern which fills the Australia's muzzles to-day.

Sir John Fuller Retires.

The Governor of Victoria, Sir John Fuller, has tendered his resignation on account of his health and for family reasons. Sir John was taken ill two months ago while visiting England, and was for some weeks a patient in a nursing home in the West of London. His condition became improved, but his health has since been far from satisfactory, and he has remained in England. Lady Fuller, who had accompanied her husband on his visit to England, has left for Australia. Sir John was appointed Governor of Victoria in 1911. Previous to this Australian appointment, from 1900 to 1911, he was Liberal M.P. for the Westbury Division of Wilts, and was Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1906. In the following year he became Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, and a baronetcy was conferred on him in 1910. He is in his fiftieth year.

Another Peer In Business.

Lord Haldon, who has started an artificial teeth society with Lady Haldon in Oxford street, is only another member of the upper House who is also a business man.

Lord Londonderry is, strictly speaking, a coal merchant, and the carts bearing his name may often be seen in the streets of London. Lord Rayleigh's milk shops are well known in the west end, and a former Lord Hampden was in the same trade.

Other members of their lordships' houses turn an honest penny on the Stock Exchange, in the cigar trade, and in the perfumery business.

$250,000 Worth of Dogs.

At the Kennel Club's show at the Crystal Palace recently some 3,700 dogs were on exhibition, whose value, in the aggregate amounted to over $250,000. The business of feeding this hungry company was considerable. Several tons of patent food and 300 sheeps' heads were provided for three days' ration. A mile or two of wooden benching and 10,000 wire frames were put up to pen the exhibits, and twenty cartloads of straw brought for their comfort.

Owing to the greatly increased number of divorce cases the establishment of a dominion divorce court is strongly urged, but it is learned that there will be no legislation on the subject this session.

MAD MULLAH'S RIFLES

WHERE DOES MOSLEM FANATIC GET HIS ARMS?

Some of the Weapons Which Were Used In the Cutting Up of the Camel Corps In Somaliland Were by Irony of Fate Secured From Britain Herself — Abyssinia Is Mostly to Blame.

The disaster to the British Camel Corps last August in Somaliland, led to the sending of the special representative of an English newspaper to that country, to endeavor to solve the mystery how the Mad Mullah obtains arms and ammunition.

It is a well-known fact that some guns were obtained from the British Government itself; indirectly of course. When the troops were withdrawn from the Soudan, rifles and cartridges were distributed to the friendly tribes so that they might protect themselves against the Mad Mullah's hosts. The ammunition was generally expended in inter-tribal feuds, then, when ammunition gave out, the rifles were given to the Mullah in the hope of buying him off. Having thus secured a large number of these rifles, the Mullah had little difficulty in taking the rest by force.

Still, this present from the British Government was not large enough to explain how it is that his men are, and always have been, liberally supplied with rifles. Africa is rigorously closed to the gun traffic. The giving or selling of firearms (even gas-pipe guns) to the natives of practically every portion of that great continent is rightly looked on as a most heinous offence, and the offender is liable to very heavy punishment indeed.

England cannot afford to let the natives of the Soudan, East or Central Africa get possession of firearms. Neither can France permit it in Morocco, Northern Africa, or the Sahara, and both countries spend much money in the prevention of gun-running.

Yet rifles and cartridges circulate freely in the heart of Africa, and there is no doubt whence they come.

The Mad Mullah will never run short of arms as long as the existence of an arms factroy is permitted at Addis Abeba.

Abyssinia, a ridiculous and quite irresponsible black state, is being allowed to sow the seed of endless trouble in the Soudan, in Central Africa, and in East Africa. The harvest is for England to reap, and already we have had a foretaste of it in the troubles with the Mullah. From the Addis Abeba factory rifles are distributed as far as the Congo, the Western Sahara, and Portuguese East Africa.

The people of Abyssinia do not at first sight impress one with their worthiness to be allowed any liberty in the dangerous matter of the arms traffic.

They are accorded the right to govern their own country simply because France, Italy, and England have almost equal interests in it, and cannot decide how to divide it equally. The Abyssinian looks on Europeans, notably Italians and English, as miserable scum. His own ideas of civilization are pretty well shown in the Custom Houses there.

An ink-black savage, using an eight-foot spear as a walking-stick, picking his teeth with a bamboo splinter, and having brass rings in this ears and tin ones on his toes, does not strike one as an authorized customs officer. But he is in Abyssinia!

He will claim and exercise the right to empty your portmanteau into the dust, paw your underlinen with indescribably filthy fingers, and exact practically any duty he may please on any article that takes his fancy. He will detain your baggage for as long as a fortnight in the hope of getting a bribe, and he will steal therefrom anything that it is possible to steal.

I give this genuinely faithful picture of one of the institutions of civilized Abyssinia, says Mr. Alan Ostler, the special representative referred to, so as to show that people of this type are hardly the kind to be allowed an arms factory.

It may be said that they do not yet actually make new rifles. That is merely a quibble. They repair old or damaged rifles ostensibly for the use of the Abyssinian police. This is done under the direction of an Englishman. There is no suggestion that his part in the business covers anything beyond the supervision of mechanical details, such as refitting locks and lock-bolts, adjusting damaged triggers, and so forth. But when the repairs are executed, the rifles, instead of being distributed among the soldiery, are sold to buyers. Then a fresh supply of old discarded rifles is bought "for the soldiery," and the profitable business is repeated.

There is no doub, that many of the best of these rifles find their way into the hands of the Mullah's men. I am also told by Somalis that on at least one occasion the Mullah having sent a deputation with presents to the Abyssinian Governor of Harrar—a son of Ras Makonnen—received in return a rich gift of cartridges and guns. And in this, and other ways, the Empire's enemies obtain the wherewithal to continue the acts of lawlessness, which frequently cost so much in treasure and blood.

Depravity.

Native—Yes, sir, he may be the richest man in town, but he does a lot to disturb the peace.

Visitor—Is he dissipated?

Native—No; 'tain't that, but he practically supports the village brass band.

The Jaws of Death.

Teacher (after reading the Charge of the Light Brigade)—Who were the six hundred referred to in the verse "Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred?"

Pupil—I expect they were dentists, ma'am.—Illustrated Bits.

King George and Queen Mary are already considering a visit to Dublin in July of next year.

The estate of the late Col. J. J. Astor, New York, is valued at $85,890,826.

PRICES 70 YEARS AGO.

High Cost of Living Is Not Strictly Modern.

People talk much about the high cost of living these days as if it were something new. An interesting document has come to the notice of The Toronto Globe, which shows that seventy years ago people living in Ontario had their own H. C. O. L. problems to deal with. Only at that time it had not reached the stage where it could be transposed into the cost of high living.

The document referred to is a receipted bill of Mr. John Giffin of Brampton, C.W., "C. W." meaning Canada West. The bill is a trade account extending over a period of about one year, from February, 1840, to February, 1841.

Many articles appear absurdly cheap when compared to the prices at present prevailing. For instance an item appears on the account, "Two gallons whiskey, 5s. 6d." Whiskey at 54 cents a gallon! Does anybody know what whiskey costs today? Rice appears at two pounds for 1s pence, or 11 cents a pound. Today it costs 5 cents a pound. Barley was given in part payment of the articles on the account at the rate of about 35 cents a bushel. "Pease" went at 60 cents a bushel.

On the other hand on August 16 Mr. Giffin bought half a pound of tea at two shillings and three pence, or $1.08 per pound, the same price as two gallons of whiskey. Who would drink tea in those days? Nevertheless towards the end of the same year Mr. Giffin bought another half pound of tea for two shillings and six pence, while in the beginning of the year 1841 he paid three shillings and ninepence for another half pound. Either the tea market had advanced, or he was getting the tea habit, and was seeking a superior brand.

Factory cotton was sold at eight and one-half pence a yard, or 17 cents a yard. Half a yard of ticking cost nine pence, or 18 cents, while one yard of coat facing sold for three shillings, or 72 cents.

Immigration Is 412,955.

"Total immigration into Canada for the year 1913, commencing Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31, will amount to 412,955, as against a total of 402,654 for the year 1912," said J. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner, at Winnipeg at the close of the year. "We had hoped," the commissioner continued, "that the total would reach 425,000, but owing to somewhat unfavorable conditions, which came into prominence during the past few months, the movement received a slight check.

"During the months from April to November, inclusive, the total immigration into Canada from all sources amounted to 346,899, or an increase of 6 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1912. In April, May, June and July of this year the increase over corresponding months of 1912 ran as high as 25 per cent., but in August, September, October and November there was a decided falling off, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. In August the decrease was 3 per cent., in September 21 per cent., in October 24 per cent., and in November 36 per cent."

In explaining these decreases the commissioner said: "These decreases are not nearly so serious as the figures would indicate. From the United States, for example, the decrease was due to falling off of general laborers and mechanics. Detailed figures, however, show that there has been an increase in value of effects which they brought with them, and in total amount of actual hard cash which they had in their possession."

Probing Peat Resources.

The Dominion Government has, through the medium of the Department of Mines, just undertaken a very extensive and exhaustive investigation into the merits of peat as fuel, the commercial feasibility of its manufacture at a reasonable marketable price and the available supply in Canada.

The Government is experiencing considerable difficulty with get-rich-quick men, who, posing as promoters of peat enterprises, induced investors to place considerbale money in ventures that are not based upon intelligent information in regard to the possibilities of the industry.

There is considerable capital invested in Canada, however, in legitimate peat enterprises, and these are to be given every encouragement by the Government, with the end in view of doing everything that is possible to provide against a fuel famine in the future.

Use for German Carp.

Prof. Prince, Dominion fisheries' commissioner, suggests that the spawn of German carp which were placed in Lake Erie and Lake Huron in 1872, and have flourished exceedingly, could be made valuable for caviare and thus provide a profitable industry in those waters. When properly prepared and cured it is indistinguishable from the caviare made from the sturgeons.

Inquiries from New York and London dealers who report a shortage of supply, caused the examination of which Prof. Prince's suggestion is the result. Up to now German carp has been a despised fish in this country.

Ready-Made Farms In Demand.

The "ready-made farm" idea, which has been in force for a short time by the New Brunswick Government, is showing satisfactory results from every standpoint. Over one hundred and thirty farms have been disposed of to actual settlers.

Movies of the Foxes.

Moving picture men are now on Prince Edward Island taking pictures of a number of the fox ranches. They get the animals in motion, running round the pens, climbing up the sides of the wire enclosures, running into their holes, and doing other stunts.

At Baltimore, Md., Cardinal Gibbons was presented with $500,000 in first mortgage bonds, the gift of the Knights of Columbus of the United States to the Catholic University at Washington.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness, and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active, and the blood pure thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

Agent, Geo. W. Mahood.

EXPLORER'S TABLET.

Memento of Chevalier de la Verendrye Has Been Struck Off.

The Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg has marked the Christmas season of 1913 by the presentation of a relic of unique historic interest. This is an exact reproduction in miniature of the lead tablet deposited on March 30, 1743, in a bluff overlooking the Missouri river by the Chevalier de la Verendrye as evidence of his having taken possession by right of discovery for the King of France of the whole northwestern part of what is now the United States, together with a large part of what is now Western Canada, as far as the Rocky Mountains. The original tablet, now treasured by the Government of the State of North Dakota, was found in March last by a young girl while playing with her companions near the public school of Fort Pierre, which is on the west bank of the Missouri river, across from the city of Pierre, the capital of North Dakota. The Chevalier de la Verendrye holds a high place on the long roll of French explorers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who blazed their way across the vast untrodden regions of the continent. It was in September, 1738, that Pierre de la Verendrye and his youngest son, Francois, arrived at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the first white men to view the site of the city of Winnipeg.

The tablet, which is about eight inches wide, contains on its obverse side a Latin inscription as follows: "Anno XXVI. Regni Ludovici XV. Pro Rege Illustrissimo Domino Marchione de Beauharnois MDCCXXXI. Petrus Gaultier de la Verendrye Posuit." That is "In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Louis V., in the name of the King, our most illustrious Sovereign, and of Monsieur the Marquise of Beauharnois, Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye placed (this tablet) 1741." On the reverse side, cut in French by the point of a dagger, is inscribed: "Pose par le Chevalyer de la Vr. te St. Louy la Londette, A. Miotte le 30 Mars 1743." Translated this means: "Deposited by the Chevalier de la Verendrye. Witnesses, St. Louis la Londette, A. Miotte. March 30, 1743." The difference in the dates is due to the fact that the first was stamped at Quebec, where the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, at the time, gave the tablet to de la Verendrye as he was setting out in search for the Western Sea.

In an effort to discover the Western Sea, which it was then believed was a comparatively small body of water separating North America from the Orient, Chevalier de la Verendrye, traveling with a party of warriors of Bow Indians, saw for the first time the Rocky Mountains on New Year's Day, 1743. He decided to cross the mountains, and behold the Western Sea but found it necessary after burying the tablet to return to Fort la Reine, the site of the present City of Portage la Prairie, where his father was awaiting him. For thirteen years father and sons had followed the dream of the Western Sea in vain, but they discovered a sea of prairies, a sea of mountains, and two great rivers, the Saskatchewan and the Missouri.

A Missionary Hero.

Bishop Stringer of the Yukon is one of the most heroic men of the Church of England in Canada. The record of his life bristles with stirring incidents, which read more like a romance than deeds of modern days. In 1892 he became missionary to the Eskimos on Herschell Island, in the Arctic Ocean. Here he and Mrs. Stringer worked for years, and here their second child, Herschell, was born. Their lives were often in great danger from the savage Eskimos of those days. When Bishop Bompas died in 1906 Mr. Stringer became his successor. He had been forced to leave Herschell Island owing to failing eyesight and had taken up his station at White Horse, in the Yukon.

Bishop Stringer has in the Yukon a diocese of 200,000 square miles, and it is necessary for him to be continually on the move from place to place. His principal places are Dawson, White Horse and Carcross. At the latter town a large government school has been built for the Indian children, and is in charge of the bishop. Work is carried on among the whites and Indians. Of the latter there are about one thousand and nearly all belong to the Church of England.