

## ATHLETES AND ALCOHOL.

### An English Training Expert on the Use of Stimulants.

Alcohol May be Useful, Says E. H. Miles, the Tennis Champion.

### Harmful in the Long Run—English Training System.

### Meat Eating and the Craving for Strong Drink.

As a general rule I do not recommend alcohol to any one, either for the body or for the brain, especially if no particular exertion be needed at the particular time, and if other remedies be possible; for example, the stimulating effect of cold water poured down the spine. Yet alcohol does seem to have certain advantages for modern athletic conditions.

I think the tendency will be for something else to take its place, or, rather, for people to avoid the conditions which make alcohol necessary. At present it is most useful for emergencies. A man is playing a match at lawn tennis; he feels utterly tired; if he can keep up for ten minutes longer he will win. He takes a glass of brandy; he keeps up for ten minutes longer; he wins. This value of alcohol has been proved so many times that those so-called scientific men who deny the truth of it lose all hold on the popular faith. People see the man worn out, and then revived, if only for a time. The fact is undoubted, whatever the ultimate results may be.

And so it may be with brain work. A man may be utterly jaded, and a glass of some stimulant will give him energy to work, at least for half an hour; that half hour may be vital to him. The alcohol probably, among other good effects, clears the blood of its poisons for the immediate present, and that seems to me the best thing that it does. It is not so much the heat that it produces at the time, nor yet the quickening of the heart, as the clearing of the blood temporarily of its uric acid, etc.

Even though the most sensible people will see that the best plan is to keep the blood so pure and strong that there will not be any need for stimulants, that the body and brain will work better without stimulants, yet so long as alcohol does give energy for a while, whether we take it or not, it will usually depend on whether it is worth while or not. We injure ourselves by a violent run after dinner to catch a train. Yet this may be quite worth while; so much may depend on catching that train that we are content to sacrifice a certain amount of health.

It is all very well to say that it is not worth while to take alcohol; it is worth while in certain cases. Temperance fanatics compare it with drawing on one's capital. They forget that it is sometimes good to draw on one's capital. But they make the greatest mistake in false statements, which the experience of millions refutes. When they say that alcohol does not really produce energy, they seem to deny their conclusion. Only the other day a man told me that claret always made him feel hot for many hours afterward. If I had said to him:

"You are not really hot," the man would have replied: "I feel hot." "I don't care a bit about that," I feel hot, and that's all that matters to me. So far as all practical purposes are concerned, I am hot. And when the theorists tell us that alcohol does not produce energy they again lay themselves open to the answer that it does produce energy; it may be only calling out energy that exists in the body, but anyhow, without the alcohol the energy would not be called out at all. The only way to say that the effect is only the immediate effect, but the defenders of alcohol will reply: "That is all we care for; we refuse to listen to you. You must concede what we know to be true."

The Cambridge rowing crews in England are often allowed a glass of port in the evening, and some of the men are allowed a glass of beer in the middle of the day. Lehmann, the well-known coach, advises an occasional breaking of the training if the men get too stale. In fact, it seems to be a common opinion that it is better for the athlete to have a thorough break and a fairly large, ordinary dinner with wine, etc., occasionally than a steady amount of alcohol every day. Personally, I think a diet which makes people stale has something wrong at the root of it. It seems to me that English athletes (especially foot ballers), are less liable to staleness than American athletes.

Undoubtedly the effect of alcohol differs with its different forms. It is not always the proportion of alcohol that is important. There is a certain Cyprus red wine which has next to no alcohol in it, and yet will make a Tommy Atkins quite weak in the head, even though he has been used to plenty of whiskey. On the whole, perhaps good old whiskey, if you can get that kind, and if you take it weak, is the safest drink for the average athlete, if he must take alcohol at all. But individuals differ here less than more than in any other respect. One of the best and hardest general athletes of my acquaintance has been employed to drink any alcohol except old whiskey, and never to take that unless he is going to work it off by exercise very soon afterward.

In my own case, alcohol has little or no appreciable effect on my games. Nor does it make any great difference in my standard of endurance. In the end the frequent use of alcohol does a great deal of harm. At I am also convinced that it clears the blood for the time being, if the blood be pure, and to clear the blood for the time being is often invaluable for athletes.

I remember a celebrated cricketer who used to get in a terrible condition after dinner, and then, before he went to bed, would drink a quantity of

remember, also, two Cambridge (English) all-round athletes, who used to play beautifully. The next morning after heavy drinking the night before, followed by drinking in the morning. Evidently their eyes were cleared for the time being by the alcohol; but the after results were usually bad. These two athletes, who should have been vigorous till 35 or 40, fell off conspicuously after the age of 35.

Prof. Michael Foster told me that we must not judge of the effects of such excesses until after the age of 25, or even after the age of 30. Moreover, these two athletes, and others, have never yet found alcohol reliable. One day it might clear the eye and produce wonderful success; another day the effect might be absolutely the reverse. That is the worst of alcohol for training—it is unreliable.

Alcohol seems to fight against the power of long endurance. It may produce a flash for a time, but will be against steady and persistent work with the body or brain. It may even produce brilliancy; on another occasion utter failure. Then, again, the usual effect is that the quantity must be increased. The craving for more alcohol is a marked characteristic of alcohol drinkers; the more they have the more they want, therefore the more they drink. As a result, there are other results of alcohol drinking, in the form of immorality and crime, to say nothing of despondency and restlessness. At the same time, the worst fallacy in regard to alcohol is the fallacy of the right way of giving it up. It is all very well to say to a man: "Avoid temptations to drink; do not go where you will have to drink; and it is all very well to say:—'Use your will power; resist the drink; but it is better to show people the conditions which make them desire alcohol, so that they may with perfect freedom of choice take it or refuse it."

Assuming, however, that alcohol really does harm to you individually, then find out what it is that makes you desire it. The desire is the root of the matter. You have to put yourself in such a state that, when alcohol is offered you, you would rather not take it. The desire for alcohol is not a nourishment, not in the form of fattening and heating material or of sheer quirk, but in the form of blood-making and tissue-making substances, namely, albumen.

I get my own albumen entirely from fleshless foods. It is possible that others may get it from other sources. These are valuable for them, as they may have been for me. In my own case, when I first gave up alcohol, I continued the use of meat, etc., and I found that even at the end of six months I still desired alcohol. Then I gave up the flesh foods for four years ago, and I found that immediately after the flesh food went. With the fleshless foods I believe that, as a rule, the desire will disappear.

There seems to be something in the flesh which produces the thirst for intoxicants, though I found that in case I did not take enough protein or albumen and did too much work or exertion, the desire for alcohol would be returned. I could at any time, therefore, reproduce the desire by returning to the flesh foods, or by not taking enough protein food. For it seems to me to come down to that—enough protein, say four ounces a day, in a fleshless form. That is the verdict of a man who has had the experience in each case must be the guide—personal experience extending over at least some weeks.

Before I finish I must say a word about immediate results; they are not to be mistaken for full results; they are not to be the criterion. When a man takes alcohol immediately after exertion, he is probably satisfied; but he must not imagine that the final effect of alcohol is satisfactory because of this. He must be cautious before he decides. On the other hand, he may give up alcohol and find that the immediate effect is depression; he must not conclude from this that it made the desire for regular exercise almost amount to a craving. E. H. MILES.

It is quite possible that, when he has given up alcohol the poisons in his blood are circulating in his blood on the way to passing out by various outlets. No wonder then that he is depressed. When most of these poisons have been passed out, and when he has ceased to add extra poisons, the depression may be removed. It is a fallacy to judge by immediate effects. My recent experiment with alcohol took some months to produce an appreciable effect upon my brain work and training. Indeed, it made the desire for regular exercise almost amount to a craving. E. H. MILES.

### Red Heads Don't Go Mad.

The reason why dark-haired and dark-skinned people are more inclined to mental disorders than the lighter-haired and complexioned, has never, so far as our recollection serves, been accounted for by the wise in such matters. It is a curious fact that the fair-skinned to hear that in one madhouse, out of 200 patients, only four had light hair and complexion, and one, red hair.

### Suicides and Congress Gaiety.

From the Philadelphia Times. "It is a queer thing," said a policeman from one of the districts which embraces the Delaware riverfront, that over half the number of river suicides, which is our duty to take care of when found, went Congress gaiety. You can walk along Chestnut street in its most crowded part and see a number of men, dressed in the fair-skinned to hear that in one madhouse, out of 200 patients, only four had light hair and complexion, and one, red hair.

### Fish Hooks.

From the Philadelphia Times. "Here is an anecdote," said the hardware dealer, in conversation with his customer, "about which not one man in a hundred could give you any information other than naming it." He had opened a box of fish hooks and sold one of the little barbed ones to a man who was looking at the instruments in his hands. "It would no doubt surprise you," he continued, "to hear that in this city alone over 100,000 of these things are sold annually. Curious, isn't it? I am sure nearly all of our fish hooks are imported from England; although lately there has been one factory located at Akron, Ohio."

"The English hooks all come from a village called Redditch, and are hand-made by hundreds of little children, employed to file and polish them. It seems to me the industry here machinery has not yet supplanted human fingers."

### The Inverse Ratio.

A Scottish minister was once asked how long he would require to prepare a speech. "That depends," said he, "upon how much time I am to occupy in its delivery. If I am to speak for a quarter of an hour, I should like a week to prepare; if I am to speak for an hour, three days will do; if I am to go on as long as I like, I am ready now."—Argonaut.

"Russell Johnston, of Ridgeway, who is employed on the L. E. & D. R. R. steel gang, was painfully injured on Wednesday afternoon. A rail fell on his right foot, crushing it badly. He was removed to the St. Thomas hospital, and will be laid up for some time."

## HARVEST OF THE SEA.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION.

Our Eastern Sea Coast Covers 5,000 Miles. While British Columbia Has a Sea Coast of 7,180 Miles—Great Value of the Total Catch of Fish From the Sea Stated in Figures.

The importance of the Canadian fishing industry can be realized in the inland Provinces only by a perusal of the statistical record of production and exports from year to year. The eastern sea coast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle covers a distance of 5,000 miles, and British Columbia, with its multitude of bays and mountainous islands, has a sea coast of 7,180 miles, and a salt-water inshore area, not including minor indentations, of 1,500 square miles. According to returns furnished the Marine and Fisheries Department, the total catch last year was valued at \$21,891,495. Nova Scotia takes the lead among the Provinces, with a catch valued at \$7,347,601; British Columbia makes a record of \$5,214,074; New Brunswick, \$4,119,891; Ontario, \$1,590,447; Quebec, \$1,953,136; Prince Edward Island, \$1,043,645; and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, \$622,911.

The Maritime Provinces fisheries find their chief markets in Great Britain and the United States, while a larger proportion of the British Columbia catch is marketed in the Dominion. Nova Scotia exported to the value of \$5,007,798, which record included a considerable quantity of the New Brunswick catch, which was shipped from Nova Scotian ports. The export record of British Columbia was \$3,413,037, and the total export from all the Provinces was \$11,169,083. Of this important line of export Great Britain took \$4,071,136 worth, and the United States was the next best customer, with a record of \$3,088,935. Exports to the British West Indies aggregated \$957,958; to France, \$256,187; to Brazil, \$427,732; to Cuba, \$326,413, and to Australia, \$203,444. These figures show that fisheries are among the most important industries of the Dominion, and its importance is not lessened by the absence of great employing corporations with tabulated wage bills.

The men who fish on a sailing vessel or small boat for a share of the catch are employed in a useful industry, quite apart from the production of the workers in a mine or factory. The record of development shows a gradual increase in the catch from \$6,577,391 in 1870 to close on twenty-two millions last year. According to statistics published in The Labor Gazette, there are 32,741 men employed in fishing and fish-canning in Nova Scotia, 18,145 in New Brunswick, 7,929 in Prince Edward Island, 16,041 in Quebec, 2,430 in Ontario, 29,246 in British Columbia, and 1,039 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The method of remunerating fishermen varies in different localities and among different firms and vessel owners, but they have in all classes a direct interest in the catch. In British Columbia they are paid from 6 cents to 30 cents for each salmon, the price varying according to the abundance of the fish, and on the Atlantic coast it is customary for the vessel owners to share with the men in the proceeds of each season's catch. In the British Columbia sealing industry there were 27 vessels employed last year, manned by 213 whites and 587 Indians. There were also 68 boats and 285 crews, and the total catch was 35,348 tons. The fresh water area of the Great Lakes belonging to Canada is 72,700 square miles, and it is reasonable to expect a much greater harvest than at present from this source of wealth when the systematic policy of research followed by the Ontario Government has had time to develop.

### Canada's New Biological Laboratory.

The new Biological Laboratory, for conducting researches into fish life in the inland waters of Canada, will be located on an island off the shore of Georgian Bay, about 20 miles from Midland. On the mainland, close at hand, is the holiday abode of the Madawaska Club, an organization formed of scientists from Toronto University. These gentlemen have secured a tract of land, which they have donated to the Department of Fisheries. Under conditions to be drawn up by Prof. Prince of the Fisheries Department. Near the site of the laboratory is a small enclosed lake, adapted to the breeding of black bass and pickerel. A meteorological observatory, ten feet by fourteen feet, will be one of the best features of the station. The laboratory itself will be 14 by 14 feet, and there will be a tank-room and fish hatchery 14 feet by 20 feet.

### Rural Telephones.

The extension of the telephone service in rural districts is another change tending to relieve the monotony and isolation of country life. Incidentally it shows the wisdom of keeping the telephone service under public control, a line of policy quite as important to the people of rural districts as to the urban population. In many parts of New England, and also throughout the middle west, the rural telephone is now quite common, and the service is given at reasonable rates.

### Atty of the Birds.

A lad named Wilkinson, of Brantford, climbed a telegraph pole to see a bird's nest located behind a battery box. In doing so he received a slight shock, and his hold, falling several feet. He had one leg broken in two places and was badly bruised.

### Judge Barron's Suggestion.

Judge Barron suggests the formation of a local improvement society in Stratford, to encourage the adornment of lawns and boulevards.

### Queen Victoria's Zoo.

The collection of animals which her late Majesty formed at Windsor, and which was presented to the Zoological Gardens by the King, comprised two Spanish cattle, two kangaroos, two ostriches, a bison, three zebras, three St. Kilda sheep, two Nubian goats, and a Greyl's zebra.

### Prolific Women.

Aristotle mentions a woman who had five living children at one birth, four times successively. Menage told of one who had twenty-one children in seven years.

### THE OIL MARKET.

Pittsburg, June 28.—Oil opened at \$1.05. Oil City, Pa., June 28.—Credit balances, \$1.05; certificates, no bid. Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—Oil closed at \$1.05.

## ARCHIBALD FORBES.

### Last Will and Testament of the Father of War Correspondents—Beautiful Tribute to Devoted Wife.

Archibald Forbes, the father of war correspondents, who died in London on the 29th of March, last year, left 140 shares of stock in the Manitoba and Northwest Loan Company, worth \$1,820, and the deceased's will has been sent to Toronto to be resealed, having been probated in England. The deceased's estate was worth \$55,000, and consisted also of property in New Zealand, and England. The full text of his will is: I appoint my wife, Mrs. Louisa Meigs Forbes, of the above address, and my constant friend, James Robertson, Esquire, manager of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, London office, to be my executors, and direct that all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses shall be paid as soon as convenient, and may be after my decease.

I bequeath unto my devoted and beloved wife the said Mrs. Louisa Meigs Forbes, all the property and effects whatsoever real and personal, of which I am now possessed, or of which I may be possessed at the time of my death, to be at her sole and absolute disposal, in the full belief that I am acting most wisely in the interests of my dear daughters, Florence and Alice Forbes, desiring my said wife generally to retain the existing investments, excepting the shares of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, which I direct to be sold, and the proceeds to be added to the sum of £1,000, which I bequeath to my said daughters, Florence and Alice Forbes, to be paid to them when they shall reach the age of 21 years, or when they shall be married, or when they shall be otherwise disposed of, and I direct that my funeral be quiet, unostentatious, and inexpensive, and that my body be interred in such spot as my wife shall select, in the full hope that she direct herself to be laid beside me when her time to go to this world, she has made so happy for me, shall come.

The will is witnessed by George Turner, park keeper, and Mary Gerard, domestic in deceased's family. Archibald Forbes was born in Forfar, Scotland, in 1838, and was educated at Aberdeen University. After an adventurous career as a private in the Royal Dragoons, he entered journalistic life in London. During the Franco-German war, as correspondent, first for the Morning Advertiser, and then for the Daily News, he accomplished some marvelous feats in the way of transmission of news. He was in the Spanish Carlist war, and in 1875 he accompanied the Prince of Wales through India.

His letters to the Daily News during the Russo-Turkish war, where he witnessed the crossing of the Danube and the fall of Plevna, gained him world-wide fame. During the Zulu war, by his famous ride of 110 miles in fifteen hours, he sent the earliest news of the battle of Ulundi to England. He has written a number of works on famous soldiers and soldier life. Besides owning property in Canada, Mr. Forbes visited this country several times and was well known here as a lecturer.

### McMASTER'S NEW PROFESSOR.

Rev. George Cross, M.A., Ph.D., Appointed Professor of History. Chancellor Wallace has announced the appointment of Rev. George Cross, M.A., Ph.D., pastor of the Baptist Church at Aylmer, as professor of history and church polity at McMaster University, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Professor Newman to the University of Texas. Dr. Cross, in 1888 graduated from the University of Toronto, winning the first scholarship for philosophy for three successive years, and the gold medal in that department at graduation. After the manner of completing with the degree of doctor of philosophy, magna laude.

### Trade With South Africa.

Mr. James Cumming, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, has been appointed to the Department of Trade and Commerce, stating that "when the plague is over in Cape Town, and the effects of the war quieted down, there will be large demands for dressed lumber and general household furniture, and the goods, he states, required for this market are of a medium quality. The people, or rather the natives, who do all the work live on corn meal and bread, and only require a little cotton for clothing and their boots and hats. The goods imported are all consumed by the Europeans, as the natives only work until they can buy a few cattle." "Canadians," says Mr. Cumming, "would be heartily welcome in Durban and the mines in Johannesburg start up."

### Lieut. Col. Steele.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Steele, C.B., M. V.O., was born at Montfort, Ont., January 5, 1845, served in the Red River expedition, 1870, under Colonel (now Viscount) Wolseley, joined the Northwest Mounted Police on its organization in 1873, as troop sergeant-major, and worked his way up until he became superintendent in 1885. Since then his life has been devoted to the development of the west until, when Lord Strathcona decided to raise and equip Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa, he picked Col. Steele as the one man best fitted for that service, a choice which was amply justified by events in South Africa. Col. Steele is married to a Montreal lady, the daughter of the late Robert Harwood, M.P.

### The Newest Woman.

There is no longer any question of what women may do, but only of what they may not do, and there is not much left for them to usurp. Woman now does everything that man does, and she does it as nearly like him as possible. That, in fact, is the special mark of the present-day woman, from "Society" down to comfortable Suburbia. A horse woman was once somewhat of an oddity; now women are all horse, golf, bicycling, literary, nursing, and ping-pong—all or one of these things, the more the better pleased.

### CLOTHS AND YARNS.

Manchester, June 28.—Cloths—Business very restricted. Yarns—Buyers and sellers apart.

### OIL AND TURPENTINE.

London, June 28.—Lined oil, 32s; turpentine, 37s.

## INDIAN SEPULCHRE.

### HUNDREDS OF SKELETONS UNCOVERED IN COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Turned Up in Breaking Up New Land on Old Dean Farm—Mr. Boyle Thinks They Belong to a Tribe Extirpated by the Iroquois in the Seventeenth Century.

While Messrs. John Reece and Andrew Dean were breaking up a piece of new ground on the old Dean farm, Lincoln County, Ont., the former's ploughshare struck upon an Indian bonfire. At first Mr. Reece thought that the bones were those of some animal, but immediately in the next furrow a huge human skull stared at him, and upon a little further investigation he discovered a huge bone-pit. The grave seems to be about fifteen feet square, and about three feet deep, covered with about six inches of gravel. A conservative estimate is that the sepulchre contains from 800 to 1,000 skeletons. Hundreds of skulls have been carried away; some quite well preserved. Thus far nothing in the line of arrowheads, tomahawks, etc., has been found. The bones are those of people apparently much above the ordinary stature. There is a huge mound over the grave, the roots of which extend down through it. Hundreds of people have visited the scene during the past few days, and carried away many well-preserved skulls and other bones. Mr. Dean has prohibited all further digging.

Mr. David Boyle, Curator of the Provincial Museum, said in an interview that he had received information regarding the discovery at Jordan. "I think there can be little doubt that the skulls and bones unearthed at Jordan are the remains of the tribe of Indians known as the Attiandarus, or Neutrals, a name which they were familiarly known by in that section of the country where the discovery was made. The Attiandarus, who were exterminated by the Iroquois in the seventeenth century, were akin to the latter tribe and also to the Hurons. Recently a few old Ossuaries, or bone deposits, have been discovered along the shores of Lake Erie, but not to such a great extent as in the northern part of Ontario, particularly in the neighborhood of Georgian Bay, where many skulls and bones have been dug up. The fact that these discoveries were being made now," said Mr. Boyle, "is because the land in a number of the historical spots in Canada is now under the plough for the first time."

A sample of one of the skulls, and several of the bones dug up at Jordan, have reached the museum, and it is altogether likely that Mr. Boyle will make arrangements to secure several more of the skulls and the curious remains of the past. The skull in Mr. Boyle's possession presents some remarkable peculiarities. The skull is known as Wormian bones, or extra bones, are very prevalent in the skulls of Indians, and are found to a greater extent in that race than among white people. However, Mr. Boyle has not as yet made a careful examination of the skull. He will visit Jordan in the near future, with a view of obtaining further information of the discovery.

Sergt. Richardson, V.C., who was the first to receive at the hands of the King Edward, was a member of the Strathcona Horse, and lives in the Northwest. The deed for which the cross was given was performed at Wolverspruit on the 5th of July, 1899, when that occasion he was engaged with his regiment in an attack on the Boers who were then occupying an ambushed position. When the order was given to retire, Sergt. Richardson wished to unload his magazine before complying with the order, and continued to fire away. When the magazine was empty he turned to rejoin the rest of the troop, who were making for a kopie in the distance. On rising from the ground he received a fellow trooper named MacArthur lying on the veldt near by, and on going over to him found that he had been wounded in the shoulder and hip, and that his injuries were such as to make it impossible for him to move. Although the fire from the Boer ambush was pretty hot and deadly at the time Sergt. Richardson picked the injured man up and carried him across the fire zone to a place of safety.

### Village Life in Ontario.

The editor of The Learning News visited one of our Ontario villages the other day, and proceeded to moralize on village life. He is impressed, as many others have been, by the beauty of our villages, by their neat frame or brick houses, their trim gardens, their schools and churches, evidences of a high order of civilization. But it seems that there is a thorn in the rose.

"But alas," it appears the people hate one another bitterly. They are uncharitable and suspicious. The young men go to church to be turbulent and insulting to ministers, and are encouraged in it by the young women. Ministers specially trained for their life work, and devoted to it, are not allowed to pursue it in peace. Not long ago the strong arm of the law was invoked to punish ruffianism at religious services in this township, but things are said to be nearly as bad as ever. Not only so, but a general spirit of disunion and ill-will seems to prevail in some neighborhoods. Neighbor hates neighbor, so it is said, and tries to hurt his feelings by his standing or his person or his property."

### To Represent Manitoba University.

Rev. Canon Matheson has been appointed to represent Manitoba University at the 1,000th anniversary celebration in London, Eng., of King Alfred the Great's death, being held by the universities of Great Britain in July next.

### Fredrick Downer was killed.

Frederick Downer was killed by lightning at Alameda, Man., on Wednesday, while feeding his horses. \*Edward Marshall, Petrolia's oldest butcher, has made an assignment. It is generally considered the estate will pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

### John Cyrus Douall, was sent yesterday at Sydney, N. S., years in penitentiary for about sixteen-year-old girl named Louisa.

The Peary relief steamer, which arrived at North Sydney, N. S., day yesterday.

### A Caution.

The spraying season is here. Persons using Paris green or other poisons should keep their supply dry, look and key.

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## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

### The Price of Canadian Chickens on the English Market, by Dr. Bontice, of the Canadian Produce Co.

Much has been reported and written on this subject, much of it contradictory, most of it misleading. As manager of the Canadian Produce Co., I visited England in the heart of the frozen poultry season this spring, and as I sold a large quantity of frozen chickens which I took over from Canada, I am in a position to give definite information on the subject of this article.

The prices reported as paid in England are mostly fairy tales. This fallacy as to price and size of birds desired is due to two mistaken ideas that are easily fallen into, namely, taking the English raised, fresh-killed bird as a standard and guide for imported frozen birds, the other of judging the wholesale price of any considerable quantity to be the same as that for a few dozen. Neither is true. Among fresh killed English birds, there is a certain limited demand for large fatted birds, at retail these bring 16 to 18 cents per pound, but this demand is very limited and is fully supplied and can only be supplied by fresh killed English birds. These weigh from four pounds upward and are bought by the wealthiest class only, to whom money is no object and who will pay any price asked for what they want but will not buy anything else at any price, and in England as here, this class is a very small proportion, and they are easily supplied.

There is, however, an enormous number of the well-to-do class who, with the hotels and restaurants, want a medium sized bird, one that will make, we will say, a meal for two to five people, that is a bird in good condition weighing from 2 1/2 to 4 pounds, and for this class of birds there is an unlimited demand. It stands to reason that the majority of people cannot, or do not care to, spend \$1.50 to \$2.00 on one chicken for a meal, but they like chicken, and if in reach of their purses say from 45c to 75c each, they will live on them. At these prices chicken also competes with other meats.

Now the price procured at wholesale in London is about 14c per pound or a little more for first-class chicken in good condition up to four pounds in weight. The price in Manchester or Liverpool from one to two cents per pound less. You may send a four to eight pound chicken to England, but it will sell very slowly; if you send a few only they may bring as much per pound as the smaller weight. If you send any quantity they will not. Now these prices are only for a short season, January to May, with March the best month and January and May uncertain, as they run the English poultry season close and may be poor months. Don't let these circumstances ever be induced to ship for Christmas trade, as that is the worst season in the year for anything but turkeys.

CLASPS FOR CANADIANS. Numbers Received by Well-Known British and Canadian Officers.

### It will probably be interesting to mention the names of some of the officers who took part in the South African campaign, who get clasps for the engagements in which they participated, and the nature:

Lieut. Col. Paardeberg, Driefontein, Cape Colony. Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, six. Lord Kitchener, same as Lord Roberts, six. Major-General French, Elands-laagte, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, seven. Major-General Smith-Dorrien, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast, five. Major-General Baden-Powell, defence of Mafeking, six. Col. W. D. Otter, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, four. Lt.-Col. Buchanan, same as Col. Otter, four. Lt.-Col. Lessard, relief of Kimberley, Orange River Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, five. Lt.-Col. Evans, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, four. Lieut.-Col. Steele, Belfast, Orange Free State, two, and perhaps another one. Major Forrester, relief of Kimberley, Orange River Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, four.

### Village Life in Ontario.

The editor of The Learning News visited one of our Ontario villages the other day, and proceeded to moralize on village life. He is impressed, as many others have been, by the beauty of our villages, by their neat frame or brick houses, their trim gardens, their schools and churches, evidences of a high order of civilization. But it seems that there is a thorn in the rose.

"But alas," it appears the people hate one another bitterly. They are uncharitable and suspicious. The young men go to church to be turbulent and insulting to ministers, and are encouraged in it by the young women. Ministers specially trained for their life work, and devoted to it, are not allowed to pursue it in peace. Not long ago the strong arm of the law was invoked to punish ruffianism at religious services in this township, but things are said to be nearly as bad as ever. Not only so, but a general spirit of disunion and ill-will seems to prevail in some neighborhoods. Neighbor hates neighbor, so it is said, and tries to hurt his feelings by his standing or his person or his property."

### To Represent Manitoba University.

Rev. Canon Matheson has been appointed to represent Manitoba University at the 1,000th anniversary celebration in London, Eng., of King Alfred the Great's death, being held by the universities of Great Britain in July next.

### Fredrick Downer was killed.