

compete with us in grapes. But though the climate is suitable on the northern border of Lake Erie and on the islands in the lake, the dissimilar soils and climates make us doubt if Ontario can ever produce wines largely. Yale district, in our province, particularly from Lillooet to Spence's Bridge and, indeed beyond, has a sameness of soil and climate that would favour the growth of a particular variety of wine-grape over a large district through which the railway runs. Sooner or later this district, we are sure, will be the Canadian vineyard. The market will be local, and also in the eastern parts of Canada and the United States. The Canadian prohibitory liquor regulations in the regions immediately east of the Rocky mountains are, of course, only temporary. The people there will require good sound wine, and its use will benefit their health and morals. The European supply of wine to this continent is likely to fall off. France, owing to the grape disease and to non-replanting of the vines, has not been able to keep up her exports: indeed, France now imports Spanish, Greek and other wines.

#### PROBLEM OF THE UNIVERSE.

If asked, says Professor Tyndall, whether science has solved or is in our day likely to solve the problem of the universe, I must shake my head in doubt. Behind, above and around us the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved, and as far as we are concerned, is incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of the body and the soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific ages. There ought to be a clear distinction made between science in the state of hypothesis and science in the state of fact; and inasmuch as it is still in its hypothetical stage, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolution.

Professor C. A. Young, while speaking upon the same problem, in a late astronomical lecture, said, "Do not understand me at all as saying there is no mystery at all about the planets' motion. There is just one single mystery—gravitation; and it is a very profound one. How it is that an atom of matter can attract another atom, no matter how great the disturbance, no matter what intervening substance there may be; how it will act upon it, or at least behave as if it acted upon it, I do not know, I can not tell. Whether they are pushed together by means of an intervening ether, or what is the action, I can not understand. It stands with me along with the fact that I will my arm to rise, it rises. It is inscrutable. All the explanations that have been given of it seems to me merely to darken counsel with words and no understanding. They do not remove the difficulty at all. If I were to say what I really believe, it would be that the motion of the spheres of the material universe stand in some such relation to Him in whom all things exist, the ever present and omnipotent God, as the motions of my body do to my will—I do not know how, and never expect to know."

#### COLUMBIA'S FUTURE.

In all kinds of business, men of forethought succeed best, while failure is the fate of laggards, easy-going mortals, whose ruling thought is sufficient for the day, is trouble thereof.

What have we to send back by the railway cars? be bringing us by about Christmas, 1885, wheat, oats, barley, flour, etc.?

We have coal of the best; lumber in all its conditions from the squared log and rough board; tongued and grooved, sashes, doors and furniture. Boots, shoes and saddlery. Fruit and garden vegetables, during winter in frost proof cars. Sea and river fish, salted, smoked, canned and fresh, packed in ice, etc.

The fur products of the Province will also go by rail.

It is for farmers and fruit growers to prepare for the change that another year or so, will effect.

Are not some of our men of enterprise going to organize so as to have the skil or black cod fished in quantity, so as to meet the demands, its excellence for the table is sure to bring about?

The promise of early Asiatic passenger and goods traffic is surely a reality, although croakers croak.

POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES. "What can I do to make a little money and help along?" says a girl to her mother. Doubtless many a good girl has asked herself the same question. Small crops, low prices, failing health of the parents, and little prospect of marrying rich, has probably caused her to inquire whether there was a chance for a clerkship in a school, a position in a telegraph office, or vacant cases in a printing office. Listen while an older person whispers to you something that can be done around town. There are about five thousand heads, men and boys, that need hats. Not one is manufactured here. They are all brought from the Eastern States where busy fingers are now braiding and sewing hats for next year's wear. It can be done here as well as there. Go to the wheat field that is just beginning to turn yellow and get a supply of straw whatever you think you will want. Select the best and smoothest joints and dry them in the shade. They make a coarse, durable hat for every day use. The straw needs no splitting. This can be braided seven, nine or eleven strand brand. Dampen the straw when you use it. An old lady who was raised in the older States, will show you how to braid, sew and press the hat. You will probably make one, not a good looking, the first day, but your father, if he is the man I think he is, will be glad to wear it as a offering from his little daughter. In a few days you will do better, and probably can do two or three a day. After a while you may learn how to split straw and make fine work and get a big price for it. There are several varieties of the palm that make excellent hats, notably the fan palm. There are several grasses which are good for this purpose. *San Luis Obispo Tribune.*