

ST. PETER'S CHAIR.

The question in what sense the Papacy is united to the bishopric of the local Roman Church is discussed in the pages of the Irish "Ecclesiastical Record" by Father Pope, of Rugeley. The following comprises the bulk of his argument:

"Such a change, startling as it is, is not inconceivable. We may not always be blessed with Pontiffs of the stamp of Leo XIII., without a recurrence of the dark periods of the Papacy, we may yet have Pontiffs whose ken is not so far-reaching, whose sympathies are not so all-embracing as we could desire; it may be well that the New World, through no fault of its own, finds itself out of touch with the spiritual head of Christendom. Modern views may in time so predominate that the large number of members of the Sacred College may hail from America, there may spring up a feeling that an up-to-date Pope, in other words an American Pope, would be an advantage. All this is possible, but is it possible that the Holy See should be removed from Rome to New York? That the successor of St. Peter should no longer be Bishop of Rome but Bishop of New York?

"The question really depends for its answer upon another much disputed point. By what right is the Bishop of Rome the successor of St. Peter? Was it merely because St. Peter's sagacity led him to choose Rome for his See as being the future mistress of the world? or are we to say that he was divinely led to do so? We certainly have no New Testament authority for claiming a Divine command to St. Peter on the subject, nor even a Divine ratification of his choice, and yet if we concede that it was merely a choice based on human perspicacity, on what grounds can we deny the possibility of New York becoming the See of Peter's successor.

"This was a question which naturally attracted a good deal of attention during the Papal residence of Avignon. The Roman people clamored for the return of the Pope, and they urged the prescriptive rights of their city. Yet many of these Pontiffs would have been glad to be able to call Avignon the Papal See had it been possible. The truth is that they never seemed to conceive such a change as possible. The idea that Rome was divinely, and therefore inalienably, chosen as the See of the Fisherman and his successors, appears repeatedly in Papal documents.

"The sentiment is everywhere the same, but the grounds assigned for it vary. Gelasius, Boniface VIII., and Nicholas I. simply declare that it was a Divine act; Innocent III. says that it is not due to St. Peter's initiative, but that he was led by a Divine revelation to remove from Antioch, while the tradition given us by St. Ambrose implies that the choice was St. Peter's, ratified by the Divine admonition he received to go back to Rome and die. Hence theologians differ much when discussing the question of the alienability of the primacy of the Church from the Roman bishopric.

"Still, when all is said, we have not got beyond the realm of tradition and opinion. Have we any grounds a priori as well as a posteriori for maintaining that, if the world were to last ten thousand years longer, it would still see the successor of the Fisherman enthroned at Rome?

"When we reflect upon the vicissitudes through which Rome has passed, which we see, and which we know, which it has sunk, and that not merely morally but physically, it is hard to shut our eyes to the clear designs of Providence, which willed that the City of the Seven Hills should be called and should be 'The Eternal City.'

"One day, perhaps, a son of America's soil will fill Peter's Chair, but we think it impossible that a successor of St. Peter will ever set up his See on America's soil." — London Tablet.

POPE LEO'S SILVER JUBILEE

Work has been resumed with renewed activity by the committee for the celebration of the pontifical jubilee of Pope Leo, and a circular has been addressed to all local committees urging them to promote the movement by all means in their power. Of course one of the principal features of the occasion will be the arrival of large numbers of pilgrims in Rome from all parts of the world. Surely the Catholics of the United States are going to do something worthy of themselves between March, 1902, and March, 1903. There are certainly thousands of Catholics in America with the means and the will to honor the Vicar of Christ and at the same time profit by the opportunity to visit the tombs of the martyrs and the endless treasures of art in which Rome abounds. With proper management pilgrims would be enabled to take ship at New York, spend three weeks in Rome, and return to their starting point for one hundred dollars—not a very formidable sum after all. This would mean a reduction of at least fifty per cent. on the ordinary cost of travelling. For the great majority who cannot give themselves the happiness of a pastoral visit to the Eternal City, the committee urge that they be asked to associate spiritually in the national pilgrimage of their country and to contribute two or three cents to the gift which is to be offered to Pope Leo XIII. next year. This is to consist of a tiara of pure gold—a very appropriate offering, for the tiara represents the triple power of the Pontificate to which all good Catholics yield willing obedience. The tiara is to be made of the continued preservation of the life of the Pontiff, who has ruled the

Church of God with such consummate wisdom for twenty-four years. The principal event of the jubilee will be, as I have already stated, the restoration of the roof of St. John Lateran's, but this part of the work is beyond the scope of the International Committee, since it has been entrusted to the Third Order of St. Francis—Roman Correspondence, New York Freeman's Journal.

THE CHRISTIANIZING OF JAPAN.

From documents recently unearthed in the Vatican archives, it appears that an embassy of Japanese Christians visited the Pope at Rome early in the seventeenth century. From these documents G. Mitsukuri, of the University of Tokio, has drawn a history, heretofore untold, of the first Christianization of Japan in the sixteenth century, a history which has interest of its own and which is important in that it parallels the history of later and existing missionary endeavor in Japan and China, and again emphasizes the mistakes and difficulties which seem peculiar to such work. The following is a translation from Public Opinion from the article by Mr. Mitsukuri in the Historische Zeitschrift:

In 1549, eight years after the "discovery" of Japan by the Portuguese, Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, came into the country to preach the teachings of Christ; and each other, Buddhism and Shintoism, then less separate than today, were corrupt to a degree. Hence the people let themselves be readily carried away by the fresh and sturdy Christian propaganda. But a reaction against this universal disestablishment of the realm appeared. First a prince, Nobunaga, called "Enemy of Buddha," because he attacked unsparingly the powerful Buddhist monasteries, showed the more favor to the Christian teachings, in order to gain support against the Buddhist priests, and the new doctrine spread rapidly, especially in the southern provinces. But these favorable conditions were not to last. In 1582 Nobunaga was murdered. The attitude toward the Christians of his successor, the powerful Hideyoshi, was very different, and persecutions began, which was due partly to the intrigues of the Buddhist, the arrogance of the Christian priests in their attitude toward the ruler, and the boasting declaration of a Spanish ambassador that the mighty king of Spain was sending his priests into foreign lands in order first to convert the people and through this means to make their conquest more easy. But the true reason was the desire for unity among the Japanese.

The Christian priests used their power to aid conversion by violence and persecution. There was also strife and jealousy between the different orders. It is therefore readily intelligible that the ruler, led by an idea of unity, planned to remove the religious differences and to rely rather on the other religion, Buddhism, which retained its hold over the majority of the people. In 1587 Hideyoshi ordered the Catholic priests to leave the country. To give emphasis to the decree, six monks and twenty Japanese Christians were crucified. His successors in the main followed his policy, and gradually a firm policy was established which could outlast the death of any one chief, and to this eventually belonged the extermination of the first Christian Church in Japan.

RUSSIAN STUDENT'S TRIALS

Some years ago a young Russian student, Leo Wiener by name, was compelled to flee from the Czar's empire in order to escape banishment to Siberia. He tramped through Germany and France to Spain, where he took a ship for Cuba, sailing thence to New Orleans. The end of a series of hardships found him a penniless wanderer in the streets of Kansas City. There, with the aid of men of his own race, he supplied himself with a modest stock of fruit, which he sold to passers-by. Each night when his day's work was done he hastened to the public library, there to pore over some English volume until the lights were put out. The library "attaches" soon grew familiar with the shabby, self-absorbed foreigner who never missed a night, and through them Wiener was brought to the notice of the superintendent of public schools. An interview proved, to the astonishment of the superintendent, that the fruit-peddler was a master of Greek and Latin and several modern languages. "Call upon me," said he, "from time to time. I think I can obtain for you a position in which you will be enabled to give to others the benefit of your knowledge." Wiener went back to his peanuts and bananas with a light heart, and ere long he was informed that a position as a teacher had been obtained for him in the Hille college at Odessa, Missouri. After a season at Odessa he returned to Kansas City to teach languages in the Central High School. Six years later he was called to a chair in the University of Missouri at Columbia, and when Harvard founded its department of the Russian language and literature he was placed in charge. This chair he continues to fill, occupying a leading place among linguists.—Exchange.

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NOTES FOR FARMERS.

DAIRY CATTLE.—Under the title "Notes from the Farm," in the Ottawa "Free Press," the following advice is offered:—

Breeders of dairy cattle who desire to advance their own interests properly should keep in view that the line of stock for them is the one giving the best profits. When a man



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yet—have you? Nor you won't, either—because there isn't a better shoe made, and we doubt very much if its equal is made, for boys' and girls' school wear, than our \$1.25. That's talking pretty bold, but it's so. Finer grades are made of sturdier leather than that used in all the shoes and slippers that a boy or girl can see these winter months in the store, none is a better in manner. Price, \$1.25 and \$1.75 per pair.

MANSFIELD, The Shoemaker,

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wishes to develop qualities in cattle they should be the ones essential to success on this point. The typical dairy cow is to be preferred to one possessing qualities of beauty in color or form.

At the Pan-American dairy test there was an example of the loss suffered by those who breed with other aims in view than the production of milk, butter and cheese. The Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein have been brought to their present high standing by keeping the right aim in view.

This rule applies well also to poultry raising, for much is lost by neglecting to develop what is really valuable. A good dairy cow has a large symmetrical udder with smooth, medium-sized teats evenly placed. The udder should be covered with fine hair. The milk veins should be large. Fine horns, smooth face, wedge shaped shoulders, clean throat, straight neck, fine tail, wide toms, prominent and widely separated hips, and smooth hair are qualities of a fine dairy cow. Such an animal is beautiful.

Farmers should raise dual purpose cattle. It is only in the city, where residents have a supply of milk, that a home supply of milk, that the purely dairy breed should be retained. It is quite possible to have the animals that accommodate a man in either line of business. There are cattle which are good for dairy purposes and will also make good beef.

PORK RAISING is undoubtedly one of the commonest pursuits of farmers. There is hardly a farmer who does not deal in it to some extent. It is because pigs can be kept almost any place and very little skill is required in feeding. A great deal of material which would otherwise be wasted is profitably disposed of by feeding it to pigs. They will eat what no other domestic animal will eat. This is why every farmer each year sells many dollars' worth of pork besides what he keeps for home consumption. Even in urban districts people are loathe to refrain from keeping at least enough pigs to eat the home offal. A farmer was once convinced that pigs cost more to bring them to killing standard than their pork realized on the market. He raised no pigs for one year. He found that his loss was immense. A big sum had to be paid for pork, lard, etc., and his income that year was greatly reduced because he had no pigs to sell. The money realized from the grain and other feed which was saved fell far short of replenishing his purse.

There are many breeds of pigs common in Canada. A large field of selection is therefore open to breeders and pork producers. Unlike cattle and sheep, a pig is valuable for only one product—its meat. It is plain that the breed giving the best return in pork for the feed is the one that should be secured by farmers. Berkshires, Tamworths, Yorkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites and crosses of these are breeds from which a choice has to be made. No definite results as to the merits of any of these breeds has ever been obtained.

In view of the needs of farmers, an important test has been begun at the Central Experimental Farm. The six breeds of pigs mentioned are being fed. The ration is rape pasture, peas, oats and bran in equal portions by weight. All the pigs eat from the same trough, so that the main cause will be as to the time required to reach a standard. The pigs will be killed at 180 pounds and a piece from the loin and shoulders examined as to quality. As the pigs grow the amount of feed is increased. There are two animals of each breed, so that the result will be a fair indication of the merits of the respective breeds.

The result of this investigation will be published in the reports. A large extension has been made to the pigery at the Central Experimental Farm. It is almost 35 x 60 and will contain 100 pigs. A concrete floor will be laid throughout the entire pigery. The feed

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stalls and pens have also been remodelled. There are about 180 pigs on the farm of varied classes. The number in the house is 80, most of which are sows soon to farrow. Many important feeding experiments are going on. Great care is taken not to give sour feed to the brood sows while nursing. It has a tendency to produce scour in the young. The care of the young pigs is very important. If they are kept comfortable and given access to fresh earth success is likely to attend.

A trip through the pens showed some fine samples of swine at the Experimental Farm. In one pen there is a Tamworth boar of R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg. The animal is rented, as the owner does not wish to part with it. The attention given to the renewing of strains is considerable. Owing to the necessity of changing the stock frequently fine specimens have to be parted with. The boar of R. Reid & Co. weighs 200 pounds. It won first prize at Richmond, and second at Buffalo. Another Tamworth was recently purchased in the west. It is

also a fine specimen. A fine Yorkshire boar two years old, which won first prize at Toronto a year ago, is on hand. It was purchased from Joseph Brethour of Bedford. A very fine Berkshire boar has just been sold for the purpose of renewing the stock. One has been ordered from England to take its place. A fine Yorkshire and Tamworth were imported a short time ago, and will farrow in two weeks. The sows as well as the boars have to be regularly changed to infuse new blood.

A large 3-year-old Tamworth has a good litter a month old. Several litters have been raised from her and are giving good satisfaction. R. Reid & Co. originally owned this pig. Two Yorkshires are in pens. They were purchased last year in the west. Both are nearing the second litter. There are two boars and two sows of a large black type, the only specimens in Canada. They are almost four months old and have the appearance of developing to large size. A large group of sows are fed in the pasture on light rations. They will be brought in when the farrowing time arrives.

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