

## MINING IN CANADA.

### The Output of Our Mines Compared With Those of the States.

Canadians Not Alive to the Splendid Resources of the Country.

The following address was delivered recently before the Canadian Institute Toronto, by Mr. W. H. Lynch:

The first fact to be noticed is that at Canada probably has an amount of mineral wealth undeveloped equal to that of the United States. At least, we not only have the development of the great western mineral belt of the continent which is producing so heavily of the precious minerals, south of our border; but we have reason to believe that our portion will prove on development quite as rich as the Southern portion.

The second fact to be noticed is that in the development of this natural resource, Canada is altogether behind the United States. The mineral output each year in the United States is about \$600,000,000 while that of Canada is only \$20,000,000. That is to say that while our undeveloped resources probably equal, their actual output compared with ours, is about equal to one the silver output alone of the United States is \$60,000,000, or three times the whole output of all the minerals of Canada.

The next fact noticeable is that Canada is much farther behind the United States in the development of her silver mines than in the development of her other minerals as a whole. The mineral output of silver in Canada is only about \$400,000, so that the annual production of silver there to its production here is actually about 150 dollars to one in Canada, indeed, as to development, it is five times farther behind the United States in respect of her silver product than in her mineral production as a whole. The United States produces 30 times as much mineral of all kinds as Canada, they produce no less than 150 times as much silver.

These figures are the latest I obtained, or those of 1888.

Next, I notice that Canada is likely to make an early and rapid development in the production of this particular mineral—silver—as rapid, possibly, as has been the increase of production in the States, during the last few years, the production of silver in the United States is largely on the great belt referred to, so well and fully described by that great geologist, Dr. G. M. Dawson. And that large amount of wealth was mined mostly in the mineral field which extends from the southern boundary of British Columbia, southwards, out of \$60,000,000 of silver mined in the United States each year, Montana and Idaho, two of the States, actually bordering on British Columbia, produced about one-third. And the production of silver in one of these States, least—Idaho—has increased with extraordinary rapidity in the short time since these statistics were taken, Colorado produced about one-third of this \$60,000,000; but the production of silver in Colorado has remained comparatively stationary in say seven years previous to 1888, compared to the increase in the other two mentioned States. Colorado increased her production during those years only about twelve per cent. There is no reason to believe that Idaho since 1888 has made as striking an increase as did Montana during the period mentioned. It required Utah, Nevada and Arizona (all old mining fields) to produce the remaining third of the \$60,000,000. Indeed, it is only the comparatively new fields of Montana which have made any marked increase in silver production in the period referred to, which fact is full of meaning, as affecting the question of what Canada may do. Thus we see that the whole of this immense silver output of the United States is the product of the southern half of a belt of which the northern half lies in our own country.

As already stated, we have reason to believe that the upper or Northern portion of this belt is richer than the lower or the Southern portion which has already been so largely developed. Without attempting a complete demonstration of this fact, let us refer to one or two indications only of its correctness. The statistics of the United States show that the American portions of this belt which have been most recently exploited, or the portions nearest to Canada, contain the richest deposits of the whole belt. I have just given these statistics, in relation to the slight increase in production in the States farthest to the south, and the extraordinary increase already made and being made in the States just south of our border, viz., in Idaho and Montana. The miners who have been engaged in Montana, Colorado and Idaho practically all agree—as I know from personal intercourse with them within the last two or three years—and I do not hesitate to make this statement and have it go back, that that part of the belt in Canada known as the Kootenay region, is probably richer than any thing that has been discovered in the Southern region from which this \$60,000,000 annually has been produced.

The next fact I notice is that there are indications of immediate rapid development of this Northern or Canadian portion of the great mineral belt of which we speak. The rich discoveries of the Kootenay region are attracting the attention of the very mining men who have taken part in the wonderfully rapid development of the Southern portion of the belt. There is at the present moment throughout all the western mining country a subdued excitement in anticipation of a great rush next spring across the Canadian border. The knowledge that railroads are being built in the new mining field and that the knowledge that American capitalists who are interested in the district are building a large smelter and refining works on Kootenay Lake, together with the now well known richness of the late discoveries, add to the growing conviction that there is an exceedingly rich portion of territory undeveloped. This excitement in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, similar to that which followed the great discoveries at Leadville but one of these mining men said to me, concerning his expected influx into this new territory, "Leadville will not be in it."

The next fact to which I would call your attention is that these latest discoveries in Canadian Territory have been made at a propitious time in some very important respects. Mining to-day is carried on under better conditions than ever before. Development goes on far more rapidly now than it even ten or fifteen years ago. One reason for this is the fact that railways push rapidly into a good mining field. During the last fifteen years, railway men have found that one of the very best ways to get paying traffic is to run a road into a mining camp, much, for instance, as the Coeur d'Alene in Idaho. Consequently, railroad men send experts into the new mining fields, and if they find the mineral to justify it, they build the road, without more ado. Mr. Corbin, one of the great railway promoters/builders of the Western States, opened the well known

Coeur d'Alene mining Camps in this way. He first sent men to examine and having become satisfied with the prospect, built a road, therefor road in the field. He sold soon afterwards to the Coeur d'Alene and it was not long before the Union Pacific followed and built another road into the same Camp. Mr. Corbin then looked about for new fields and soon his attention drawn to the Kootenay District. He first sent experts not once but several times, into the Kootenay Camps, to see what the showing and promise was. It is enough to say that on the reports of his experts he started at once to build what is now called the Spokane and Northern road, running from Spokane, Washington, northward, taking in what is known as the Colville District, bordering on British Columbia, to the south. When he reached the boundary he found he had got a Charter, and he then came to Ottawa, during the season before the last, and asked for one. This he failed to obtain. The people of British Columbia obtained a substitute, in the short road connecting navigable waters of the district with railways. But thought Mr. Corbin was not to get a Dominion Charter, the British Columbia people determined to get his road, and so they went to the local government and got a Charter, in the last session of the B. C. Legislature. They waited for a time as if the Act would be disallowed, but as it was not disallowed, they started. Mr. Corbin has set men to work on a survey, and now the road will be built as first intended into the Kootenay Camp. The results will be that instead of three nights journey, as it was, a little over a year ago, with very little sleep, and very much discomfort, it will be only five or six hours ride in a palace car.

Another reason why mining development is so much more rapid and satisfactory is the great improvement which has taken place in mining in all its branches, in the last ten or fifteen years. These years represent a change in mining methods as great as taken place in grain milling, agricultural implements, &c. Without stopping to elaborate these improvements, I would show that in mining in the new fields of B. C. they are going to have the advantage of these discoveries and all this mining improvement.

Another reason is the fact that mining has a more legitimate basis than it has had in the past. Formerly it was too often a matter of secrecy, and attempts were kept out of the mines. Now in the Coeur d'Alene everybody is welcome. One may go and examine every operation of every department of the mines. In the old Nevada days that was impossible. The wealth of those who were working those mines was not all got from the mineral; a large proportion of it was obtained from the wages of servants and salaries of clerks, spent and lost in gambling in mining stocks. This gambling has all ceased now. It is an extraordinary fact that in the centre of the newest portion of development there is absolutely less gambling in mining stocks than in wheat on the Chicago Exchange. This is because all mining there is on a legitimate basis. Any investments made are either to purchase prospects or to develop them, or to work the mines.

These facts are all to have an important bearing upon the development of our newly discovered fields in British Columbia. In view of these facts, I venture to say that the silver output of this new district within the next five years will be greater than the present output of minerals of all kinds in the whole of Canada. The statement may appear to you to be a bold one, and in making it I feel sure I am keeping within the mark. I am willing that it should go into print, and shall not be afraid to face it five years hence.

Again it must not be forgotten, as Mr. Merritt has shown, the rapid development of our mining interests in B. C. silver production will stimulate development everywhere. It will stimulate the gold production in that region, and prosperity in mining there will reflect favorably on all mining in Eastern Canada.

I was going to ask you what might be the benefit to Canada of an extraordinary development within the next few years of these mineral resources. Consider what it would mean for Canada if we in British Columbia had a silver output of twenty million a year in that region, and the production of other minerals in that province alone. The city of Helena, Montana, the center of a rich mining district, is said to be, and I believe with good reason, the richest city for its population, on the continent, if not in the world. Mining men who make their money somewhat easily, when they are successful, are very free in the use of their wealth, not only in the building up of fine cities, but in every other way, and so we may expect that the wealth which comes to our people from successful mining, will be one of the great sources of our future prosperity.

We have not been accustomed sufficiently to consider our mineral resources as an element in our production, or, as an individual, have until now, regarded this country as an agricultural country. I do not wonder now that others so regard it, but when I went into the western portion of the country, the mineral resources which I found to exist there were a revelation to me. I now look upon Canada prospectively as a mineral, almost more than an agricultural, country.

Now comes an important question. In view of the early future possibilities of this mineral development which I have been speaking of how is Canada to get the largest advantage from it? I will just name two sources from which advantage is obtained from mineral production. The first is the advantage of general business activity induced by extensive mining, or the labor employed, and the stimulus to general trade. Mining leads, as I have shown, to the building of railways, and it seems to lead to the development of other resources, by increasing population. These advantages will come to Canada if our mineral resources are fully developed.

The next advantage is that which comes to the people, as a whole through the government levying a tax on mineral products. The latter is a matter which is attracting a great deal of attention lately. We see that the last local Parliament of Ontario has legislated in this connection, and so has the Parliament of Quebec, etc., and it seems as though these new laws enacted by these local governments, well intended as they were, are yet rather crude. And it might be said, right here, that we want the most enlightened statesmanship to deal with the needs of this question. It is an object for the people to secure the greatest advantage in the mineral wealth which belongs to the people, without hindering the necessary development of the natural and hidden resources. What is needed is to promote development without at the same time increasing the danger of locking up natural resources in the hands of a few individuals, who may when individual ownership is secured, for any selfish purpose, actually stand in the way of the desired development. This is indeed a difficult problem. I do not know that any country has arrived at a perfect solution of it, and I repeat

that it requires the most enlightened statesmanship. Unfortunately, however, the thoughts of statesmen have hardly been directed to this matter. I refer to it because even such a hint as I have given may cause us to think more of this subject.

The last advantage is the amount of wealth which goes to the capital employed in the development of the mines. If there be a phenomenally rich district in Kootenay, as all who have been there agree, thinking generally, that mineral prospecting conditions, that the capital employed there will reap extraordinary returns. Capital that is put up in London or New York, and invested in mines elsewhere will carry the returns back to London or New York whence the capital came. If the wealthy mining men of Montana, Idaho or Colorado, take up the development of the rich district, they will carry back the wealth to their own States; and if the mines yield unusual profit these people will get the benefit of the wealth which is the natural quarry of Canadians. If Canada is to have the maximum advantage from these natural resources, then Canadian capital must take some part of the development of them, and thus it becomes a very important subject to consider how shall these resources be developed and who shall take a hand in the work.

Most wisely if Canada is to get the maximum advantage from her great natural resources, which recent discoveries have proved that she possesses, we must have enlightened legislation on the one hand, and on the other, intelligent application of energy and large and judicious investment of the private capital of her own citizens. I cannot better illustrate this than by alluding to a quotation from the gentleman who preceded me—Mr. Merritt:—"I do not think I should be doing a patriotic thing if I did not allude to the remarkable—almost phenomenal—richness of the mineral deposits in West Kootenay District, which is the richest in the world. The actual amount disclosed.—West Kootenay will be heard from, with no uncertain sound.—Americans from Butte, Spokane and Seattle are beginning already to find their way in, and are buying up many of the valuable claims. Money is somewhat tight or there would be a regular rush."

**The Export Cattle Trade.**

At a recent meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association held at the Albion hotel, ex-Ald. Frankland, Toronto, presiding, the principal topic discussed was the advisability of paying the low cost, \$9,000 in connection with the famous suit brought against Andrew W. Aikens, of Cooksville, and his partner C. Flanagan, members of the association, by the Allan line, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Messrs. Aikens & Flanagan contracted with the Allan line for two ships in which to carry a large number of cattle to England from Montreal. Through the alleged negligence of the steamship company the cattle were allowed to stand in the sun for three days and one of them died. The cattle men then refused to ship, and the company sued them for the trial taking place in England. The Dominion Live Stock Association had been given such poor service that it agreed to make a test case of the matter and shoulder the law costs, if Aikens & Flanagan would pay the damages claimed by the company in that regard. The case was then referred to a jury, and the suit was decided against the association with its surprise. An assessment of \$15 has been levied on the members to meet the bill, and for two hours this assessment was discussed yesterday with much feeling. Everyone present except A. C. Snel, president of the association, thought the suit right. It just took Mr. Snel about ten minutes, in his prayer meeting style, to convince Mr. Snel that it was a privilege to be allowed to contribute to this law bill. No one could withstand the specious arguments of the president, at which the assembly laughed most consumedly. The president, Mr. Snel, then, in a tone of applause, and thus a threatened break in the association was healed. A large number of members who have not had the case explained to them have failed to remit, but trouble is not expected.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Gilbert and the owner of the ship, was appointed to go to Montreal to endeavor to get a cent a mile rate on the railways, as was formerly the case.

These officers were elected: President, G. F. Frankland; vice presidents, J. C. Coughlin, H. O. Robson; secretary, H. Gilchrist, Montreal; treasurer, A. J. Thompson; Executive Committee, J. W. Stone, James Aikens, William Healy, W. W. Craig, C. Coughlin, W. J. MacCann, and A. Rawlings, John Dunn, E. O'Leary and E. Snel.

After the meeting Mr. Andrew W. Aikens of Cooksville, related an incident in which a Toronto man named Francis Shields lost his all, \$38,000, through the alleged poor steamship service.

### PROGRESS IN SCIENCE

A German professor recommends the following receipt for a liquid soap for medicinal use in wounds, &c.: One part of caustic potash dissolved in an equal weight of water. To this add four parts of olive oil and one-fourth part of alcohol. Stir thoroughly for ten minutes, shaking repeatedly. After about an hour mix with an equal quantity of water. Let it then stand several days, then filter it, and it is ready for use.

It now requires but thirteen pounds of water converted into steam with a pressure of 175 to 200 pounds in the boiler to secure one horse power with a triple expansion engine. By the use of one-third more coal the pressure in the boiler and the horsepower can be doubled.

A new parasite has been discovered which infects paper money and is found nowhere else. It is invisible to the unaided eye, does not attach itself to persons, but multiplies at a rapid rate.

A peculiar mineral has been found in Montana. When taken from the ground it has much the appearance of iron ore, but upon being exposed to the air it takes fire and consumes itself.

A Polish chemist has discovered that liquid oxygen is not colorless. In a layer of this very blue liquid, he finds that there is a but sky-blue color.

Electrician Nikola Tesla says that the time is not far distant when a vessel at sea will be able to telegraph to either shore without any direct connection.

**Clearing Railroad Tracks.**  
An electric device for clearing a railroad track of obstructions is among the newest ideas. It consists of a triangular steel folding frame, over which a net is stretched. This is placed on the front of a locomotive and can be opened at will, catching the obstruction upon it.

An extensive company, backed by eastern capital, has been organized in Chicago for the manufacture of American flax.

## WERE THEY ABANDONED AT SEA?

### A Boat's Crew Arrive in Liverpool Exhausted and Frost-Bitten.

#### ON BOARD WAS THE DEAD BODY OF A CRAZY PASSENGER.

He Had Jumped Overboard and Six Men Tried to Rescue Him—Found Dead and Clutching a Buoy—Some of the Men Are Crippled for Life—They Will Sue the Captain Who Left Them.

LIVERPOOL, Jan.—A boat's crew composed of six men, belonging to the British steamship Eleanor, arrived here this morning in a half-frozen condition. The sailors tell a tale of much suffering, from which experience several of them will be permanently injured. It appears that one of the passengers of the Eleanor, who had been acting in a strange manner on board that vessel suddenly jumped overboard on Sunday, while the steamer was going at full speed. The Eleanor at that time was off Greenore Light, County Louth, Ireland, but far out at sea. In addition, it was night time and a nasty sea was running. The weather was bitterly cold. In spite of these facts the captain of the steamship stopped and then reversed his engines and ordered a boat to be launched. He called for a volunteer crew and burned blue lights while the boat was being swung overboard and lowered. A crew of six volunteered, and, with the steamer still burning colored lights, the rescuers disappeared in the darkness, pulling in the direction in which the drowning man was supposed to be. Under the influence of wind, sea and a strong current the boat was soon so far away from the steamer that her lights could not be seen. The gallant seamen, however, continued their search for the passenger who had jumped overboard.

When the first alarm of "Man overboard" had been given on board the Eleanor a life buoy had been thrown overboard from the steamer, and after an hour of fruitless search the men in the Eleanor's boat found this buoy, and diving it fiercely in his death agony was the unfortunate passenger mentioned before he could be pulled into the boat. The six rescuers then turned their attention to their own safety and anxiously scanned the horizon in search of the steamer's light or of Greenore's beacon. Neither, to their dismay could be seen. By this time the men had become numb with cold. The men shouted and shouted for hours without avail, and at last they recognized the fact that the Eleanor had abandoned them. Their chances of ever reaching shore were very slim. The boat was half full of water, and it required the combined strength of the six men forming her crew to keep her low into the sea. To make matters worse, a drenching downfall of rain swept over them. Some of the men were so exhausted that they could scarcely grasp their oars. Some claimed that their bad luck was caused by the dead body in the boat, and it was proposed to leave it overboard. More humane counsel prevailed, and the body, with their dead freight, continued the battle against cold and wave.

It was not until 10 o'clock morning that the Eleanor's sailors, so weak and exhausted that they hardly had the strength of children, ran their boat ashore at Greenore where they were cared for by the coast guardsmen. The rescued men were badly frost bitten. As soon as possible they were forwarded to Liverpool, where that steamer was bound for. The Eleanor had, in the meantime, reached Holyhead and reported the loss of the six men and the passenger referred to. The greatest indignation is expressed against the captain of the steamship for having so hastily concluded that the six seamen were lost. He says that he cruised about for two days in the vicinity of the spot where he expected the boat should be, and not finding her he concluded that she had been swamped and that all on board of her had been drowned.

The injured seamen propose to bring suits for damages against the Eleanor's captain and the owners of that vessel, and it is said that the Board of Trade will order inquiry into the whole affair, with the view of suspending or taking away the captain's certificate should it be proved that he did not exhaust every means of finding the missing boat before he decided to proceed on his voyage to Liverpool. The rescued mariners say that it is impossible for the captain or his commander should have known they were to be found without actually finding them.

**Charity and Business.**  
A divorce of charity and business is unlawful. By divine decree they were united centuries ago, and whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. When Christ enjoined upon all the law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," he did not add, except in hiring hands or making business contracts. But the fact is that the world has labored through all these centuries to try to order happiness, while confining charity to Christmas Day, Sundays, and occasional gifts in benevolent and religious institutions. Exceptions there are; grand and noble exceptions; men and women who devote their lives to the work of uplifting others; men and women who hold the world together, or are enabled by business to secure, not for their own gratification, but as Stewards for the Infinite Giver. It is a blessed thing for the world that there are so many of them, whose charity is not pent up nor confined. But the fact is that the great majority of men and women still treat Charity and Business as if they had never been lawfully united. Appeal to nine business men out of ten in behalf of greater consideration for workmen or clerks or others in their employ, and how many of them will fall to reply: "That is not business. I get my labor where I can get it best and cheapest, as I must in order to succeed in my business. I make such regulations as are required, in competition with others in the same work or trade, in order to attain success. It would never do to conduct a business enterprise as if it were a hospital or a benevolent institution. Charity has its place. I will do my part in gifts to hundreds of benevolent and humane organizations, and in private aid to those who are known to me to deserve assistance. But no man can mix charity and business with success." So if the world is to be made to the women of the world, if they are to be asked to refuse the cheap goods that are known to be prepared only by grinding the poor and degrading the characters and destroying the lives of employees, how many will answer: "I cannot set these things right. I must buy where I can buy cheapest. That is my business, and I should be unfaithful to my husband or children if I should spend for a thing twice what it costs because I think the poor sewer girls are not paid enough. If I should refuse to enter a store where the shop girls are overworked, what success

should I have in the business of shopping? I should show greater consideration of servants in my employ than others show, giving them better wages or allowing them different rules or treatment; it would be a waste of the money intended to me for the business of providing for the household. I must attend to my business as a matter of business, and then help the poor wherever I can, as a matter of charity." These are simple and obvious answers, and embody the law of life as it is for millions of people, who mean to do their duty, and who think they do enough for charity. Did they think the Golden Rule? Did the Infinite Lawgiver call upon us to love our neighbors when not engaged in business with them? Would the world be worse off if men and women, in every relation and act of life, should exercise the same brotherly love and charity which they think it right to preach and practice on Christmas Day?

**Widows and Widowers.**

One curious fact which every census discloses is the numerical excess of widows over widowers. The usual ratio is 8 per cent of the female population as widows to 4 per cent of the male population widowers. By some optimistic persons of the female sex, this disparity has been explained on the ground that married men, having formed a habit of correct appreciation of the benefits of the married state, are glad to repeat what has been to them a beneficial association, whereas women, having less reason to be pleased, discern little joy in a second matrimonial alliance, unless it be an exceptionally desirable sort. This is an insufficient explanation. Why is it, in every land, that the widows outnumber the widowers by two to one? The average marriage age varies in different countries but in all countries it is higher among men than women. In England the age of the average bridegroom is two years greater than that of the bride; in Germany, in Holland and in Scotland it is two years; in Ireland, in Russia, and in the Scandinavian countries, it is four years; in Italy it is five; and in France it is six. The marriage statistics of the United States are misleading and incomplete, but here as abroad the average marriage age for men is thirty years and for women twenty-five, a difference of five years. Such being the difference in years between the sexes, it is evident enough that were the death rate of the sexes equal, the number of female survivors of marriages would, at any given time, be in excess of the number of male survivors. But the rate of mortality is not equal between the sexes. It is higher among men. Deaths from accidental causes are three times more numerous among men than among women. War, shipwreck and criminal deeds of violence decrease the ranks of men much more than they affect the number of women. Excesses in living, too, are more numerous among men than women. The great majority of suicides are men. Women live longer than men. On account of these various reasons the insurance companies estimate the difference to be at birth five years in favor of the girl. Making allowance, therefore, for the average disparity of years between the groom and bride at marriage, and for the lower rate of mortality among women than men, the excess of widows over widowers, in every land where the census figures are reasonably accurate, is fully and satisfactorily explained. Though the formal figures of the statistics do not show it, it may be, too, that the more sympathetic and emotional nature of women inclines them to cherish more reverently the memory of the departed than is the case with men, actuated often by more worldly views and motive.

### New York Public Schools.

The New York *Observer* says that any one who is at all familiar with the public school buildings in that city, cannot be surprised by the statements and illustrations now being published, showing the way in which the children of New York are besieged by the saloons. Any one who has ever tried to battle with the saloon power for the sake of a school or a neighborhood, knows the hopelessness of obtaining any justice or sympathy from the city officials. The mayor himself had been the proprietor of several saloons, and his personal and official associates for many years have been men to whom the atmosphere of a saloon is more congenial than that of any educational institution. "It is surprising," asks the *Observer*, "that men appointed to regulate the saloon business should so scorn such considerations as the moral welfare of thousands of children when the prosperity of the rum-seller and the comfort of the ward politician are at stake? Within three blocks, on three sides of Grammar School No. 29, are eighty-five saloons, and some of these are of the lowest and most dangerous character. Other schools have a greater number within the same distance. There is no part of this metropolis where these gates of hell do not open at the very door of our schoolhouse. Our adjoining town is no better. You have built a noble grammar school building which looks down on its hundred saloons within a few steps of its doors. These saloons have more to do with education than all the public and private schools in this region."

### Famine in Western India.

Russia is by no means the only country where the people are called upon to seriously consider whether in the course of the next six months they will have enough food to keep soul and body together. The absence of the accustomed rainfall in the western province of India has led to an almost complete extinction of the crops, so that the lieutenant governor at Madras has found it necessary to appeal to the Viceroy at Calcutta asking that extensive preparations be made to supply hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of people with work and food. The experiences in India during the famine of seven or eight years ago were terrible in the extreme, in consequence of the absence of means of communication between the various parts of the country; for, while one section had more than enough to supply its needs, there was no means of cheap distribution. In the interval railways, canals, and roadways have been built so that it is possible to carry on relief operations now with a cheapness and certainty that were altogether impossible on the former occasion. There is one circumstance which is greatly in favor of the Indian sufferers that the relief funds will certainly be administered in an honest manner. If the same thing could be said of Russian work of the same character many thousands would have a much better chance than they now possess of living through the next twelve months.

### Supplying the Demand.

Trim—"Say, my friend, what do you want to keep so many dogs for?"  
Farmer—"To furnish what gentlemen of your profession seem in need of. There is hardly a day goes by but one of you comes in and asks for a bite, and I thought I'd keep enough material on hand to supply the demand."

## The Recent Crisis in Brazil.

In the January number of the *Forum* there is an article on the recent crisis in Brazil by Mr. Courtney de Kalb, who evidently had unusual opportunities of obtaining information. He shows that in the controversy between the late President Peodoro de Fonseca and the majority of the Congress which he dissolved, the President was on both sides, but that first distinct violation of the Constitution was committed not by the Executive, but by the Legislature. The leaders of the hostile majority in Congress had formerly been Ministers under the Provisional Government, but had resigned in consequence of a quarrel with President da Fonseca concerning questions of financial policy. The President desired to put an end to Government guarantees of interest upon sugar-mill concessions, and to expend the money thus saved upon harbor improvements in Rio Grande do Sul. The quarrel culminated in a quarrel with the President, in the course of which the President, exercising a right given him by the Constitution, vetoed the Incompatibility bill, which provided that no one should hold a State and a Federal office at the same time. Congress secured a two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the veto by excluding the vote of Senator Pedro da Fonseca, the President's brother, who, as Governor of Alagoas, was said to be too deeply interested in the result. Whether the President's brother should have taken part in a division of taste and propriety; but there is no doubt that the majority was correct in excluding the vote of the Senator when they deprived him of his vote. The result of this high-handed action was to break off the negotiations for a reconciliation between Congress and the Executive which had been pending. Nevertheless, had the Congress stopped there, there is no reason to think that a coup d'etat would have been attempted by the Executive. The majority, however, of the Federal Legislature proceeded to pass a bill depriving the President of the right of veto. This was a distinct violation of the Constitution, which expressly endows the Executive with this right. The President's amendment to the Constitution can be made only in the following way, viz.: First, it must be proposed by a fourth part of either House of Congress, or by two-thirds of the States of the Union; next, it must pass three readings, then it must be held over for a year, and finally, after again passing three readings must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Chamber and Senate.—The Congress having thus notoriously exceeded its powers, the President imitated the example, and did, in his turn, what the Constitution gave him no right to do. That is to say, he dismissed the National Assembly. We need not recapitulate in detail what followed. The province of Rio Grande do Sul revolted, either because its inhabitants deemed the maintenance of republican institutions far more important than the profit derivable by them from local appropriations, or because the leaders of the Congress party promised to carry out the improvements which the President had pronounced indispensable. The Government proving unable to suppress the revolt, the navy ultimately decided to support the President, who, accordingly, resigned. Thereupon the Chief Magistrate developed under the Constitution of the President Peixoto, who forthwith reconquered the distant Congress. The sequence of events seems to prove that the Brazilians will not tolerate a violation of the Constitution by the Executive. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature can with impunity violate it. As we understand the record of the Congress bears witness to such a violation in the shape of the bill denying the right of veto to the President. We shall look with interest to see whether public opinion compels a reversal of this illegal proceeding.

### Winter Dairying on the Farms.

Let me say a few things as to how this winter dairying presently can be carried on with advantage on the farms; because in connection with the butter and winter dairymen to make butter and winter dairymen to make creameries, I would like to see the farmers helped in some practical way to make more and finer butter at their own places. Notwithstanding the importance of the creamery industry and the advantages that flow from its development, I think one-half of the butter produced in home dairies for some time to come—in my life time any way. From isolation settlement, from various causes, about one-half of all the butter product in Canada will be made in private dairies. Now I think that the farmers' wives are eager to learn when they get a fair chance to do it. There has been that the men have had all the good things. They had to have the horses, and the rearing, and mowing machine, and the driving sheds, and everything else they wanted, while their wives had to get along with one pantry for keeping the milk, the butter, the cold water, and the cold water, and everything else. Then the cream took in the mixed flavour. If the farmer would give the wife a small milk house, I will warrant that it would be kept far more tidy than his driving shed; and she would take such a pride in it that it would make a man look after his part of the business better. Go round and see the women struggling with old-fashioned churning working twice as long in churning the butter as there is any need for, and until it is not so nice as it would be if churned more rapidly—all because the man had to buy a new top buggy and build a new driving shed, &c., never thinking that his wife should have her strength spent in churning the butter at once. I am not in favour of strikes; but if I could reach the ears of the good women that are such an ornament and joy to the households of Canada, I would have them strike and say—"We won't do anything until you give us new churns and milk-houses." Men would likely stand out for awhile, but they would have to give in.—[From Address by Prof. Robertson.]

### The Apple is King.

It is not the fruitage of old Uccatan; the one that Spain or France or Japan; the Florida Orange may grow in the South. The Peach of New Jersey may melt in your mouth. The broad-breasted Quince has a heavenly smell. And the California Apples well; Bananas of Nassau and Malaga Grapes in clustering richness and luscious shapes.—They're beautiful all, but beware them who will.

A ruddy old monarch outranks them all still; A fruit universal, covet with man; 'Tis the blessed old apple, gain say it who can.

### Farm Field and Stockman.

The Viceroy of Kashgar, in reply to a request from the Chinese Government, has declared in favour of the English taking possession of the Pamirs. He urges that China do all in her power at the St. Petersburg conference to attain this end. He holds that Kashgar's trade with India will be ruined if Russia acquires the Pamirs.