

disease had been collected. An analysis of the medical opinions showed that from ten to fifteen cases of disease and premature death might be prevented by judicious sanitary measures; that consumption is contagious or infectious, and that isolation would assist in prevention. The chief preventible sources of the disease are contagions, impure air, bad water, decaying animal and vegetable matter, bad drainage, want of cleanliness and sudden changes of temperature. The ordinary measures were suggested as palliative. Some medical men reported that glanders had been communicated from horses to men, and a few asserted that tuberculosis can be transmitted to the human system, as well as diphtheria, by the medium of impure milk and meat. The farmers attributed tuberculosis to want of care in stabling, dirt, impure air, food either too poor or too rich and to heredity. The veterinary surgeons declared that the better bred cattle are more susceptible to disease than poor cattle, being more confined and consequently more delicate. The conclusion of the sub-committee was that the disease is more prevalent than is generally supposed, but that it is not so common here as in Great Britain or the United States. The report suggested that legislation be prepared to check further progress of the disease and that particular care be taken to prevent its importation.

THE subject of forestry is to be made a prominent feature at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Last year a commencement was made with 50,000 forest trees of varieties, which it was supposed would do well on the prairie, and this year an additional number will be planted. By this means settlers on the prairie will know what kind of trees to plant for the protection of their buildings and crops. Speaking of forestry, Mr. R. W. Phipps, Forestry Commissioner of the Ontario Government, in a letter to the press says:—It is most desirable, in view of the evident drying up and consequent inferior fertility of Canadian soil, in those sections whence the forest has been chiefly removed; and the injurious effect on the distribution of the rainfall, that every possible means should be employed to preserve or restore a proper amount of forest or tree shelter of some description in each district—an amount which the best authorities state should never be less than one-fourth. It is true that, taking Ontario as a whole, it possesses a larger proportion than this. But this forest reserve is many miles—in some cases hundreds of miles—north of the principal cultivated portions of Ontario, and is therefore for climatic purposes of little or no use thereto. The lines of trees now being planted by farmers in many localities will undoubtedly serve a good purpose; but better shelter would be obtained, and the farm rendered much more valuable, by plantations of some breadth, comprising thousands of closely planted trees, which would give winter as well as summer shelter, and would in time afford much valuable timber, a result not attainable where trees are planted far apart. A few days spent in such work this spring, with cultivation enough to keep down weeds for a year or two, would add many dollars to the worth of a farm, and be productive of much comfort, if properly placed, to the owner.

SOME people are born grumblers. They have not been so successful in life as their fellows and they continue to grumble and growl and attribute all sorts of things to their non-success, never thinking for a moment that they have themselves entirely to blame. They have neglected their opportunities or have frittered away the best years of their lives waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up. These are not the men who succeed in the world. Capacity for work and the ability to do easily the right thing at the right time are the qualities that distinguish the successful from the unsuccessful man. And these are manifested from the lowest grade of labor to the highest. Of two men with shovels in their hands, one will remain a mere shoveler and drudge all his life, while the other will rise to be a boss and contractor. Of two clerks, with precisely the same opportunities, one will remain behind the counter or at his desk, while the other will grow into proprietorship and wealth. Of two farmers, who may settle on adjoining farms, one will amass wealth and rise to eminence, while the other will remain in poverty and obscurity.

And so instances in every pursuit of life familiar to all might be multiplied, illustrating how one man forges ahead of another, both having started from the same post with the same goal in view. Nor can we easily tell wherein this difference in performance lies. It not infrequently seems as if the unsuccessful man was the most industrious and busiest man. His hands are so full that things slip through his fingers, and he rushes, hither and thither, every moment occupied. He is apparently so busy that he has no time for anything and there is no hour of the day he can call his own. On the other hand, the successful man never appears to be without abundance of leisure. The world-compellers are never in a hurry; for them there is a time for everything. No man trespasses on them, for they listen with patience to every caller and give heed to every demand, but they know how to decide as well as to listen, and all their communications are yea, yea, or nay, nay. Serenity of mind seems to be their most striking characteristic, and so they rise equal to every occasion. To a man possessed of patience, perseverance, energy and grit all things are possible. When such a man starts out in life with a determination to accomplish something and goes to work in a deliberate manner, willing to get ahead a step at a time, being careful when an upward turn is made to put on the brakes and block the wheels so that there is no slipping back, then he is sure to succeed.

A CABLEGRAM was published in the daily papers, a few days ago to the effect that it had now been discovered that Queen Natalie's expulsion from Serbia and King Milan's abdication in favor of his son were due to hypnotism. Mme. Christich, the wife of the Prime Minister, and her sister, are, it is said, enthusiastic students of hypnotism, and King Milan was one of the former's chosen subjects. She obtained, by this means, such a power over the King that he had no will of his own, and it is now generally conceded that she has been running the Government for years by hypnotism. Mesmerism, or, as it is now called, hypnotism, is taking such an important part in public affairs, more particularly in Europe, that it will either medically or experimentally have to be placed under official supervision. It may be true that in proper hands it is a medium through which relief can be afforded to sufferers of a special kind, but if the practice in the hands of unprincipled men may be turned into an instrument of evil as well as good, indiscriminate and unregulated use of it should hardly be allowed even to physicians. Hypnotism has been less resorted to on this continent than on the continent of Europe, where in more than one medical institution it has been much used and where experiments on susceptible subjects are freely made. Recently experiments were made by a physician for the purpose of demonstrating to what extent the practice might be subordinated to the commission of crime. He induced one of his subjects to rob a house under hypnotic "suggestion." The affair was, of course, pre-arranged—the house was fixed on, and the involuntary depredator watched. Obeying the suggestion of the operator, he proceeded to the selected dwelling house, entered it, secured an imaginary heap of gold, purloined a number of other articles, and brought the whole away. Another subject was induced to kill himself while in the hypnotic state. He was supplied with an unloaded pistol, which he placed to his heart and snapped. The experiment was highly reprehensible, though no evil effects followed. By such means, it has been remarked, "a really honest clerk, with the keys of his employer's office and safe under his care, might be made to commit a burglary; the heir to an estate might be induced to commit suicide; a trustworthy servant to commit murder or arson."

Binder Twine.

As the season is now rapidly advancing when farmers must be looking for their supplies of binder twine to use in taking off their harvest, we feel it a duty devolving upon us, owing to the present high prices existing for this article, to give our views on the matter. There is no doubt many farmers are under the impression that some one is responsible for the great increase of prices in this

article over what it has been sold at for the past six or seven years, and in this age of trusts and combines they naturally, without giving the matter much consideration or thought, lay a very great deal of the blame upon the manufacturers of the twine or upon the manufacturers of binders, neither of whom, we believe, are in any way responsible for the excessively high prices which are being asked to-day for this commodity, as we are quite sure that nothing in the shape of a combination of the manufacturers of binders or the manufacturers of twine is in existence in this country. It is a very evident fact that twine can not nor will not be sold so cheaply this year as it has been during the past few seasons, but we think there will be no cause for farmers to imagine that twine will reach the enormous figure that we have heard remarked by some that it will do. Supply and demand will regulate from year to year the price of hemp for the manufacture of binder twine, equally as much so as the products of our Canadian farms. The demand for hemp to manufacture into binder twine has increased from 1881 from 5,000 tons up to somewhere, in the season of 1889, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. This, together with the largely increased demand for marine purposes, makes a heavy drain upon the product. Every one no doubt knows that the shipping interests of the world are to-day in a greater state of prosperity than they have been for a great number of years back, and the demand for manila hemp to manufacture into ropes and other material used in shipping has been very great; and, furthermore, many are probably not acquainted with the fact that in all the electric light systems throughout the entire world a large quantity of manila hemp is used for the protection of the wires.

We must not overlook the fact of the small territories upon which the world is depending for their supplies of this material. Manila hemp is raised only in the Philippine Islands, the hemp deriving its name from the chief port of those islands, which is distant from the markets of the world some four or five months' journey; consequently supplies are not very readily obtainable, and should there be a quick demand for material it would be impossible for manufacturers to get it in a less time than above stated. The sisal hemp, which is also used considerably in the manufacture of binder twine, although much less so during the past two years (owing to its high price compared with that of previous years), is raised only in the Province of Yucatan, a territory subject to Mexico. The producers of this article are not so progressive as those people living in more northern climes, and it is with great difficulty that an increased acreage for the production of these hems can be made; in fact we may say that manila is a product that is not raised outside of the Philippine Islands and sisal outside of Yucatan. We learn, however, that experiments are now being made on some of the West India Islands for the purpose of growing the sisal plant, and if the same should prove to be satisfactory, we may look, in the near future, for much larger supplies and likely much cheaper rates. For a matter of information, and that the farmers may not run away with the idea that the manufacturers of binders or binder twine are combining to extort large profits out of the farmers, we would quote from the prices which have been ruling recently in New York and Boston markets. Manila hemp has in some instances been sold as high as 15½¢ per lb. To this have to be added various expenses in the shape of freight to the factories; shrinkage in the weight of the bales, as they have to be accepted at the weights marked upon them before leaving the Philippine Islands, and there is usually a shrinkage of not less than about 100 pounds to the ton; then there is the cost of manufacturing it into twine, and the cost of freight again to the farmers; and we think if farmers will weigh these things in their own minds they will readily see that twine cannot be sold as cheaply as they may have anticipated, but we believe that we can assure them, on the part of all binder manufacturers and dealers in binder twine, that it will be retailed to them at the very lowest price possible, consistent with its cost of manufacture and purchase.