

AGRICULTURAL.

Stock on the Farm.

At the institute meeting in Peterboro last week, Mr. W. H. Nish, a farmer from the vicinity of Brockville, who has had great success in his line of farming, delivered an address on "Winter Dairying." One very important consideration was the production of manure—for thus there is a double source of profit, direct and indirect. Grain-growing impoverishes the farm, while dairying enriches it. It is to the dairy cow and to the hog that the successful farmer must rely for his chief source of profit. Considering the high quality of both Canadian butter and Canadian cheese, there is no question about the future prosperity of the dairy industry. An important point to get the largest amount of milk. No dogs should be used in driving cows or the quantity and even the quality of the milk will be reduced. Cows should have free access to salt, fresh water and good feed and they will give plenty of milk. He advocated milking cows ten months in the year. Mr. McNish finds it more profitable to make cheese during the six summer months and butter during the six winter months. His winter butter gives him a net return of 25 cents per pound. He ships it to the Toronto market in fancy pound packages. In reply to a question Mr. Nish said he believed far better butter could be made in a private dairy than at a creamery. He further thought that the old-fashioned churn should be laid aside and that the milk should be left out doors in cold weather warm bedded, so that they may be perfectly clean. Cows kept milking all winter and fed accordingly came out in better condition in spring for milking. Butter can be sent to the English market for one cent a pound and in excellent condition in winter, while in summer time this cannot be done. The Ayrshires were, in Mr. McNish's opinion, the best breed for dairy purposes. A special purpose cow was best. This breed was small and therefore not so profitable for beef, but it was less expensive to keep than larger breeds. In raising calves in winter you could give them sweet skim milk, and then in summer they could go out to pasture. This was one advantage of winter dairying.

Mr. Nish also read a paper on hog-raising in conjunction with dairying. He believes that pig-raising in conjunction with dairying was the solution of the present cry about hard times among farmers. England requires an immense supply of bacon, amounting to a cost of \$10,000,000, and why should not Canada have a larger share in furnishing this supply? Pig-raising is the most profitable part of dairying. They will grow and thrive on food that would be rejected by other animals. To grow good pigs a well ordered piggery is necessary, one that is warm, dry and well ventilated, and the next point is to select a good breed of pigs to put in it. The pig we must produce to meet the customer of to-day is an animal weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, a figure which can be reached in from six to eight weeks. He himself kept Berkshire pigs and was well pleased with them.

Ontario Creameries Association.

This Association held its meeting at Berlin, Waterloo Co., last week, when some interesting papers were read and good speeches made. Mr. Moses Moyer delivered an interesting address on the quality of good butter. The question was, who made the bad butter? No one made it—at least no one would acknowledge having made it. He pointed out that while there was a strong demand for good butter at 23 cents a pound, there was little or no call for butter at six or seven cents a pound. Professor Robertson concluded the address with a discourse on the value of education of farmers or buttermakers. The work of the Ontario Creamery Association was itself invaluable, and one of the best educators. He credited Messrs. John Hannah and Moses Moyer with having been the pioneers of the organization by their persistent advocacy of the cause. While 99 per cent of the cheese in the country was made in the factories, only 3 per cent of the butter was manufactured in the same way. Here was room for improvement. In conclusion he made a request that farmers' sons be sent to the Agricultural College, Guelph, or the experimental farms, which were in themselves very useful and good both in theory and practice. Too often theory had been laughed at, but he would say that it was the man with a theory or reason for what he did that was successful. The man who was simply practical would succeed all right under certain conditions or circumstances, but if these conditions varied he would be immediately at fault. He was not able to work out a theory.

On the subject of "Dairy Farms" the professor demonstrated himself an able teacher. His first point was on the importance of winter dairying. The advantages of the introduction of this winter produce were many and apparent. The dairyman would be able to get a good price for his produce, and at a time when it would be doubly advantageous to him. He would not have the same quantity to dispose of in the summer, nor would he need it. Instead of finding himself in debt at the end of the winter, he would be a little ahead. The second point made by the speaker was that the price of butter in the summer was a feature in the farmer's business over which he had almost no control. There was a demand for good butter everywhere, just as there was a demand for good beef. Why should the young bulls be slaughtered when there was this demand for good beef all over the world? Continuing, the speaker dilated at length on the points of excellence in a good milk cow. Every farmer, said he, that follows dairying as a business should keep at least twenty-five good milk cows. He would like to see the farmers make more and better butter on their own premises. He thought to see one-half of the butter product of the country made on private premises. The farmer's wife was able to make excellent butter. The trouble was that the horses and steers got all the best feed, and the farmer would devote more attention to the wants of the dairy department and his wife's interest in this direction he would have much better results. He should have a good milk-house and a churn, not a damp cellar. The women should strike, and refuse to do any more work until they had these apparatus.

(Applause.) By means of coloured charts the professor illustrated his points on the appearance of a good milk cow, proper condition of the udder, etc. The necessity of well-ventilated stables was emphasized as promoting the quality of the milk. The farmer should bear in mind the importance of setting milk quickly. By leaving it in the stable until it became cold it contracted a contamination from the flavour of the stable. By taking it out warm, when its temperature was about 95 degrees, it would not contract this smell, would make cream easier, and sell better. The effect of churning was next touched upon. Everyone who churned should have a thermometer. One might as well pretend to tell the temperature by feeling with the finger as to attempt to tell the colour of the next man's tie with one's eyes shut.

Mr. M. Moyer thought much profit was to be derived from discussion, and for this purpose rose to start the ball rolling. He thought one very important point had been overlooked, and that was the salting of the butter. Butter that was salted by the ordinary common barrel salt, was still prevalent, and not pleasant. Little lumps were often found in the butter, which tended to depreciate its value from two to three cents a pound. Use nothing but the best of salt, said he, the ordinary common salt is not fit for use.

Mr. Mark Sprague, Ameliasburg, instructor of dairying for Ontario, gave a number of interesting statistics of the yield of butter for the season, etc. There were 39 creameries in the province, of which 11 were milk gathering and 28 were cream gathering. The average yield of these creameries had been 14,500 pounds a day for the province. Of 1,064 samples of milk tested during the season, only one had failed to come up to the standard set. In a few instances it had been necessary to warn the dairymen, and in each case the fault had been remedied. This was an exceptionally good showing, and demonstrated that there were almost universally honest, upright men in the business.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. D. Derbyshire, Brockville (local); 1st Vice-President, Mr. Aaron Wenger, Ayton; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John S. Pierce, London; Directors, Messrs. John Croil, Aultsville; J. M. Burgess, Carleton Place; T. J. Miller, Spencerville; John Sprague, Ameliasburg; Robert Philp, Cadmu; M. Moyer, Toronto; George Harcourt, Guelph; W. G. Walton, Hamilton; John Hannah, Seaford; Erastus Miller, Parkhill; J. N. Zinkam, Wellesley; T. Brown; Holstein; and A. Wark, Wanstead. Resolutions respecting the cattle shipping trade and arguing both the local and Dominion governments to extend their efforts to develop the dairy interests were passed and the meeting adjourned.

Best Fertilizer for Cabbage Hills.

Either ashes or bone separately, or phosphates, such as are to be found in the market, make excellent starters for cabbage, when well mixed in the hills. I have sometimes put these in the hills before planting. At other times, when I had reason to fear that they would not be sufficiently well mixed with the soil to prevent killing the young plants, I have had them scattered around the plants just before hoeing them, taking care to cover the fertilizer with the earth drawn around the plants.

During the past season I have tried a new method, which has afforded me great satisfaction. I first spread a two-inch layer of fine soil on the shed floor, which I moistened with the sprinkler, and then had two inches of flour of bone, also well sprinkled, and then finally from one to two inches of unleached wood ashes, which was also well moistened. In this order I formed a heap about three feet high. In about a fortnight this heap had heated sufficiently to dry the moisture, when it was cut down with a hoe and all the dry lumps knocked up fine. I used a closed handfull of the mixture in each cabbage hill before planting.

In all my experience in growing cabbage, for upwards of thirty years, I never saw more thrifty plants than grew over that manure. The leaves were broad and open, with that healthy green color which delights the farmer's eye, and without that naked stem connection of the leaves with the stem which characterizes feeble plants. The caustic potash of the ashes had so acted on the fine bone as to make it much more valuable as a fertilizer. Though it was not made soluble, yet it readily became so when in contact with the soil.—[J. J. H. Gregory in American Cultivator.]

Early Potatoes for Market.

I will tell you how I met great success in producing good sized, merchantable potatoes inside of ten weeks from planting. To begin, the plants require three very essential things to succeed; namely, carefulness, good seed of an early kind which he knows will suit his locality and very rich ground. I used the Charles Downing, sprouted good, medium sized tubers until the sprouts measured six or eight inches long, pulled off all but two sprouts to each whole tuber (here is where carefulness is required), laid them on trays or in flat baskets and planted them in trenches fifteen inches apart. The trenches were three feet apart and covered or filled nearly level; then I gave them a liberal dressing of my own home-made potato fertilizer, rich in potash and phosphate. I filled the trench up level with the sprouts barely sticking out. If the weather is warm the tops will show green in a very few days. Then cultivate frequently; in fact a person can't do too much work with a cultivator run shallow.

Keep your ground level as much as possible; quit work as soon as bloom buds begin to show. I generally use ground that has been heavily manured the year previous and produced a crop of cabbages. This year I planted on April 4; on April 19 it was cold enough to form ice, but the wind did no damage to the potatoes. By the middle of June my crop was ready for market, not ripe, but as ripe as southern potatoes shipped here usually are. Again, I say that the main things are very rich, warm land, good sprouted seed, and not to leave more than two sprouts and not break them off in planting.—B.

The Prince of Wales and Baron Hirsch have guaranteed to pay Lord Marcus Bessford a salary of £3,000 a year for three years, for managing their stables.

The high sheriff of Down has announced that football playing on Sundays, which is extensively practised in Ireland, is illegal, and that the police have received instructions to prosecute persons who may in future indulge in it.

AMONG CANNIBALS.

Adventures of a Scotch Missionary in the New Hebrides.

The Rev. William Watt, a missionary of the New Zealand Presbyterian Church, on the island of Tanna, in the New Hebrides Islands, recently paid a visit to Kansas City. Mr. Watt is a tall and bearded Scotchman. To a *Journal* reporter he said:—"On the island of Tanna, where I am stationed, there are 18 missionaries 140 native teachers. The population of the island is about 60,000. The natives are of a brownish colour and are almost entirely uncivilised, although they are rapidly taking to the teachings of Christianity and are gradually adopting the customs of civilised beings. In their savage state they go entirely naked, and are fierce cannibals. They eat only those killed or captured in war. In 1839 they killed and ate two missionaries named Harris and Williams. In 1862 Gordon and his wife perished by the same means, and in 1873 Gordon's brother suffered a like horrible fate. You see they have not gotten me yet, and I presume they think I am too lean to be palatable and toothsome. The islanders are a thrifty set of people, living solely of the natural products of the soil, such as the yam, banana, bread fruit, coconut, &c., which grow in great profusion in that semi-tropical climate. The bread fruit is supposed by most people to be an article of food that can be plucked from the tree and eaten without any preparation, but, on the contrary, it has to be prepared by cooking it. The natives possess almost no property and seem to have no idea of its accumulation and use. The native worship is idolatry and a worship of their ancestors. Some of the islanders have wooden gods, and sacrifice to these deities. They also practice polygamy and intermarry closely, while they hold it legal for sisters' children or brothers' and sisters' children to marry, they do not allow the children of brothers to marry each other. Indeed, it is considered the thing for a brother's son to marry a sister's daughter, and these daughters are all called wives by the son, although he may claim but one of them in marriage.

Severe Weather in Europe.

This week was the eighth of the prevalence of frost throughout Great Britain, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Groats's house to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streams are ice bound. Even a number of rivers are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century and in point of severity the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it. In every country on the continent of Europe there is suffering because of the severe weather. At the north German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine steamships are ice bound. A number of steamers are drifting helplessly between Ottendorf and Brunsbuttel. At Hamburg navigation is greatly impeded by the immense blocks of ice which fill the river. At Antwerp 10,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment. The misery caused among the poorer classes in consequence is widespread and intense. Dispatches from the German ports of Lubeck, Stettin and Swinemunde tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors on account of ice and say that navigation has ceased. In Berlin the temperature is 16 degrees Fahrenheit. The Harz railway is snow blocked and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported in sleighs. All Bavaria is covered with snow and in the Alps the snow is between ten and fifteen feet deep. In northern Italy snow began to fall on Wednesday. Dispatches from Vienna say that communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded and that on all railways entering there the movement of trains is partially suspended. A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snow falls in Spain.

Ghosts in the Mountains.

Some of the Paris newspapers are now endeavouring to entertain their customers by the relation of certain events of a weird character which have occurred in the country. In one case the supposed phantoms turned out to be persons of real flesh and blood, who, something after the fashion of Mrs. Girdling and her Shakers, lived for a while in a sort of forest near the town of Tournay, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrenees. The circumstances which led to the discovery of the hiding-place of the so-called "revenants" were of the customary blood-curdling character. Horrible noises were heard every night by peasants who dwelt on the borders of the wood, and it was for a time believed that the place was tenanted by witches. Then the dismal idea was entertained that the local burying ground had given up its dead, and that the buried ones held meetings nightly amid the dark clumps of trees. At last the local authorities bestirred themselves; gendarmes were sent to search the wood, and after much hunting they tracked the alleged bogies to their rendezvous, which was in a cove. The persons who had given all this fright and trouble were four in number, three men and one woman. When arrested, they looked more like savages than civilised beings, and gave incoherent replies to the questions of their captors. For several days after their arrest they refused to take any food or drink, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were brought round sufficiently to be able to give some idea to the magistrates before whom they were taken of their antecedents. They proved to be three brothers and a sister from Barsac, in the department of the Gironde. Believing that they were in the power of evil spirits, they sold all their property, and undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. They arrived without resources in Palestine, whence they were sent to France by a Consul, and on landing the penniless palmeres tramped as far as the Tournay wood, where they resolved to remain. In this place they had subsisted for several weeks on roots, herbs, and berries. These poor people have been well looked after since their arrest, and will be sent to their native place as soon as they have recovered from the effects of their privations.

The Death Ring.

During the past one hundred years the members of a certain family in Paris have all closed their lives by suicide. Each body, as it was conveyed to the morgue, had a plain gold ring on a finger of the left hand. This plain ring has passed from father to son, from mother to daughter, and the attendants at the morgue called it "The Fatal Ring." A few months ago it made its appearance on the finger of a young man—the last of the race. As there was no claimant of the body on this occasion, the ring was buried with the corps.

Millinery.

One of the most notable novelties in millinery is the elegant and effective use of the most exquisitely delicate gold, silver, bronze and steel passementerie on velvet, felt of the finer kind, and on silk and satin, as seen in small toque-shapes for theatre and reception bonnets.

The edge of a moss-green felt, for example, displays on a straight brim a rich passementerie in a design of acacias with a vine effect intermingled, and lies so broadly upon it as nearly to cover its projecting width. The crown is square and moderately high. It is trimmed with ostrich feathers in black, with broad satin ribbon of a gold color, on which is a narrow stripe of gold.

A small toque-shape shows a beautiful foliage of gold and chenille, the felt being of a reddish brown. The trimming consists merely of a bristling aigrette of delicate yellow feathers, with a centre of golden wheat.

An extremely stylish hat, with a slightly projecting brim sharply turned up at the sides, is of felt, with ribbon introduced through what are called "button-openings" all along the edge. Beyond this edge is a lining of velvet, made visible by the manner in which the side is raised, and against this are loops of satin ribbon matching the cream tint of the felt. Bunchings of velvet as well as upright bows adorn the top, on which two birds, with mottled black and yellow plumage, are placed. This hat is worn to best advantage with the hair high.

Bonnet shapes are sometimes completely covered with feathers. On the front is displayed a feather butterfly or a moth, in silver or gold, with a little "chick" in gold and feather is the odd ornament of a pretty toque in black and gold tulle.

What is called a toque-capote—this shape is somewhat larger than the simple toque shape—has its top worked in red, blue, green and yellow beads, in a pattern of points, all of which meet in the centre of the crown. A band of velvet on the brim displays a vine pattern in the same beads, with a small puff of scarlet velvet crossing the band in the centre of the front. The strings are of dark red velvet.

There are many varieties of large beaver hats, as well as of the turbans, in velvet; some very small, others large, which are useful for shopping. The cloth capotes are usually edged with feather bands or dark fur. The size is larger this winter than last. Two colors, or two shades of a color, are seen in some, or a shrimp-pink is associated with a dark red, or a light and dark green are seen together. Cloth is embroidered with chenille or beads. Examples of an edging of black ostrich feathers on reds and blues are seen, the cloth being handworked in gold beads. The band is sometimes of sealskin.

A gorgeous example is sometimes seen in a hat of black velvet, displaying a small macaw with a very long tail, the plumage showing the red, blue and yellow of this brilliant bird. If such a hat be chosen, the dress should be either black or very dark.

There are Polish caps as well as the Russian turban shape introduced last year, and which is high-set and not becoming to all faces, but commendable for its quiet looks and compact form.

There is a good deal of glace plush shown in visiting bonnets, and the crowns are usually flat and low. The clusters of tips in groups of three, of which the centre one curls forward, as well as stands upright, and the side ones droop right and left, are a favorite trimming.

Sometimes a band of turquoise beads laid on velvet encircles the top of the brow just above the fringe of hair, and above this band will be seen a band of flowers. The open crowns, which are intended to display the coils of the hair, and are especially pretty when showing a mass of blonde curls, have no trimming except two or three rows of velvet, on which turquoise bead trimming, large gold beads tapering off to a small size at the back, rows of garnet-like studs, or several rows of very small pale green beads and seal pearls are displayed.

Round hats of light color sometimes show bands of cloth or velvet, or have the entire crown of corduroy. Squirrels' heads are among the prettiest trimmings for such hats.

The Division of Time.

A "solar day" is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit and other causes; but a mean solar day is twenty-four hours long, as recorded by time pieces. An "astronomical day" commences at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A "civil day" commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hours, when it is again counted from the first to the twelfth at night. A "nautical day" is counted as a "civil day," only that the reckoning is begun at noon, as with the "astronomical day." A "calendar month" varies in length from 28 to 31 days. A mean "lunar month" is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds and 5.24 thirds.

A "year" is divided into 365 days. A "solar year," which is the time occupied by the sun in passing from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.2424 solar days, which is equal to 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.536 seconds.

A "Julian year" is 365 days. A "Gregorian year" is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year is "Bissextile" or "leap-year," and is 366 days in length. The error in the Gregorian mode of reckoning time amounts to but one day in 3,571,428 years.—[St. Louis Republic.]

Elephants at Work.

The Hon. C. H. Harrison gives a curiously interesting account of his visit to the timber yards and saw mills at Rangoon. He was much struck by the wonderful way in which these mills are worked by elephants. The timber is not cut into boards, but a sawn into logs of a certain size. This done, the elephant goes among the machinery, rejects the refuse, but carries the good timber away, piling it upon the ox-carts waiting for it. A carpenter wanted wood from a particular log, which was under several others. One monster pushed the upper logs off, and another pulled the right one out. The way was not clear, and the wood will be in danger of being thrown down. The animal saw the danger, and directed his steps with a sagacity almost human. Logs about two feet thick and twenty feet long are lifted bodily upon the great tusks, and are then carried out and laid upon the piles of wood so gently as not to make a noise.

On Tuesday fishermen crossed the Zuyder Zee on the ice, a feat that has not before been accomplished since 1740.

Russian Red Tape.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg brings the news of an extreme case of very red Russian tape. At a large meeting held at the London Guildhall a few weeks ago a memorial in behalf of the Russian Jews addressed to the Czar was adopted. This memorial was forwarded to the Imperial Commission on Petitions of Russia, the London meeting concluding, as it was warranted in doing, that the proper way to reach the Czar for the purpose in question was through that body. But the Commission has returned the memorial to London, explaining by means of a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor of that city, that it is not authorized to present such papers to the Czar. It is to be hoped for the Czar's own sake that this performance means nothing more serious than red tape. If it is to be interpreted as indicating the Czar's determination not to listen to anything that the outside world may have to offer in reference to the treatment which the Jews are receiving at his hands, then it assumes a much graver aspect. He would do well to find and make a note of Shakespeare's remark that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant.

An Anglican Brotherhood.

The Christian Brothers of France, and the similar organizations of laymen for the advance of Christian work which are quite numerous in countries where the Roman Catholic church has a strong foothold, have been held up for imitation by many students of religious organization in our own day, and some months ago Archdeacon Farrar awakened a deep interest in a similar movement by an address in which he expressed the need and the present demand for an Anglican brotherhood. The response to that call has now found expression in the establishment of St. Paul's Brotherhood, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, which is intended to be a thoroughly working scheme for the increased use of the services of laymen under religious direction. The brotherhood will consist of a warden, a sub-warden, a chaplain, brothers, probationers, associate and serving brothers, and the only condition will be that each one shall be unmarried and a communicant of the Church of England. Their vows of obligation will be for one year, and will be renewed from year to year at each one's option. Probationers will be kept waiting for six months. It is the design of the brothers to secure "a disciplined, devotional, common life, separated from secular pursuits and wholly dedicated to the service of the church, in co-operation with the parochial clergy." The organization has been carefully matured, and is in the hands of the coadjutor, the bishop of Marlborough, and Dr. Temple, the bishop of London, is deeply interested in carrying the work forward to success. It is a tentative effort as yet, but, if it is widely developed, it will supply a great want in the Anglican church, and be rapidly extended throughout that communion. It is a good sign that such a movement has grown out of silent convictions of its necessity rather than from outside pressure or sensational agencies.

The World's Population.

The estimate of the world's present and possible population, recently made by an English scientist, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is of public interest as curious, and perhaps valuable, information. Mr. Ravenstein estimates the fertile or comparatively fertile land of our world at an area of 28,000,000 square miles, dare grass land at 14,000,000 square miles, the desert at 4,180,000. He estimates the present population of the world at 1,468,000,000, and assumes that with each decade there is an increase in this number of about 8 per cent. He believes that the desert lands could sustain one person to the square mile, the poor grass lands ten persons, while the fertile area could easily support 207 persons, this being the service performed by good arable land in China, Japan and India. On this assumption the earth could support about 6,000,000,000 human beings, and assuming the increase at 8 per cent. for each decade the maximum number would be reached in about 180 years from now. In the meantime, however, it is possible that the science of agriculture will be advanced to a point that will permit many more than 207 to subsist on fertile land, while the manufacture of soil is possible and in this way not a little of the poor grass land or desert land might be utilized.

Political Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

The fact that the death of King Kalakaua, which was announced Tuesday, the 20th, occurred outside the Sandwich Islands is likely to have considerable effect upon the political future of his majesty's dominions. The King had been on a visit to San Francisco for several weeks and was there taken with pneumonia, which resulted fatally. David Kalakaua was the seventh King of the Hawaiian Islands. He was born in Honolulu Nov. 16, 1836, and was consequently 55 years of age. He was the son of O. Kapaakea and Keohokaloale and is descended on his mother's side from Keawe, an ancient king of the Island of Hawaii. He received an English education with about 15 other hereditary chiefs in the royal school at Honolulu. On the death of Lunalilo in February, 1874, without proclaiming a successor, both Kalakaua and the Queen-dowager Emma, relict of Kawehewa IV., announced themselves as candidates for the throne, and the Legislature elected Kalakaua and he was installed as King the same day. His successor will be his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, who has been acting as queen regent during Kalakaua's absence from the islands.

Immigration from Italy.

There does not seem to be any reason why the Government of Italy should be disturbed by the fact that 213,000 Italians emigrated from that country last year. At least one-third of the people of Italy live in a state of the most abject poverty, in which they have been sunk for generations. The squalid Italians have no hope of improving their condition as long as they stay in native country, and they know that their children have no prospect of betterment there. The best thing they can do, under the circumstances, is to leave Italy and to find homes in some other part of the world. Great bodies of them have gone to Brazil and Venezuela, where, according to reports, they enjoy a measure of prosperity that they never before dreamed of, and large bodies of them have gone to the United States, where they are far better off than they ever were in Italy. There is no doubt that Italy can spare several millions of population without detriment to her interests.