

publishing articles on the subject, coupled with emigration movements, which are attracting much attention, with an ultimate advantage to Canada.

THE WEALTH OF OUR SEAS.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN ON CANADA'S WONDERFUL FISHERIES.

NEW YORK, February 23.—In the course of his speech here on Commercial Union between Canada and the United States, Mr. Erastus Wiman said that the fisheries of Canada are the largest, the richest and the most accessible in the world. Twenty-five hundred miles of sea-coast in the Atlantic alone, a distance almost equal to that from Cape Cod on the Atlantic to the most remote point on the Pacific, three thousand miles in the Pacific and inland seas, in all over five thousand five hundred miles of coast in a northern latitude, where the fish is at its finest, is as much a national possession of Canada as the prairies of Illinois or the forests of Maine. Fish food from the polar regions, brought to these coasts by Arctic currents, afford a sustenance for countless millions of fish, destined in turn for the sustenance of human life. It is no wonder that Canada holds firmly to her vast fishing interests. The advantages which she derives from the bait which lines her shores, indented by numerous bays, is a geographical one. When you recall the fact that 25 per cent. of the cost of the ordinary fishing voyage is found in the bait, you will see how important an element it is. If this bait can be secured by dipping it, as it were, from the Canadian shores of the sea into carts and small boats, its possession is like the possession of seed corn or wheat in an agricultural community. To sell one's seed corn would be folly. To permit its sale to a competitor without some compensation or consideration is to give up the advantages of geographical location and proprietary rights as distinctive as any other national right.

WEALTH OF OUR LANDS.

Of the immense area of the Dominion of Canada there are altogether 50,000,000 of acres unoccupied, some 22,000,000 improved, and over 15,000,000 under crop, while under pasturage there are over 6,000,000 acres, not, of course, including the vast prairies of the North-West, stretching, with their abundance of nutritious wild grasses, for a distance of nearly 900 miles, from the Red River to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. The value of this natural pasturage is highly appreciated by

stock-raisers. At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains there were in 1884, 47 ranches, ranging in extent from 1,400 to 100,060 acres each, on which cattle had been placed. Throughout the whole Dominion the live-stock is estimated to number over 900,000 horses, 200,000 colts and fillies, 2,000,000 horned cattle, 1,500,000 milch cows, 1,500,000 swine, and 3,000,000 sheep, yielding over 11,500,000 lbs. of wool.

"JOHN DID NO MIRACLE."

His disciples did. When Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, and John the beloved, and others of the Baptist's disciples, had been gathered into the blessed company of Christ's disciples, then they wrought miracles. But John the Baptist, the great revivalist, the very type of an awakening minister, calling and calling to "prepare the way of the Lord," he "wrought no miracle." He left all the miracles for his disciples to work.

Just so, nineteen hundred years afterwards, it is easy to mistake where the miracles are to be looked for. If "John" would work some in the pulpit, then the church debt might be paid, and the pews might be rented, and the prayer-meeting might be made a warm place, and the Sabbath-school might be filled up. But our Johns are not the kind that work miracles, poor fellows! A story is told of a parish somewhere once that wanted a minister who could make it rain in time of drought. But as I think of the story a second time, it seems to me it was many parishes I heard it of, and 'hat they are still in quest of some mighty "John" to work their miracles for them.

"Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance." The first fruit of repentance this true preacher preached, was a consecrated pocket-book. "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none." The next was a reform of evil ways, a leaving off of extortion—"Extort no more than that which is appointed you"—the very sin the Publicans knew they had most frequently committed. To each inquirer, asking, like Saul of Tarsus, "What shall I do?" he gives virtually this answer: "Do your regular and appropriate duties better and leave off every evil way." The fruits meet for repentance in a Sabbath-school teacher, is good Sabbath-school work. Ask God's blessing upon your industrious and painstaking effort to be a teacher and do the Lord's work in a manner