

Canada and of all parts of the Dominion most notably in the Province of Manitoba. If such laws as these are enforced on the dwellers in the cities and towns of Manitoba by the representatives of entirely rural constituencies, grave discontent will certainly follow, and as regards a Lord's Day Act the seventh day now by 99 people out of a hundred, kept as a day of rest would by meddlesome legislation become an irksome and unpleasant recurrence. We must hope that the good sense of the majority of the members of the local legislature will prevent their falling into the pitfalls which unwise people are digging for them.

Passing by the premises on Princess street few know the extent of the industry carried on within its walls. The Royal Crown Soap is an household article well known, but it is not equally well known that the various soaps used for either ablutionary or specific purposes, Pine Tar, Carbolie, Siphur, Ladies' Hand Soap, Otto Rose and Turkish Bouquet, exquisite preparations are all manufactured by this enterprising firm and all of them of the very first quality; with the latest and improved machinery, the use of only the finest qualities of oils, essences, etc., etc., the preparations of the Royal Crown Soap Works must soon take a very prominent place. Printing, box-making, in wood and card board, in fact everything with the exception of paper, required for directing, wrapping and boxing the goods is made on the premises by the employees, numbering, male and female, some fifty people. The machinery is an interesting sight of itself and the courteous proprietors are most willing to show people over the works, which will prove a revelation to many. There need be no fear in the minds of the most fastidious of unpleasant odors in connection with the manufacture, the fragrant essences used permeate the building, which is splendidly lighted and ventilated by numerous large windows. This industry deserves the warmest support at the hands of the public.

But a brief time has elapsed since

the visitor to Winnipeg was shown the two great sights of the Prairie City, with a certain grim humor he was at first driven to Stony Mountain Penitentiary, not so much to see a well conducted prison, as to partake of the boundless hospitality of the warden who did the honors for the Province, but who has since passed to the great beyond. Then to Sir Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona's Silver Height residence and herd of Buffalo, now things of the past. At present our macadamized and asphalted streets and suburban residences are shown with pride to our several visitors deservedly and duly admired. But the several industries carried on unostentatiously in the city would be a revelation to many and a tangible evidence of the enterprise of our citizens, and a forecast of the hive of industry that Winnipeg will shortly develop. If, instead of begging an unwilling government to develop our resources let us do the work ourselves, even though, it may require a large, may, even lavish expenditure. The utilization of our water power alone would in a few years recoup the city for all its expenditure. The East will sit on the West so long as it can, and he who believes otherwise is but a dreamer of dreams.

Dr. D. E. Strevall, the Iowa delegate to Manitoba, from the United States of America, says: "I think this Manitoba is a great country for those suffering from throat and lung troubles. I do not feel it much colder than Iowa, March 1st, 1898, and am feeling much better than when I left there."—Immigration into Manitoba and the Territories for the first week in April, 1898 averaged one hundred and fifty a day.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Popham's name was inadvertently omitted at the heading of his original article on Cystic Degeneration of the Chorion VIII.