E X-RAY CURE
IN CASES OF CANCER.

Finsen belongs the credit herapy. Experiments sat- n that certain germs ive in sunlight. He then devising a light of great ch could be directed upon flesh without harm, or roblem was to eliminate eat which accompanies s of light. After years devised a tube contain- tz crystal lens which de- electric light of great ing the heat rays to old water, and direct- ess, actinic rays, blue, and violet, down ube upon the subject. has been mechani- by Dr. Hopkins, so- of a hanging y be readily part of the body etched on a cot

ction of this mer- ight. Suppose the pa- uffering from lupus, which destroys the ting as dreadfully as f, every appearance of ie is laid upon a cot manity under the apparatus. The tube is drawn down until it ops within an inch of the ulc surface. There is a sizz as the operator tu the current; the sun-brigh ace glitters on the wall an down through the quartz upon the gnaw- ing cancer, and, invisibly, the mir- acle is wrought. For an hour the patient must lie there. The light covers a spot about an inch in diameter. When the hour is up that spot has paled a little from its angry red around it. Next day another spot is treated; on the next still another. The treatment is daily; could be undergone half a dozen times a day if there were time, for the subject feels no sensa- tion whatever. There is no physical or nervous strain. Presently a strange thing is seen to have hap- pened. About the edge, where the cancer tissue began to form. The can- cer is being restricted and contract- ed. Now and again it makes a rally, pressing forward its angry signals, only to be beaten back by the de- stroying and healing ray. The end of the battle is always the same. The lupus disappears and in its place is sound scar tissue. Not infrequently skin-grafting is resorted to to re- store that part of the face, pro- vided no organs have been destroy- ed, to its original appearance.

In the malignant cancers—sarcoma of the breast and others, the roots of which lie deep—the Finsen ray has done work quite as wonderful. It works slower in these cases than in lupus, where the disease is on the surface, for the rays have little pen- etrating power; nevertheless there are complete cures to its credit in cases beyond the hope of eradication by the knife. Before there is any ap- parent change in the condition, the offensive odor from the sore ceases, and the disappearance of pain soon follows. Then slowly, the healing progresses. One recent case of ma- lignant sarcoma of the breast was discharged from the laboratory in Brooklyn as cured, several months ago, where the disease was ar- rested after it had almost complete- ly eaten away one breast. There has since been no sign of its return. In another case sarcoma of the tongue — "smoker's cancer"—was cured. There are so many instances where lupus, the surface facial can- cer, has been totally wiped out that they are hardly regarded as being worthy of a place on the records.

By what process does the ray achieve such results? Nobody knows. If physicians knew this they would be near to the greatest medical dis- covery in history. All they can tell is that the abnormal cellular pro- cesses which produce cancer are in some mysterious manner corrected by the action of the light; the process is checked and the sore healed. When they have found out what cancer is they may be able to determine why the Finsen ray acts upon it as it does. At present, they must be content with the knowledge that a simple ray of light has given results more wonderful than all the medi- cines; more radical than the knife.—Elias Lisle in Buffalo Courier.

TO IMPROVE OUR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Idea By Which Sir Wm. Macdonald is Actuated.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, in a let- ter, thus sets forth Sir W. Mac- donald's plan of aiding rural schools:

Having respect to the well known sayings, "Seeing is believing" and, "We learn by doing," the plan which Sir William C. Macdonald offers as one desirable to carry out is pre- sented in four parts—three under the Division of Nature Study and the fourth under the Division of Domes- tic Economy or House-hold Science.

Part 1 of the Plan is intended to give object lessons of improvements in education from the consolidation of five, six or more small rural schools into one central graded school, with a school garden and manual training room as part of its equipment.

It is proposed to offer financial as- sistance to one locality in Ontario and one locality in each of the Pro- vinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Is- land, to induce the people to un- dertake and carry on object les- sons of improvements in education, with school gardens and manual training, all under the control of the regularly-constituted educational authorities.

Part 2 of the plan is for the pur- pose of giving object lessons of the value of school gardens and nature studies, at individual rural schools as a part of general education, to be begun by means of a travelling instructor, who would visit and spend one-half day per week with the chil- dren and teacher at each school of a group, for a term of three years, or until a considerable number of suit- ably trained and qualified teacher would be avilable to carry on such work themselves at rural schools.

It is proposed to offer financial as- sistance to one group of ten or fewer schools in one locality in Ontario and to one group in each of the Pro- vinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Is- land, to enable the people to pro- vide school gardens, and to under- take and carry on object lessons and experiments with improvements in education, all under the control of the regularly-constituted educational authorities.

Part 3 of the plan has for its ob- ject to assist in providing short courses of instruction and training for teachers for rural schools who desire to qualify themselves in these newer subjects and methods of education.

It is proposed to offer to the Pro- vince of Ontario at the Ontario Ag- ricultural College at Guelph, a gift of a building including a Nature Study plant-growing house, and such equipment as may be required, in addition to what is there at present for the accommodation of teachers while taking short courses in Nature Study for rural schools.

Part 4 of the plan is intended to assist in providing courses of in- struction and training in Domestic Economy or Household Science for young women from country homes, in order that they may have oppor- tunities for acquiring practical and advanced education not less suitable and helpful to them, than the pres- ent courses of the Ontario Agricultu- ral College are beneficial to young men who take them with earnest- ness and cheerfulness.

It is proposed to offer to the Pro- vince of Ontario at the Ontario Ag- ricultural College at Guelph, (1) a residence building to accommodate not less than 100 female students and teacher students, daughters of farmers and others, and (2) class rooms, kitchen laboratories and other equipment necessary for courses of instruction and training in Do- mestic Economy or Household Sci- ence.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AT TEN CENTS A WEEK.

Medical attendance for ten cents a week is what is offered to the poor of New York City by a com- pany which aims to combine money- making with philanthropy. If the plan is successful, a new era has dawned for the poor of great cit- ies.

Briefly, the plan is this: For a weekly payment of ten cents, medi- cal attendance for a family of two is furnished; for a family of from three to five the fee is twenty cents a week, and the maximum charge is thirty cents. Prescriptions for subscribers only are filled at a uniform rate of twenty cents each. The concern which has been start- ed to carry out this scheme, is cap- italized at $250,000, and is backed by men of experience and means. Dr. Josiah Strong, of the League for Social Service, is the Vice-Pre- sident and bankers, ministers and insurance men compose the board of directors.

There are 16 stations distributed over the city, at which there are stations are distributed among the localities from which the company would naturally derive the greater part of its income; localities peo- pled as a rule by the poorer classes. So that a trip to one of the sta- tions means no more effort than a journey to one's physician's. It is clear that if this plan is carried out on the lines projected and along which work is now being done, it will be a Godsend to those who have heretofore been compelled to depend upon haphazard dosing with patent medicines, self-administered, or the services of none too-compe- tent physicians, upon whom they formerly relied.—N. Y. Herald.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence. We now make fence that is ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is [illegible] PER RUNNING FOOT. painted and retails at only [illegible] full particulars. We also Just think of it. Let us se[illegible] and staples. make farm fence, poultry ne[illegible] mited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

The Page Wire [illegible]

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO.V. FEBRUARY 2, 1902.

The First Persecution.—Acts. 4: 1-22.

Commentary—1. As they spake—Peter addressed one portion of the multitude while John spake to the others.—Cook. That a great crowd had gathered is certain from the large number of converts. V. 4. The priests—Those belonging to some of the twenty-four courses among whom the temple services were di- vided. I. Chron. xxiv. 1-19; II. Chron. xxiii. 8. These were the persons who had shown such hatred toward Christ from the beginning. Captain—Not a military officer, but one who had charge of the guard of priests and Levites, who watched the temple at night.—Lumbly. Sadducees — Whose whole system was in danger by the preaching of the resurrection of Christ; for they believed not in the immortality of the soul, nor in any future world. Came upon them—So wisely did God order that the apos- tles should first bear a full testimony to the truth in the temple, and then in the great council, to which they could have had no access, had they not been there as criminals.

2. Being grieved—"Sore troubled." R. V. The priests believed in the doc- trine of the resurrection, but to have it preached through Jesus brought His blood upon them, since they put Him to death.

3. Laid hands on them—The lan- guage implies actual violence.—Ab- bott. In hold—A sort of "house of de- tention," for the Jews never punished by imprisonment as the Romans did. Eventide—"Tide" means "time." The Jews had two evenings. One began at three o'clock and the other at six o'clock. Peter and John entered the temple courts at three o'clock, the hour of prayer, and the proceedings at this time had occupied three hours.

4. Many believed—"Persecution did not prevent the truth from prevail- ing; but it developed courage and energy and made known to the world the noble qualities which Christian- ity had implanted, and caused the story of the Saviour, His life, resur- rection, love, power and Messiahship to be proclaimed all over the land." Number * * * was—"Come to be." —R. V. The society of converts had been increased by nearly 2,000 since the day of Pentecost.—Lumby.

5. Rulers, elders, scribes—This was a regular meeting of the Sanhedrin.

6. Annas * * * Caiaphas—Annas had been deposed from the office of the high priest by the Romans; and Caiaphas, his son-in-law, was made high priest by them. But the Jews regarded Annas as ecclesiastically their high priest. John xviii. 13. John and Alexander—Who these were is not known, but it is certain that they were men of influence.

7. In the midst—They placed the prisoners in the centre of the San- hedrin, which sat in a semi-circle.—Binney. Power, name — Power is force, name is authority. By what magical power did you do this, and what right had you to use such power?

8. Peter filled—According to the promise of his now glorified Master. —Matt., x. 20; Mark xiii. 11. This em- powering pentecostal spirit now dwelt in the apostles and the others as an abiding gift to manifest him- self as each emergency demanded. —Binney. Ye rulers—He gave them the honor due to their office.

9. Be examined—Called to account as criminals. The good deed—A gen- tle reminder that it was not for a crime that they had been placed in custody and were on trial.—Hurlbut. Made whole—Is cured or saved, sug- gesting a spiritual as well as physi- cal restoration.

10. Be it known—The testimony which Peter would give before the Sanhedrin he would delight to pub- lish to all Israel, and thus exalt the name of Christ. He could preach with as much freedom in a court-room as in any other place, when filled with the Spirit. Jesus Christ of Nazareth—Wonders are wrought in the name of Jesus; not by repeating it as a charm, but by believing in it as a divine revelation of grace and good will to men. Whom ye crucified —As an imposter. Whom God raised —Thus putting to naught man's power, ignoring human opinions, and exalting the despised Saviour to a seat at God's right hand.

11. Set at naught of you builders —By your rejection and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, you have fulfilled one of your own prophecies (Psalm cxviii. 22); and as one part is literally ful- filled, ye may rest assured the other shall be.

12. Salvation—His is the only aton- ing blood and His the only arm that can save.—Hurlbut. Name— Name stands for Jesus Christ Himself, and there is in Him wisdom, power, love, divineness; just as a man's name to a note stands for all a man is, and has; his property, character, ability, integrity.—Peloubet. Among men—It is a salvation for humanity.—Abbott. We—The apostles were not defend- ers of themselves, but sturdy, truth- ful, uncompromising witnesses to Jesus and the resurrection.

13. Boldness—This speech was a greater miracle than that of the lame man. Compare the Peter of this speech, and the Peter before the resurrection, and tell what has hap- pened. And John—We have no re- cord of any word spoken by John, yet his boldness of speech, no less than Peter's, was observed by the council. Unlearned—They were not scholars skilled in Hebrew literature. Ignorant—Uneducated men, men in private stations of life, not public, as the priests and magistrates, yet having no want of natural good sense, or any ignorance of what was then the subject of debate.—Dod- dridge. With Jesus— They knew, upon further recollection, that they had been His disciples, and from Him had received knowledge and courage.

14. Man.....standing —No longer a helpless cripple. Cook. Could say noth- ing—Nothing against the fact, though they were unwilling to own the doctrine which it tended so strongly to prove.

15. Go aside—Peter and John were required to leave the council cham- ber while the Sanhedrin discussed what should be done.

16. Cannot deny it—Every one knew that it was a genuine case of heal- ing.

17. Threaten them—This is what they decided to do in order to stop from the time of the earliest corded religious service which wa acceptable to God, and will be fo lowed until the end of time. Elijah was made to feel the cruel power of Ahab and Jezebel; Jeremiah re- alized that God's words were the cause of fierce opposition against himself by whom they had been sent, and Jesus told the Pharisees of His time that they were "the children of them which killed the prophets."

The cause of persecution. The spirit of persecution has its foun- dation in the hatred of truth that exists in the natural human heart, and is aroused when prejudice and jealousy are mixed with it. Those who began the persecution against Peter and John had been interest- ed in crucifying Christ and keep- ing Him in the tomb. They hated Him because He uncovered their hy- pocrisy, and overturned their cher- ished traditions and blighted their hopes for a gorgeous temporal kingdom.

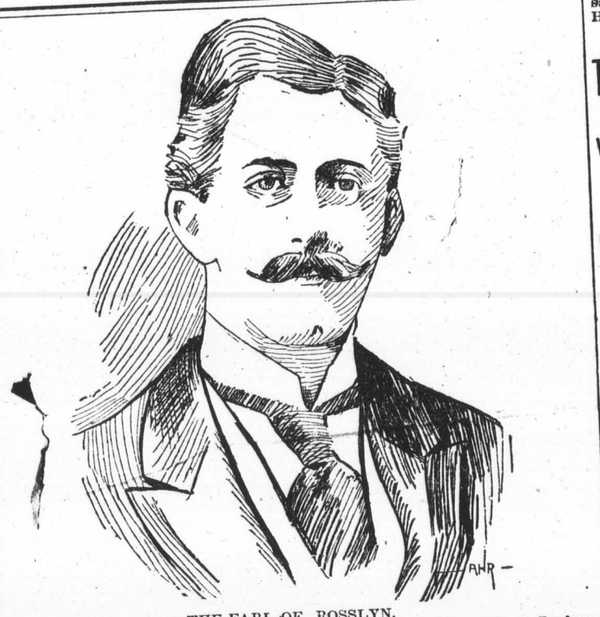
The occasion of this persecution. After the pentecostal baptism of power, these two apostles went up to the temple for worship, and a lame man was healed after Peter had said, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Naz- areth rise up and walk."

This persecution was authorized. The highest body in the church had instigated the action against Peter and John. They were brought before the Sanhedrin to answer charges of a most unusual character. Some- thing must be done at once or the people would flock to the standard of Christianity. The case was a ser- ious one.

Persecution unavailing. Peter and John were not trained in the litera- ture of the time and were only pri- vate citizens—"unlearned and ignor- ant men"—but by their boldness and earnestness they impressed the San- hedrin with the thought that they had been with Jesus.

God turns persecution to the ad- vancement of His cause. Christianity thrives under persecution. It has an inherent power that will not yield to threats or torture, but shines the clearer amid the fires and pains of martyrdom. "The blood of the mar- tyrs is the seed of the church." God is able to make the wrath of man to praise him. He can bring to naught the plans of Satan, and He can har- ness his wicked designs against God's saints to accomplish the upbuilding of His glorious kingdom.

David S. Warner.



THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.
Who Went Out to Break the Bank at Monte Carlo and Came Back Broken.

THE PRICE OF A MINE

Which Did Not Turn Out to be a Bonanza.

R. B. SKINNER'S INVESTMENT.

[Vancouver Province.]

That mining is not always finding gold is apparent in a lawsuit just started against two of the best known citizens of Vancouver.

About two years ago when the mining boom at Atlin was at its height, Robert B. Skinner and Thos. Dunn, so the story goes, resolved to invest some money in the then sup- posed to be Eldorado. To-day they are defendants in a lawsuit for nearly six thousand dollars.

Mr. Skinner went to Atlin him- self and for about a year worked a claim in that country on shares with the original owner, a Mr. Wil- liam Nelson. Mr. Dunn was also in- terested. A year ago last August Messrs. Skinner and Dunn thought so well of the claim that they purchased Nelson's interest. Messrs. Skinner and Dunn gave him their joint and sev- eral note for $5,513.34, dated at At- lin, B. C., the 1st day of August, 1900, and payable twelve months after date with interest at six per cent. A bill of sale of the vendor's interest in the claim was made out, and the Vancouver investors be- came sole owners of what was sup- posed to be one of the best mining claims in all Atlin. The mine was worked right along, but though fair prospects were obtained, all in all it was not the bononza it had been supposed to be.

Mr. Nelson having cleared out his interests in Atlin, left there for Nome, where he mined with varying success ever since. He returned to Vancouver the other day, having previously left the note with the Bank of British North America in Victoria for collection, only to be informed that the note had not been paid.

He immediately placed the dishon- ored bill in the hands of Messrs. Bow- ser, Godfrey & Wallbridge for collec- tion, with instructions to them to enter suit. Action was commenced early in the week, and a writ issued against both R. B. Skinner and Thos. Dunn.

The following is the endorsement on the writ issued:

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendants as the makers of a pro- missory note for $5,513.34, dated at Atlin, B. C., the first day of August, 1900, payable twelve months after date to the order of the plaintiff at the Bank of British North America, Victoria, B. C., with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The

Interest [illegible] sum of $5,5[illegible] statute from August, 1901, to da[illegible] date of said note, until 8th November, 1901, at 5 per cent. per annum..... 71 93

$5,713 98

And interest by statute on $5,- 513.34, the amount of the said pro- missory note, from 8th November, 1901, until judgment at 5 per cent. per annum.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Persecution is Satan's policy. By the title of the present lesson, the action taken against Peter and John is designated the first per- secution. While this is true in the sense intended, the policy of per- secution has been followed by Satan from the time of the earliest corded religious service which wa acceptable to God, and will be fo lowed until the end of time. Elijah was made to feel the cruel power of Ahab and Jezebel; Jeremiah re- alized that God's words were the cause of fierce opposition against himself by whom they had been sent, and Jesus told the Pharisees of His time that they were "the children of them which killed the prophets."

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David S. Warner.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Jan. 27.—Grain receipts were a lit- tle heavier on the street market to- day, 3,400 bushels offering. Prices were about steady.

Wheat—Was a shade firmer, 200 bushels of white selling at 70 to 80c per bushel, and 300 bush- els of goose at 67c per bushel.

Rye—Was easier, 100 bushels sell- ing at 56c per bushel.

Barley—Was steady, 800 bushels selling at 54 to 55c per bushel.

Oats—Were a fraction easier, 2,000 bushels selling at 45 to 46c per bushel.

Hay—Was a little easier, 20 loads selling at $11 to $12.50 per load for timothy and $8 to $9.50 per load for clover.

Straw—Was steady, 2 loads selling at $9 to $10 per load.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quota- tions at important centres to-day:

	Cash.	May.
New York...	74 5-8	78 1-8
Chicago...	86 3-4	86 1-4
Toledo...	86 3-4	86 1-4
Duluth, No. 1 Nor... ...	73 3-4	76 1-4
Duluth, No. 1 hard...	76 3-4	—

Toronto Wholesale Dairy Markets.

Jan. 27.—Butter—Receipts are mod- erate, with good demand for choice qualities. We quote selected dairy tubs, 17 to 17 1-2c; choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; finest 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 19c; inferior qualities, 11 to 12 1-2c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 20 to 21c.

Eggs—The market is easier; strict- ly fresh, 28c; held fresh, 22c; cold storage, 20c; limed, 18 to 20c.

Cheese—Market is steady. We quote: Finest Septembers, 10 3-4 to 11c; seconds, 9 3-4 to 10c.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Jan. 27.—Cattle here are unchanged at from 12 to 13 1-2c per lb., dress weight; refrigerator beef is 10 to 10 1-4c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, pe[illegible]	3 50	to	3 75
do medium	3 50	to	3 50
do cows per cwt.	2 50	to	3 50
Butchers' cattle picked	4 25	to	4 50
do choice	3 85	to	4 15
do fair	3 50	to	3 65
do common	3 00	to	3 40
do cows	2 25	to	2 75
do bulls	2 50	to	3 25
Feeders, short-keep	3 50	to	4 40
do medium	3 00	to	3 50
Stockers	3 00	to	3 50
do light	2 50	to	3 00
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Sheep, ewes per cwt.	3 00	to	3 25
Lambs, per cwt.	3 50	to	4 60
Hogs, choice, not less than 160 and up to 200 lbs	6 37½	to	0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt.	6 12½	to	0 00
Hogs, light, under 160 lbs.	6 00	to	0 00

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has been stimulated by the steady cold weather and good sleigh- ing. There is a steady market for domestic goods and foreign goods are keeping steady. Payments have been fair. There has been some interrup- tion in wholesale business at Toron- to this week, owing to the heavy snowstorm. Bradstreet's reports show that trade at Hamilton this week has been active, notwithstand- ing the drawbacks naturally to be expected as a result of the snow blockade. Travellers have been send- ing in good-sized orders for spring goods, and the wholesale firms are already making all the shipments possible in order to make room for goods which are constantly arriv- ing for the ensuing season. At Win- nipeg, according to reports to Bradstreet's, trade has been show- ing a steady development in the past week. The grain blockade is still a drawback to the expansion of business, but retailers are delight- ed with the general prospects for business and are looking for a larger demand for general goods the coming spring than ever before.

January Failures.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co., shows liabilities of commercial failures in three weeks of January $10,531,361, against $8,426,159 last year. Fail- ures this week numbered 301 in the United States against 306 last year, and 28 in Canada against 46 last year.

Wonderful Power Over Serious Disease

The Cure of People Right in Your Midst Stands as Irrefutable Evidence of the Superior Medicinal Values of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Of all the ailments which afflict human kind there are none so obstinate and none so difficult to cure as diseases of the nerves.

There may be some disorders of individual organs that are more painful and excite more sympathy from friends, but diseases of the nervous system affect the mind as well as the body, and bring discouragement, despondency and gloom. They unfit men for business and women for the household cares devolving upon them.

Such afflictions as paralysis, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy and even insanity itself are the common r[illegible] of nervous exhaustion.

Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, muscular weakness, dizziness and irregularity bodily functions are merely the warning symptoms which tell of the approach of these more se[illegible] orders.

Time and time again Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven to be the most effective creator that medical science afford. It is not claimed that one box will cure serious and chronic d[illegible] great food cure is not claimed to be a miracle worker nor a cure-all, but when the system i[illegible] the nerves exhausted it is certain to produce beneficial results. It is bound to do so beca[illegible] of the most potent nerve restoratives that are to be found in all nature's realm.

You will search the medicinal world in vain for a more effective nerve restorative a[illegible] than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The evidences of your friends and neighbors attest thi[illegible] Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; at all dealers, or Edmaason, Bates & Co., Toron[illegible]

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION