

which elapses before complete healing occurs. 4. When amputated at the proper place the horns do not return. 5. The constitutional disturbance is not severe, and is manifested by a slight and temporary rise of temperature, with probably, in most cases, a slight decline in weight and milk secretion, lasting over the first week or so. 6. The quality of the milk is not injuriously affected. 7. The operation must be considered painful, but there is no evidence that the pain is excessive after the operation is over. On calves we conclude that (1) the operation is less painful than in adults. (2) When removed as above directed, the horns do not return. (3) There is little constitutional disturbance manifested. (4) When the animal is healthy the wounds heal favorably in about six weeks or two months."

WHEN we find out the secret of the nerves we, probably, shall have discovered the secret of life. We shall then perhaps know something of the soul, and we shall be able to formulate some definite opinion in regard to immortality. Science is slowly moving onward toward that point, and seems at times to have some clue to the mystery. Then the scientists are all at sea again, and all becomes dark as before. The study of physiology, physical and mental, is little more than a study of the nerves, simply because the nerves are intimately connected with health of both body and mind. In cases of prolonged disease as long as the nervous system is not completely shattered there is hope. Nervous and delicate men and women pass safely through epidemics that carry off strong and healthy persons by the thousand. When the nerves refuse to act, the will, which is the resistant power in the human being, ceases to act also, and death finds an easy prey. There are persons attacked with what seems a mortal disorder, who obstinately refuse to die. A certain amount of nervous force comes to their relief, which acts on the physical functions and brings back the prostrate individual seemingly from the gates of death. The pathological phase is only the border land of the mysterious subject. On the phenomenon of the nerves, magnetism, spiritism and hypnotism have erected systems and theories involving a host of strange illusions, but conveying also scientific facts of supreme value. A spirit medium is only a being endowed with exceedingly sensitive nerves. A nervous subject may be hysterical, epileptic, or the victim of hallucinations or impulses of various kinds, which result in eccentric actions or abnormal physical conditions. The nervous system of some of these persons is in such an excessively morbid state that an external sensation, such as a sudden noise, the ticking of a watch, a pressure on the body, coming into contact with a warm or cold body, a breath, a ray of light, the reflection from some bright object, suspends animation. The subject passes into a sleep which lasts for a longer or shorter time, and wakes to forget everything that has passed during this period, though it may have been filled with acts and incidents, and may have continued several weeks. Similar things happen in injuries of the brain, in cases of hysteria, and even in somnambulism. Even the ordinary dreamer recalls in a dream what he has seemed to see in a former dream, though he may never have remembered it in his waking moments. It is not, perhaps, for this reason the less remarkable, for sleep with its active brain, its thoughts and its visions, remains and may always remain one of the mysteries of existence. To the doctors all these things indicate disease. Dreams are the result of an imperfect digestion. The subjugation of one person to another's will, the dual state in one of which the subject seems on the confines of another world, is caused by a disorganized nervous system. Everything that is not the dullest and plainest prose of life seems in the process of being transformed into morbid conditions of the body. Does it render a phenomenon less mysterious to prove that it is physical? An object falls to the ground by the law of gravitation. Do we understand that marvellous law better because we constantly see its operation? Chemical atoms attract or repel one another in virtue of a universal law, of whose hidden force and meaning we have not the remotest conception. But we are consoled when we discover that something in nature falls within the domain of natural. The phenomenon is classified, but has by no means ceased to be a mystery.

## CORRESPONDENCE

From an Indian Chief.

ST. PETER'S INDIAN RESERVE,  
March 22nd, 1890.

H. A. Massey, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, and I have requested our friend, J. H. Morris, Esq., Q.C., to deliver it into your hands. We reached home safe through the kindness of the Government and found all our friends well, and I told them of the wonderful works and inventions of your company. I find that many of your harvesting and other kinds of machinery is used by our people, and I believe many more will require such useful machines. Many of my Indians could not comprehend when I told them that you melted iron as lead and cut a bar of iron like a piece of cheese. I sat many a night with my friends, recounting to them the different departments of your large establishment. They said that the white men were as wise as the gods, but I told them that the Bible taught them all what was wonderful. I and my people are fast learning the results of your machinery, and it gave us such help in our hay cutting and farming that we find them indispensable, useful and required—therefore many of our people have bought them from your agents out here.

I now come to the end of my letter, and I point my pipe of peace to the rising sun and shake hands with you all. Your friend,

His  
CHIEF COUNCILLOR JOHN X PRINCE.  
Mark.

(Ian-dwa-wa—Thunderbolt.)

### Demand for Farm Boys.

Mr. Alfred B. Owen, agent for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley avenue, Toronto, writes us as follows:—

We have just distributed our first detachment of boys, consisting of 150, all carefully selected after a period of training in our English homes. They were a fine, healthy lot of lads, good material in every way for Canadian farmers, and likely to become useful, respectable citizens. The demand which we have experienced during the past two months has been enormous. Every mail has brought us in applications for boys from all parts of the country, and we could easily have placed four times the number of boys if we had had them. We have tried to secure only really good and respectable homes for our boys, where they will be kindly treated and well taught and trained, but we shall in every case look carefully after them by correspondence and visitation until they are able to manage their own affairs. We are now in constant communication with nearly two thousand lads placed out in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and we are thankful to find the percentage of failures almost insignificant, while the great majority are steadily making their way in the world a benefit to themselves and their employers. Our next party will arrive about the first of July, and we hope to have the same success in finding homes and employment for them as we have just experienced with our spring party. Our advertisement in MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED has greatly helped us and brought us into communication with some of the best class of farmers.



### A Summary of News for the Past Month.

- 1st.—Death of Mr. Perley, M. P. for Ottawa. . . . Mr. J. C. Chapais, of Kamouraska, Que., appointed assistant dairy commissioner on the Central Experimental farm staff.
- 2nd.—Prorogation of the Quebec Legislature. . . . By-law granting \$275,000 to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway voted on in Hamilton and carried by a large majority. . . . Emin Pasha enters the German service in Africa.
- 3rd.—Death of Mr. Hugh MacKay, dry goods merchant, one of Montreal's leading citizens.
- 4th.—Deaths of Sheriff Chauveau, of Montreal, and Sheriff Allyn of Quebec. . . . Good Friday.
- 5th.—Mr. W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco merchant of Montreal, informs the Governors of McGill University that he has made a bequest of \$200,000 to that institution.
- 7th.—Destructive fire at Waterford, Ont., loss \$65,000. . . . Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature. . . . The woman's ticket elected in Edgerton, Kansas, that town now having a female Mayor, Council and Police Magistrate.
- 8th.—The U.S. House of Representatives pass a bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the navy.
- 10th.—Boston and New York Boards of Trade pass resolutions protesting vigorously against the anti-Chinese policy of the government.
- 11th.—Death of Mr. Alexander Marling, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, at Toronto.
- 12th.—Heavy floods reported in New South Wales and Queensland, causing great loss of life and much destruction of property.
- 13th.—Serious labor riots in Rome, Italy; the mobs dispersed at the point of the bayonet.
- 15th.—Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature. . . . Mr. Landry, M. P. appointed to the county judgeship of Westmoreland, N.B.
- 16th.—Lieut. Governor Angers of Quebec married to Madame Hamiel. . . . Dr. W. S. England, Montreal, appointed medical superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital.
- 17th.—Notification given that the Duke of Connaught will arrive at Vancouver, B.C., about May 24th. . . . Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, presents his budget showing a largely increased revenue, chiefly due to increased consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- 18th.—Repeal of the Scott Act carried in the Old Portland district, N.S.
- 19th.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, meets with an ovation on his arrival at Brussels as the guest of the King. . . . Mr. Gagnon, the Quebec Provincial Secretary accepts the shrievalty of Quebec.
- 21st.—By-law in favor of London South amalgamating with the city of London, Ont., carried by 433 to 260. . . . Harrisburg, Kentucky, almost wiped out by fire.
- 22nd.—Census just completed shows an increase in the population of Winnipeg, Man., over last year of 3,000, the population now being over 25,000. . . . Writs issued for the general elections for the Nova Scotia Assembly, nominations May 14th, polling May 21st. . . . A. M. Ross, M.P.P. for West Huroon, and Provincial Treasurer, sends in his resignation.
- 23rd.—A committee of the House of Commons reports that General Middleton's action in confiscating the half breed Bremner's furs during the North-West rebellion was illegal and recommends that Bremner be paid \$4500.
- 24th.—Serious anti-Semitic riots in Biala, Galicia; thirteen rioters killed by the military and many injured. . . . The Orange Incorporation Act receives the Royal assent. . . . Thomas Morrison, farmer, Shelburne, Ont., drowns three of his children and then attempts to commit suicide.
- 25th.—Writs issued for the Ontario elections, nominations May 29th, polling day June 5th. . . . Death of Principal McGregor, of McMaster University, Toronto, at New York.
- 26th.—Stanley, the explorer, enthusiastically welcomed back in London, England. . . . Mr. C. H. Macintosh, Liberal Conservative, elected M.P. for Ottawa to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Perley.
- 27th.—Death announced of Chief Crowfoot, the most prominent Indian in the North West.
- 28th.—Death of Thomas Morrison, the Shelburne murderer. . . . The Boston Police Board orders that after May 1st the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped.
- 29th.—Extensive incendiary fire in Treherne, Man.; about half of the business portion of the town destroyed. . . . News received that Rev. T. A. Large, of the Methodist Mission of Canada, has been murdered by burglars in Tokio, Japan.
- 30th.—Extraordinary precautions reported taken in all the capitals of Europe to prevent violations of the law during the workmen's demonstrations. . . . The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill receives its second reading in the Imperial House of Commons. . . . Arrival of the first steamer this season at Montreal. . . . Two little girls killed by the C.P.R. express near Norwood, Ont.