HEALTH.

Cold Water Applications in Pneumonia.

n ost successful experience in the treatment

of pneumonia by cold water. crisis in sixty hours.

hours there was the characteristic fine crepi- | same shipyard tation and stitchy feeling to the breathing; temperature, 105 1-5 ° F., pulse, 130. Icecold compresses aborted the lung lesion entirely, and produced a critical perspiration in thirty hours, at which time the norm was reached and persisted.

In all the cases in my case-book, from the time the cold wasapplied, rapid improvement ensued. The method was as follows: large towel was rung out of ice water and the thorax enveloped in it. A comparatively dry towel was laid over it, and a binder of flannel or cotton held all snug. The ice water towel was changed as often as necessary, in order to ease the pain and reduce the temperature. When the pain or dyspnæa was severe, or the temperature high, the intervals would be short, say five or ten minutes. As the symptoms improved, the changes were made only as the towels assumed the heat of the body. The face and limbs were frequently sponged with the ice water, and, when required, a cold compress was put upon the brow. The medication was confined to promoting a critical perspiration. No alcohol was employed, except in the fatal case referred to. employ on an average some 115 men, ex-The diet was principally of milk, and lib- clusive of machinists, painters, and others. eral in quantity. Incidental symptoms | The actual measurements of the Collingtion. Free perspiration was usually snc- feet to top of mitre sill. The entrance ists, 29 "tences" and 31 forgers. ceeded by copious diuresis. As a precau- gate is 50 feet in width in the clear. There tionary measure, a wet compress was worn | are at this moment six vessels in the dock for twenty-four hours after the crisis, and undergoing extensive repairs, and there is changed when it became dry. In order to ample room for them all. The Collingwood obtain the effects to be desired in this boat builders have been very busy all wintreatment, the cold must be freely applied, | ter. William Watts & Sons have turned | orderly. and with a firm hand, until the effect of a out some 25 large fishing boats. Mr. P. reduction of temperature and arrest of Dougherty has also built a large number, symptoms occurs. The treatment is grate- and both builders have contracts yet to ful to the patient. It can be managed complete. These two establishments emwithout incommoding the sufferer, by the ploy quite a number of hands all the year exercise of a little ingenuity. It is prompt | round. in its effects for good, and it is easily ap-

As the experience of twenty years' continued observation, I would most earnestly deprecate the use of opium, antimony, or blisters, and the more modern antipyretics. Under the usual routine treatment of poultices, expectorants and whiskey, I can quite understand Dr. Osler's view as to the non-efficiency of treatment. But with experience of the free use of cold, in the manner herein outlined, and in view of the etiological considerations advanced, I feel that a new and happier era is dawning in the treatment of pneumonia.

Music and Longevity.

still in good condition ; which I attribute to | King reply : the fact that I have a variety of occupations, which induces me to give exercise to different parts of my brain as well as of my body, without overworking and exhausting one part.

I have collected some statistics about men occupied exclusively in one kind of offering. mechanical labor, and found that they die before the average of the life of such as have to perform labor which does not require the continuous exercise of the same parts of the body, but who are occupied in labor which short-lived, and several crippled old men variation.

theological dogmas.

But, as in the usual course of life, men European influence. frequently have monotonous daily duties to perform, which wear out the mind and the body, it may be a blessing to them when they can indulge in another occupation which is utterly different from any daily routine; and such an occupation is music, which has the double advantage that it can be enjoyed also by those who have not been musically educated, but whose tastes run in such a direction as to enjoy good music .- [Dr. P. N. Van Der Weyde.

EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

An Ebony Statue and Remains of a Sup.

posed King Found at Dashour. mains of a supposed king of Egypt and now, its elasticity to lessen shocks. it is announced, his explorations at the foot of the brick pyramid of Dashour have e ... The experations will be continued. I (waking up)-" Brandy."

SHIPBULDING.

Description of What is Being Done in That Line in Collingwood.

A few years ago nearly all the shipping In a contribution Dr. Jackson speaks of a owned in Ontario and the Canadian lake The Lowest Number of Prisoners Incarcer. ports was built along the line of the Welland canal, by the Muiers and Andrews, of During the past winter ('92-'93) I treated | Port Dalhousie; Shickluna, of St. Cathartwenty-five cases of pneumonia upon prac- ines, or Abbey & Co., of Port Robinson. tically this one line of procedure. The All this is now changed, and the headquarresults were excellent in every way. The ters of the shipbuilding industries for the recoveries were prompt and rapid in all the upper lakes seems centred in Collingwood, cases but two. Of these, one was prolonged, on the Georgian bay. The activity in this being secondary to la grippe and complica- branch during the present winter and ted with fibrinous pleurisy, and the other spring is wit out precedent. Every availdied. The latter was a hospital case—a able man willing to work has found employ poor, miserable woman, who had led a ment in the shipyards, right along, yet wretched life. The beneficial effects of the notwithstanding, the contractors have treatment were so prompt and apparent, found it difficult to secure labor enough to in the face of the greatest prejudice and complete their contracts on time. At this opposition, that they carried conviction to date there are five new vessels being built, the most unbelieving. I have seen the ap- three of them on the stocks nearly complication of ice-cold compresses terminate a | pleted, and two ready to set up as soon as case of double pneumonia of the base by room can be made for them. The Collingwood Dry Dock Company are building one Another patient, a woman of 74 years, of these for the Buffalo Fish Company. She with consolidation of right base, recovered is 110 feet long, 20 feet beam and 8 feet in four days. A baby, two years of age, hold. She will be launched about May 10 with catarrhal pneumonia, most marked on | next. Mr. Alfred Mirrell has four new the left side, was quite convalescent on third | vessels in hand, one a steam yacht 100 feet day. A laborer, 34 years of age, with con- long, 14 feet 6 inches beam and 6 feet 6 solidation of right base, delirious, and much | inches hold. She is owned by Mr. Pratt, oppressed for breath required but two days' of Parry Sound. Her cabins will be fitted attendance. A bride, 22 years of age, awoke up in first-class style; her engines and a'ter a particularly fatiguing party in a fever- | boilers are being made by the Georgian Bay ish and lethargic state. After twenty-four foundry and machine works. From the THREE POWERFUL TUGS

will be launched in a short time. These tugs are 60 feet long, 13 feet 6 inches beam and 5 feet 8 inches hold. The Doty iron works, of Toronto, built engines and boilers for the first two, and the Georgian Bay machine works construct the motive power for the other one. Mr. Mirrell keeps constantly employed in his yard some 15 or 18 men. The Collingwood Dry Dock Company have now in the dock the City of Midland, which is 187 feet long, 23 feet beam and 11 feet hold. This vessel has been lengthened some 30 feet this winter and greatly strength ened with steel keelson and steel arches and carlins; her cabins have been made pleasant and roomy. She is now complete and will be ready to leave the dock in a few days. The wrecking tug Charlton is also in the dock, and has had 75 feet added to her this season, besides being strengthened and almost made new. She now measures 145 feet in length, 21 feet beam and 10 feet hold. She lies just astern of the City of Midland.

COLLINGWOOD DRY DOCK CO.

Gifts at Baptisms.

Gifts to infants on their baptism are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the twelve apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of twelve, while for those who were not so opulent four was considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one; in the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exhibited the figure of any saint in honor of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes Nothwithstanding I will soon pass my himself to be unworthy of being sponsor to eighty-first birthday, my mind and body are the young Princess, Shakespeare makes the

The mug, or spoon and fork offering of the present day, appears as a very debased survival of a really beautiful christening

A Disagreeable African.

Kabba Rega, the African potentate against whom a British expedition has just started from Uganda, has been a scourge of September 30th, 1893, there were 1,572 The receipts at the park from visitors and men who have come from the Eastern Proallows the exercise of almost all parts; so, to his neighbours and to all Europeans comfor instance, men whose main occupation ing within his reach for a very long time. in the various custodial institutions of the to \$18,965,82. is the use of the sledge hammer are very A correspondent writing to a London paper province. gives the following summary of some of his have testified to me that they were over- misdeeds :- "He has laid in large stores of jails, and lock-ups, not including the prisons worked in one certain pursuit without firearms and amunition, which the scramble and reformatories, cost Ontario just way Company pays an annual rental of the highest degree promising. Although for Atrica has brought within easy reach, \$137,485. There are 56 of them. It is the same with the mind as it is and his general attitude has made it plain | Five prisoners escaped during the year | booth, photographic and other privileges | Dominion, agriculture is still, and will be, with the body, and even more so; men | that a struggle, perhaps on a larger scale | and were never re-captured. Two got away | that produce the income are held on a lease | the mainstay of general prosperity in Eastoccupied year after year with bookeeping, than any of its predecessors was only a and were caught, whilst six unfortunates for ten years at \$8,200 a year. or being cashiers, or teaching one exclusive question of time. For the last twenty years | died in jail whilst awaiting trial. branch of knowledge, or giving music les- he has been the scourge of vast regions in | The greatest number of prisoners registsons to beginners, or clergymen preaching the neighbourhood of the great lake, and | ered at Toronto jail in one day during 1893 orthodox sermons or praying according to | Capt. Lugard, in setting before himself as an | was 174, and the lowest number was 107. the same system, break down early. Hence | indispensable work the breaking of Kabba broken-down clergymen abound. When Rega's power only put in practical form the mind is free to rove wherever reason | the conviction of every traveller who has calls it, a better mental health results than explored that part of Africa. From the mitted to the Mercer, and 61 were sent to viding greater facilities for their convenience range of industry, the easier access to the in the case when the mind is trammeled by days of Baker and Gordon he has displayed implacable hostility to Europeans and

New Uses of Aluminum.

The uses of aluminum are becoming more and more varied. Visiting-cards and railway-tickets are now made of it, and there have even been attempts to utilize it for bank-bills and other commercial paper, as sheets of it one-tenth of a millimeter thick are lighter than many of the thicker varieties of paper. But one of the most interesting applications of the metal is that due to George E. Marks of New York—the manufacture of artificial limbs. Surgeons have hitherto hesitated to perform partial amputations of small parts owing to the impossibility of replacing | work as yet are not a fair indication of in Egypt for some time past, has made a exact form of the member and serving to fresh and important discovery. A few support the weight of the body. This is weeks ago the professor discovered the re- filled with India-rubber, which serves by was a deficit of \$19,896.14 for the year,

Professor of Chemistry-" Gentlemen, I for 1894. tor found an abony statue, some gold plates, a valuable article of commerce?" Goodsby | mained in custody at the end of the year.

MARKED DECREASE IN CRIME

SHOWN ON PRISON RECORDS.

ated During the Past Seventeen Years-The Inspectors Report.

Ontario Jail Inspector Chamberlain has brought down the twenty-sixth annual report upon the common jails, prisons and reformatories in the province.

to the county jails. The Inspector says that the work produces a beneficial effect upon morally. It has also had the effect of making a marked decrease in the number of healthy tramps who formerly sought an asylum there for the winter.

AGED PAUPERS.

"In some of the jails," said the Inspector, "it is a common thing to find old people who have been inmates of the jails for many years as vagrants. This state of things should not exist longer." In the past years 1,665 persons were committed as vagrants

in the province. To the work of temperance organizations Mr. Chamberlain attributes the falling off in the number of drunkards committed to jail. As compared with 1892 there was a decrease of 878 in 1893.

GENERAL DECREASE IN CRIME.

There has been a general decrease in committals throughout the province, and a careful comparison of the statistics for past years shows a still more favorable state of affairs, resultant, the Inspector thinks, from prison management in the province.

The commitments to the common jails for the year numbere 18,619 as against 9,011 in 1892; 10,423 in 1891; 11,810 in 1890; and 12,531 in 1889.

The year 1893 shows the lowest number of committals during the past nineteen

Of the total number committed 6,7988 were males, and 1,399 were females. As compared with 1892 this is a decrease of 379 in male prisoners and an excess of 64 in female prisoners.

CRIMES CHARGED ARE CLASSIFIED.

During the year there were 34 committal for murder in the province, and 9 for man. slaughter, and 71 prisoners charged with intent to kill. The total number committed half what it was in 1850-is yet by no for crimes against the person was 651, the lowest number for seventeen years.

Crime against property was the cause of attainder in 2,197 cases, and 1,329 of these were thieves of the petty order. Housebreakers to the number of 215 came to grief, and 220 trespassers tarried for a while in were met as they arose. In none of the wood dry dock are as follows: Length, the jails. Fate in the shape of justice cases was there any expectoration to men- | 336 feet over all; width, 80 feet; depth 13 | sought and found 62 burglars, 27 incendiar-

Crimes against public morals and decency were brought home to 374 dissolute persons. Offences against public order and peace were the cause of detention for 4,838 persons, of whom 2,652 were drunk and dis-

Contempt of her Majesty's courts caused the incarceration of 119 people; 36 debtors found refuge from collectors in the jails; 19 persons boarded at the jails because the crown wanted them as witnesses; and 36 obstreperous persons who could not find sureties to keep the peace were kept smash. ing stones and sawing wood.

SHORT TERMS FOR THESE.

That popular motto of Toronto's Police Magistrate, "dollar and costs or thirty days," cost 1,207 persons, who could not find the dollar, some thirty days in the Don Bastile. This is one year. The cost of their daily rations to the city was 7 cents per day cach.

Of the 8,619 prisoners arrested and committed to jail pending trial, 5,408 were found guilty and sentenced, of whom 4,404 served short time in the common jails, and those convicted of grave offenses were distributed amongst the other penal institu-

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

There was one prisoner sentenced to be Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your hanged; nine received corporal punishment and imprisonment; 63 are serving terms of over three years in the penitentiary, and 45 got over two years.

Unmarried persons to the number of 5,400 got into trouble with the law, and 3,219 married people were at the beck of policemen. And 5,854 of the lot were very Victoria Niagara Falls Park, reports that intemperate in their habits, while 1,704 543,924 people visited the park in 1893, could neither read nor write.

And the maintenance of all these county park amount to \$16,116,34.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

at the Reformatory and the inmates earned

considerable revenue from outside sources. REFORMATORY FOR BOYS. There were committed to the Penetanguishene institution during the year 62 boys, a slight decrease under the previous year.

There are 230 boys now in residence. THE CENTRAL PRISON.

Inspector James Noxon is of the opinion that he can make this institution selfsustaining, and in his introduction he explains that the results of the industrial which considerably increases the cost of

ing carried on in the prison, viz., a broom GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA. shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop, tinsmith and engineers' shop, south shop and cordage factory.

Low Prices.

There are changes every day in the price of articles used for the world's food or manufacture. These changes arise immediately from circumstances of temporary supply and demand. The farmers around a The system of employment is spreading city, for instance, bring one day into market an unusually large amount of eggs of apples. The price of eggs and apples goes the prisoners, both physically, mentally and lower at once. If only half the expected supply comes in, the price will rise.

The same rule governs a year's average prices. The wheat farmers have a bad season; their crop is much smaller than the average. But the same number of people, approximately, need the wheat for bread. The supply being less, the price rises. If the crop was larger than usual, the price will fall; unless, as happened in 1891, the crops in other countries have been very

In a series of years, still other causes are at work in changing prices. If the rent of farmer's land is high, the price of his wheat, too, must be high in order to give him a profit. If the labor employed to make a piece of goods costs a dollar, the price of the goods must be more than a dollar.

But if new and cheap land is thrown open to the farmer, and if newly invented machinery will save half the expense of making a piece of goods, the wheat and the merchandise can be sold for much lower prices.

The tendency, therefore, naturally is toward a continuous fall in prices, and the what monotonous West. Eastern Canada fall has in fact taken place during this nineteenth century, and especially during the last twenty-five years.

It is one of the most interesting among such facts that the smallest fall in price during the last quarter-century has been in articles such as butter, cheese and eggs, which are affected less than most commodities by the opening of new lands and the invention of labor-saving machinery.

Yet there are other causes still which work on prices, and which furnish a topic of greatest controversy among political economists. This year's low price of wheat -the lowest in modern years, and barely means the lowest in history.

Five centuries ago, the English record tells us, wheat sold at less than one-third of this year's price. In that same century prices so curious to us prevailed, as half a penny for beef, twelvepence for a "fat lamb," fourpence for a pig, and twopence for a hen.

The times when these remarkable prices ruled were not times of distress and suffering. So far as the ruder civilization of the in their development, concludes his finding century allowed, they were times of contentment and plenty. All the authorities industries have been seriously affected by agree that the reason for such low prices | American legislation; in the case of agriwas that actual money, for purposes of exchange, was scare. Hence prices were low.

In this century not only has the supply | conditions. and distribution of coined money vastly increased over those of earlier centuries, but the use of bank checks has made it possible for the same amount of money to do far more extensive work in trade exchanges. Yet it is curious, even nowadays, to see how unnatural conditions may reproduce, in a different scale, the same changes in money

supply and prices. The question how far changes in price during recent years have been due to permanent changes in the money supply, the coinage and the currency of the world's various nations, is too complicated a subject to discuss here. Many divergent views of the question are entertained, and political economists of high repute have differed widely.

Merely to understand the discussion requires familiarity with the principles of money and a vast mass of statistics. There is probably no study of so wide interest and importance suggested by the events of the present day.

HALF A MILLION VISITORS

Last Year Looked at Niagara Falls From the Canadian Park.

Superintendent Wilson, of the Queen which is an increase of more than double While the clock struck twelve, midnight | the number of visitors in the previous year.

Over 150,000 visitors came to the Park | as well as in the Maritime Provinces. over the electric railway, and out of the the rental.

The Rich Mendicants of France.

Mendicancy would appear to be almost as profitable in the outlying suburbs of Paris as in the city itself, where beggars sometimes die leaving substantial legacies in addition to her vast expenditure on railbehind them for the next of kin. Victor Hayet, aged 49, was supposed to be one of the most destitute and almsworthy inhabitants of Joinville-le-Pont, where he dwelt in a hovel by night and begged on the roads by day. For the past week he had disappeared from sight, and the police class, and a new Imperial cable system such parts artificially, but this fear is no what should be accomplished. The net having been communicated with, went to across the Pacific. I think a sufficient longer operative. The metal is employed cost of maintenance still averages 34. 35c the hut, burst open the door, as there was answer is given to Mr. Goldwin Smith when Prof. Morgan, who has been excavating in the form of a very thin sheet having the for each prisoner per day over and above no answer to their knocks, and found Hay. he claims that provincialism is still the what they earned in the factories. In the et dead on the floor inside. His body industrial enterprises of the prison there showed no marks of foul play, and it was clear that the man had died suddenly from heart disease. In a dirty cupboard of his maintenance. A better year is promised miserable room was found a parcel of bank notes amounting in value to £720. The led to discovery of the fourth dynasty king, hold in my hand a phial of soda. What Warden Massie's tables show 630 prisonMorus Ratonab. In addition the example of the fourth dynasty king, hold in my hand a phial of soda. What Warden Massie's tables show 630 prisonmendicant's dog was heard howling in the don't ride a bicycle, do you?"

Man of Family—" No class of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Shouldered—got a regular state of the fourth dynasty king. Should be hunger, and it choked itself eating a lump bicycles, and I am paying for them on in-There are nine industrial enterprises be- of bread thrown to it by the policemen.

EAST BETTER THAN WEST.

What a Correspondent of the London "Times" has to Say About Eastern Canada-Ontario and the Maritime Prov inces.

A correspondent writes to the London Times a long and interesting letter about Ontaire and the Maritime Provinces, cullings from which are subjoined. "The brains and pith and marrow of the Dominico are in the Eastern Provinces; these are the centre of political force, of the countrys' progress, wealth, and culture, of those decisive characteristics which have given Canada its strong individuality, and will for many years to come, chiefly mould ita future; the North-west is but a yesterday's offshot and creation of the sturdy life which has been steadily growing up for a long time in the East. It would leave a very wrong impression on readers in other parts of the Empire to lay the emphasis, in discussing Canada's affairs, on the West, to the exclusion of the East. The greatpossibilities of the prairie country have impressed the imagination of people at a dirtance, and have made it during the last few years, rather unduly overshadow the older previnces. As far as political and social power goes these latter still constitute by far the greater part of Canada

ONTARIO TO THE FRONT. Nor must it be thought that the develop. ments of the future belong to the West alone. All the eastern provinces still have large unoccupied areas, while their resources are much more varied than those of the somea country of seacoast islands, peninsulas, great rivers and lakes; of splendid fisheries; of varied scenery and climate; of coal, timber iron and gold; precisely that combination of condition and resources which history has proved most favorably to human progress.

Of the provinces, Ontario is by far the greatest and wealthiest; it seems almost unique in situation and resources for production and commerce of all kinds. Its future must be very great indeed, and whatever may be the growth of the West, Ontario will assuredly remain a long time the centre of political and commercial energy in the Dominion. At least, if there is any lack of prosperity and influence, will lie in the pople themselves, not in their stars.

Toronto, its capital, tends to become the literary and intellectual centre of the Dominion, and almost the rival of Montreal in commercial prestige.

HOW IT IS FURTHER EAST.

Touching the Maritime Provinces the writer, after naming several deterrent forces by saying that "the fishing and agricultural culture chiefly from want of organizing capacity among the people to meet new

BUT THEY HAD THE BRAINS.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the growth of federated Canada has been the influence-quite disproportionate to population-of the public men of the Maritime Provinces in the councils of the Dominion. Ontario owed to Scotland Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Alexander Galt. Montreal also has drawn its merchant princes and organizers of industry chiefly from Scotland and England. The smaller Provinces have bred their own men, and they need not be ashamed of the type. No doubt it was Sir John Macdonald's mind, with its Imperial turn of thought, which first fully grasped the idea of a United Canada as a part of a United Empire. When the eveteran Premier died, the first and second choice for a successor, after the temporary leadership of Sir John Abbott, was from among Maritime Province men. Surely nowhere in our wide British Empire, or in any other country, have so much talent, effort, and time been spent in trying to squeeze public and private prosperity out of politics as in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The attempt has not succeeded; the Provinces by the sea, though with most varied resources, remain comparatively poor, while Ontario grows increasingly rich, and Montreal begins to add up its long lists of millionaires."

AGRICULTURE THE MAINSTAY. The correspondent names a great many persons reposing under Government quilts | rentals of privileges for the year amounted | vinces and rapidly risen to the front in law. religion, education and politics, and says The expenditure for maintenance for the that the business possibilities of these Provinces in the future, given better-directed The Niagara Falls Park and River Rail- energy, enterprise, and thought, seem in \$10,000, and the elevator, refreshment manufactures have increased much in the ern as well as Western Canada, in Ontario

He concludes his comparison of Eastern fares collected therefrom the company paid and Western Canada by saying "I must confess, after much observation of the two The Commissioners of the Park think | sides of Canadian life, that the East would that the number of visitors will increase have for me the greater attraction. The During the year 196 females were com- this year, and advise the necessity of pro- nearness of the sea, the varied scenery and the Refuge wing of the Reformatory. The and accommodation. They are elated, and best educational advantages, or to European average number of inmates shows an in- express the belief that all charges for inter- and American markets and social centres, crease over the previous year. All the est on capital account and maintenance may | weigh heavily against what is the suprement laundry work for the Central Prison is done | soon be met from the revenues of the park. | advantage of the W est-facility in the imet

mediate creation of a farm. "With quiet but persistent energy and foresight Eastern Canada is supplementing its great natural advantages, and laying broadly the basis of commercial expansion. When it is remembered that the Dominion, ways and canals for inland development, is also heavily subsidizing steamship routes to Japan and China, to the West Indies and to Australia, and that she is entering into engagements to support still more energetically a trans-Atlantic service of the first prevailing note in the public life of the

Evils of Bieyeling.

Old Friend-" You are becoming roundshouldered-got a regular stoop. You

Man of Family-" N-o ; Lut my boys ride stallments."