

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Henri Menier, the chocolate king of France, is not only in hot water already with his fine island of Anticosti, but he may also have created unwittingly an international question.

Anticosti is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and is, of course familiar to Canadian fishermen.

As to this last, which is perhaps the most urgent, although Governor Comtantant has at his command the steamer Savoy, which makes regular trips to the mainland, and also, according to one account, an armed craft called the Valleda, yet the Gulf fishermen are numerous and apt to be pugacious in standing up for their rights.

DESERVED A DECORATION.

A Sea Captain Who Would Not Leave a Wounded Seaman.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert medal of the first class on Mr. William John Nutman, late master of the steamer Aidar, of Liverpool.

GREAT PARKS OF THE WORLD.

Hyde Park, the most distinctive of London parks, covers nearly 400 acres. The Bois de Boulogne covers 2,200 acres.

BRITISH CENSUS.

Population continues to steadily advance in the British Islands. The Registrar General estimates that on June 30 the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland numbered 39,465,697 persons.

It is not the proper thing to say that a man will make a good husband. It is the wife who makes the good husband.

HEALTH.

TREATMENT OF SPRAINS.

We often hear it said that "a sprain is worse than a break," and as far as pain and the time which usually elapses before the trouble is remedied are concerned, the statement may be correct.

One great hindrance to the speedy cure of sprains lies in the fact that not sufficient importance is attached to the injury at the time.

What happens in a sprain is briefly this: the ligaments which bind the joint, for it is about joint-sprains that we are writing, become greatly stretched, especially on the side where the force of the blow comes.

The result of this condition of things is obvious. An unnatural degree of freedom is permitted to the workings of the joint, and the part at once becomes inflamed and swollen.

With the increase of inflammation the tissues of the joint may become directly attacked, and a predisposition to a chronic trouble be established.

Although it is thus seen that a sprain may become a very serious affair, the remedy is equally simple, and if applied immediately and thoroughly, will prove efficient.

The first thing to be done is to immerse the part in hot water.

The part is then to be slightly strapped in a bandage in a position just short of absolute fixity.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

A description of the symptoms of this disease cannot be necessary.

It is chiefly of importance on account of the many complications which are liable to arise from it, and it is to the prevention of these that the efforts of the nurse and the physician are chiefly to be directed.

As a rule, the younger the child the more severely will the attack be felt, so that very young children especially should be guarded against infection.

One of the worst features of the disease is the violent straining efforts during the paroxysms of coughing, which disposes to hemorrhage and to rupture.

Many cases of consumption in children date from an attack of whooping-cough, and children so suffering should by all means be kept from intimate contact with consumptives.

Those whose experience with the disease has been largest are the readiest to acknowledge that medicines by themselves are of little value.

Every day in which the weather permits the child should be taken out-of-doors, and in any event he should have a constant supply of fresh air.

Woolen undergarments should be worn day and night, while daily bathing should be carefully practised.

The salt air of the seashore has been many times warmly recommended, and where possible this should be tried; but the principal benefit derived from it is doubtless due to the greater amount of time spent out-of-doors.

DIGESTION AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The condition of the stomach is of the first importance in consumption, and this fact, which is well known to all physicians, should be more widely recognized by people in general.

Medicine itself is of value chiefly in so far as it aids in building up the vital force of the patient; and it is evident that to that end nothing can contribute more than a good appetite and a sound digestion.

Recent laboratory experiment has shown that the living blood is one of the most powerful destructive agents to the bacillus of tuberculosis; and that the more highly vitalized the blood is, the more potent is it in resisting the attacks of disease germs.

A method of treating consumption has indeed been devised called "forced feeding," which consists in giving to patients willing and able to eat, six or more meals of easily digested, palatable food every day.

The influence of the digestion upon tubercular diseases is so pronounced

that the physician is often more solicitous regarding the condition of the stomach than about the actual progress of the disease itself.

It may indeed be stated as a general fact relating to consumptives, that anything, even medicine, if it effects the stomach badly, must be discontinued and a substitute found.

To promote digestion, patients should live as much as possible in the open air, while a reasonable amount of diversion should be furnished them.

THE USES OF OPIUM.

It Has Been Found Very Successful In the Treatment of Malarial Fever.

In 1857 it occurred to Dr. Palmer at Ghazipur to treat malarial fever with anarcoline derived from crude opium, instead of with quinine. He was remarkably successful, and the drug is now in common use as an antiperiodic.

In Assam, for example, in the damp and low-lying country on both banks of the Brahmaputra, the average annual consumption per head is 337 grains.

The elevation of that mound depends entirely upon the height to which the annual floods rise.

The elevation of that mound depends entirely upon the height to which the annual floods rise.

What wonder that opium is their household remedy, and that, when a man, disabled by malarial fever, finds that a dose of a quarter or half a grain of pure opium makes him a new man, and enables him to do the day's work without which his family would starve, he takes it.

ADVOCATES SURFACE BURIAL.

Sir F. Seymour Haden Says a Slight Earth Covering Soonest Resolves Bodies Into Their Elements.

Sir F. Seymour Haden, of London, has practically studied for ten years the best methods of disposing of the dead.

He has buried animals, large and small, in his lawn.

Loud and angry voices were heard in the room above. A woman's piercing scream smote the air.

With one accord they rushed up the stairway and burst open the door of the room from which the sounds proceeded.

A woman with dishevelled hair, torn and dust-covered clothing, and eyes red with weeping stood in the middle of the room.

A man with coat off, sleeves rolled up, his eyeballs rolling in frenzy, and the perspiration streaming down his face confronted the intruders.

There exists in Wieden (borough of Vienna) an immense house called "Freihaus." This colossal building has 13 court yards, 31 staircases, and 2,112 inhabitants.

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?

The photographer told her that she had more negative beauty than any woman he ever saw.

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?

WONDERS OF SURGERY.

The Operator Ready to Try Anything With His Knife, Needle and Thread.

Practically no part of the human body is exempt from the incursions of the modern surgeon.

Dr. Fenger, the eminent surgeon of Chicago, was first to remove a part of a diseased lung.

is placed in the throat, and not long ago M. Guggenheim, an ingenious surgeon of Paris, was reported to have devised a tube which permitted the patient to talk.

In 1 per cent of cases of typhoid fever the intestines are perforated by ulcers, and 6 per cent. of the deaths from typhoid are occasioned by these ulcers.

Not long ago the perilous operation of cutting down and sewing the ulcers was attempted.

Not satisfied with invading the less awful regions of the neighborhood, the surgeon is to-day standing with knife and needle and thread at the threshold, so to speak, of the sacrosanct retreat of life, the human heart.

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

Some might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit one might write for days and omit

NOBODY WOULD BORROW IT.

The Unique Experience of the First Man to Carry an Umbrella in London.

We have it on good authority that Jonas Hanway, the eccentric philanthropist, was the first person who walked about the streets of London with an umbrella over his head.

Obviously the umbrella came to us from the East, where it is employed for that purpose.

This was one thing which made people dislike it, for French fashions were thought silly.

He was born at Portsmouth in A. D. 1712, and travelled about the world a good deal, and published a book giving an account of his travels in Persia.

With some other gentlemen, he founded the Marine Society in 1756, which was intended to benefit beggar boys and orphans, by giving them an outfit and starting them as sailors upon trading ships.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices.