#### 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: The pith of the trouble is that he will not permit fishermen to dry their fish and their nets on the shores of his domain, even between high-water and low-water mark. This privilege was never contested, it appears by former owners, but when recently Mr. Menier undertook the island's development, not only as a private forest and game preserve but as a colony of farmers and fishermen, he desired to control the use of the shores as well as the interior of his purchase. It is said that he has tried to drive fishermen beyond the three-mile limit; but that the Dominion Government would not permit!

Anticosti is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and is, of course familiar to Canadian fishermen. Such of these as hold licenses for fishing within the three-mile limit insist on their right to land there, and one report is that serves to aggravate the symptoms. Mr. Menier, or, rather, his agent and Governor, Mr. Comettant, does not propose to debar them absolutely, but to subject them to his rules, and to make them pay for the privilege. Their assertion is that they acquired their rights from the old company, and that sprain may become a very serious af-Mr. Menier's purchase was subject thereto. Thus two questions really will prove efficient. arise, one being that of the legal rights respectively of Mr. Menier and the fishermen, and the other the question of force or of peace.

As to this last, which is perhaps the most urgent, although Governor Comettant 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 pugnacious in standing up for their rights. But there are at least half a dozen cruisers in the Dominion fishery protection fleet within easy call, and one, La Canadienne, has its station just opposite Anticosti. We may therefore, conclude that the peace will be kept in spite of all menaces, and that the respective rights of the chocolate millionaire and the Gulf fishermen will be quietly determined by the Govrnment or the courts.

### 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. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been offered: At 2 a.m. on January 19, while the steamer Staffordshire, of Liverpool, was on a voyage from Marseilles to Port Said, signals of distress were observed to be proceeding from the steamer Aidar, also of Liverpool, and the Staffordshire immediately proceeded to her assistance. As the Aidar was found to be sinking fast, three of the Staffordshire's lifeboats were at once launched, and, with great difficulty, owing to the darkness and the heavy sea, succeeded in rescuing her passengers and crew, twentynine in number. At 6:10 a.m. the only persons left on the Aidar were Mr. Nutman (the master) and an injured and helpless fireman whom he was endeavoring to save, and whom he absolutely refused to abandon. The steamer was now rapidly settling down, and as it was no longer safe to remain near her the officer in charge of the rescuing boat asked Mr. Nutman for a final answer. He still persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing almost to face certain death than to leave him to his fate. The men in the boat were obliged to pull away, and immediately afterwards, at 6:17 a. m., the Aidar gave one or two lurches and foundered. After she disappeared Mr. Nutman was seen on the bottom of an upturned boat still holding the fireman. Half an hour elapsed before the rescuing boat could approach, but eventually Mr. Nutman and the fireman were picked up and taken on board the Staffordshire, where the injured man was with difficulty restored by the ship's surgeon.

# GREAT PARKS OF THE WORLD.

Hyde Park, the most distinctive of London parks, covers nearly 400 acres. The Paris Bois de Boulogne covers 2,-200 acres. Central Park, the most distinctive of New York parks, covers 840 acres. Collectively-and including those parks in suburbs-there are in London 22,000 acres of park land. Including as parks the neighboring forests of Fontainebleau, with 42,000 acres, and St. Germain, with \$8,000, the park acreage of Paris is 172,000 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. England is credited with 30,731,092 Scotland with 4,186,894, and Ireland with 4,546,756.

It is not the proper thing to say that a man will make a good husband. It is the wife who makes the good there is gastric trouble. husband. The bad ones only are the self-made article.

# 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 cor-

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. Under the impression that it is "only a sprain," a course of active treatment is entered upon which is calculated to increase the mischief and retard the recovery.

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 tic of Indian opium is the preponderfreedom is permitted to the workings ance in it of precisely this element. Can of the joint, and the part at once becomes inflamed and swollen. The active use to which the joint is put, under actic against malarial fever? To a certhe impression that thereby the in-

With the increase of inflammation the tissues of the joint may become ough anarcotine thereby to protect directly attacked, and a predisposition them absolutely against malarial poito a chronic trouble be established. When the joint itself becomes involved, stiffness is the almost inevitable re-

Although it is thus seen that a fair, the remedy is equally simple, and as a prophylactic. In the light of if applied immediately and thoroughly, these facts, it is interesting to note

merse the part in hot water. The wa- er or less prevalence of malaria. ter should be as hot as can be borne, In Assam, for example, in the damp and should be kept up to a constant and low-lying country on both banks of temperature by frequent additions. It the Brahmaputra, the average annual is practically dispelled.

ped in a bandage in a position just of the district for only 27 per cent. of article to use in such a case is what nesses gave the following lively desis called in medical parlance a "Mar- cription of the conditions of life in Easttin's Bandage." This is a long, nar- ern Bengal: "When a man wants to row strip of sheet rubber, of sufficient build a house, he first of all digs a strain and fitted at one end with tapes he has dug the tank he raises a mound, the use of this bandage the desired his home. pressure can be obtained without complete immovability.

#### WHOOPING-COUGH.

this disease cannot be necessary. No one who has once seen a child in a parsight, nor, in its typical form, is the disease ever to be mistaken for anything else.

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 ent for qualified medical aid on a single 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 inti- | Sir F. Seymour Haden Says a Slight mate contact with consumptives, while every attention should be given to their proper nourishment and their hygienic surroundings.

Those whose experience with the disease has been largest are the readiest to acknowledge that medicines by themselves are of little value. It is all the more important, therefore, that the all that good nursing implies.

Every day in which the weather per-

mits the child should be taken out-ofa constant supply of fresh air.

Woollen undergarments should be worn day and night, while daily bath- varying from one to five years, he found ing should be carefully practised. Coun- that buried at a depth of four and a ter-irritation of a mild character over half feet-the depth required by the bold imagination are blessings unreckthe region of the stomach is of great Government for the burial of human oned to suffering humanity. value, and the diet should be of the simplest and most nourishing kind.

after their discontinuance. 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 recognized by people in general, especi- ened by the flurishing vegetation. ally because consumption is so often a self-treated or home-treated disease.

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 destination, must bear the Christian, to the bacillus of tuberculosis; and that the more highly vitalized the blood is, dressee, the number of his room, stair- way. the more potent is it in resisting the attacks of disease germs. This vitality of the blood must depend upon the successful digestion and assimilation of food. In other words, nutritious food thoroughly digested is by itself a direct attack upon the very origin of the

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. Unfortunately this method is not applicable in cases ly expression she has in her last photowhere much fever is present, or where graph?

The influence of the digestion upon had more negative beauty than any tubercular diseases is so pronounced woman he ever saw.

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 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 | venture into fields which abashed the should be furnished them. All who have to do with them should remember that cheerfulness not only provokes the appetite but assists the digestion.

#### 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 anarcotine derived from crude opium, instead of with quinine. He was remarkably successful, and the drug is now in common use as an antiperiodic hearing and locomotion. But, as we have seen, the characteriswe, then, infer that opium is a prophyltain extent we can, for statistics show flammation will be kept down, only that those who take daily forty-five grains and upward of opium take enson, while any one taking over sixteen grains will be more or less fortified. It may be mentioned, also, that the that in many districts opium-consump-The first thing to be done is to im- tion bears a close relation to the great-

will be necessary to continue this treat- consumption per head is 357 grains, the ment for a long time, it may be for average for the whole province being hours, or until every trace of soreness | 141; and in the Bhagalpur district of the Patna Division the most malarious The part is then to be slightly strap- part has 42 per cent. of the opium shops short of absolute fixity. The best the population. One of the medical witstrength to withstand considerable tank, and with the earth from which for tying. It is easily seen that by and on the top of that mound he places

"The elevation of that mound depends entirely upon the height to which the annual floods rise. The floods rise with fair regularity; but sometimes they go 2 or 3 inches higher A description of the symptoms of than the average and then the inhabitants of those houses have to live on rafts beside their houses, and their cattle are tethered up to their bellies oxysm of the cough ever forgets the in water. These people have generally no boats. They paddle about on rafts made of the plantain tree, and the boys go to school in what I call wash-hand basins. They are earthen gumlas-It is chiefly of importance on account earthenware pots. The boy squats at the bottom of the gumla and paddles to school. These poor people are often five miles from their nearest neighbor, and some 2,000,000 of them are depend-European doctor with one assistant. 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

### Earth Covering Soonest Resolves Bodies Into Their Elements.

he terms "Nature's method of dispostical and certainly the natural method." discovers what the trouble is. He has buried animals, large and doors, and in any event he should have small, in his lawn. By digging them up and examining them at intervals and invented new ones for his skill. He

varying from one to five years, he found goes fearlessly into regions that were bodies-an interval of from three to Vapors and inhalants rarely do good, four years was necessary for complete but frequently the patient improves resolution. Buried at the depth of one foot, a year and a half he found was the room above. A woman's piercing The salt air of the seashore has been sufficient for the complete resolution of scream smote the air. many times warmly recommended, and large and a year or less for the smaller where possible this should be tried; but animals. A body simply laid upon the the principal benefit derived from it ground with a covering of earth a foot upon the ears of the horrified listenis doubtless due to the greater amount | thick completely disappeared (bones ex- ers. cepted) in a year.

to further its complete dissolution the ceeded. land would be ready, after a short interval to receive a second body, and and dust-covered clothing, and eyes red that if the cemetery were systemati- with weeping stood in the middle of cally planted with flowers the earth the room. all physicians, should be more widely would be purified and the air freshburial ground in perpetuity for a pop- face confronted the intruders. ulation of 10,000 persons.

# A CITY IN ONE HOUSE.

There exists in Wieden (borough of Vienna) an immense house called "Fre- man! ihaus." This colossal building has 13 court yards, 31 staircases, and 2,112 insurname, and also nickname of the adcase and court-yard.

# WHEEL IN CHURCH

Anabel (in surprised whisper)-Why, how recently has Dr. Highchurch tahide his bicycle suit.

# AN EFFECTIVE RUSE.

What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the love-The photographer told her that she WONDERS OF SURGERY.

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

Practically no part of the human body is exempt from the incursions of the modern surgeon. The use of antiseptic substances and anaesthetics have made it possible for the operator to most skillful of his predecessors. The removal of one kidney is a common practice. Nerves are frequently sewed together A broken spine is patched up by means of silver wire, whereas formerly such cases were hopeless. Tumors of the brain are removed with good results. Moreover, by the accurate location in the brain of centers which preside over various functions the operator is able to remove tumors which manifest their presence by various disturbances to sight, speech,

sumptive lung, and the patient recovfar as auscultation shows. Sarcomas, which are allied to cancer, and are almost, if not quite, as malignant, have lately been cured by injection of patients with the toxin of erysipelas. The entire treatment of cancer has undergone a radical change. The disease is it, that it made a good sunshade. morphine element contributes its share operated on at an earlier stage, and instead of confining his cutting to the cancerous tissue the modern surgeon remorselessly attacks the apparently healthy tissue in the vicinity. Of late years cancer of the larynx has been successfully assailed. Doubtless the late Emperor of Germany might have idlers and the hackney coachmen been cured if the diagnosis of Virchow had been accepted. After the removal of the cancer larnyx.

### A SILVER TUBE

is placed in the throat, and not long ago M. Guggenhein, 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. Dr. Van Hook has reported three cases of this nature. It can not be said that the operation is a great success, but it gives promise of advantageous development.

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. The pericardium has been tapped for dropsical effusion. Recently a stab wound of the pericardium was sewed up. The picture of the surgeon plying his deft needle with the heart of the patient beating against his hand, when the least unsteadiness would mean certain death, is sufficiently thrilling to place surgery beyond the precincts of the stupid sciences. Prof. Roswell Park, of Buffalo, recently suggested that in cases of bullet wounds, which with our modern conical bullets are inevitably fatal, the surgeon, if called soon enough, could cut down on the heart and sew up the wound, meanwhile maintaining artifical respiration. The operation still remains conjectural, but no doubt it will soon or late be attempted by some courageous spirit.

One might write for days an omit One might write for days and omit surgeon. Operation on the intestines Sir F. Seymour Haden, of London, are familiar. The Murphy button makes them comparatively safe. The has practically studied for ten years Wells telephonic probe permits the surthe best methods of disposing of the geon to poke into the brain and locate dead. The result of his investigations foreign substance there imbedded. In diseases of the stomach the patient swallows a small electric light, and by patient should have good nursing, and ing of the dead, by far the most prac- means of the illumination the surgeon

In short, this part of the century marks the reign of the man with the knife. He has appropriated old diseases terra incognita to the best of his predecessors, and his cunning, his pluck, his

#### MODERN DRAMATIC TUITION. Loud and angry voices were heard in

Thump! Thump! Thump!

A woman's heartbreaking sobs broke

With one accord they rushed up the Dr. A. B. Poore, after experiment, stairway and burst open the door of states that if a body is buried so as the room from which the sounds pro-A woman with dishevelled hair, torn

A man with coat off, sleeves rolled up, his eyeballs rolling in frenzy, and An acre of ground would prove ample the perspiration streaming down his

> What do you want here? he demand-We are here in the interests of humanity, sternly answered one of them.

You are brutally mistreating a wo-

Am I? he asked, turning to her. tlemen, he-he is teaching me how to continued the conversation. He was habitants. It has its own postman, and | -to express the-the natural emotions. | the letters, if they would reach their This is a-is a school of dramatic art. in the November gales. Mr. Pitt was And the avengers slunk out of the door and went slowly down the stair-

# STRAW NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Most Russian newspapers keep "a man of straw" as responsible editor. ken to wearing such lovely long gowns? In return for the use of his name he Miriam (in whisper)-Oh! ever since draws a salary of about \$1,000 a year. At the moment the discussion waxwe presented him with a wheel. They In the event of prosecution the man ed hottest another dignitary of the of straw has to stand fire. If the realm came in, and found it difficult to judgment is against the paper he has keep his countenance at the sight of to go to prison. Some time ago the two ministers deliberating on a mat-man of straw of the Novoe Vremya ter of so grave importance from such a was sentenced to four months' impris- novel situation. onment. It was the first piece of work salary all the time.

#### 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. He was a man who did not want courage, as we know from other deeds which he did of a more dangerous sort. Being a Quaker, he was not afraid of sneers or jeering remarks, which Quakers have always had to encounter. Very likely he was both insulted and pelted when he appeared with his umbrella in some streets, for the constables of the reign of George III. did not keep order so well as our modern policemen do. Probably good Mr. Hanway's original umbrella was even larger than those to which, in allusion to one of Dickens's tales, the popular name of Dr. Fenger, the eminent surgeon of "gamps" is often given by way Chicago, was first to remove a part of joke. The Georgian umbrellas are a diseased lung. Recently Tuffier, of discribed to us as being made of green Paris, cut away the top part of a con- oiled canvas, with cane ribs which would not bear a strong gust of ered, and is now free from disease as | wind. Cowper, the poet, in his "Task," mentioned his umbrella as an article which people used to protect them from the sun, because it was the fashion then to cut down many of the fine old trees of parks and groves, so that perhaps this was Hanway's first idea about

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

THE FRENCH HAD IT BEFORE US. This was one thing which made people dislike it, for French fashions were thought silly. MacDonald, writing in A. D 1778, says that the London shouted after him when he carried an umbrella, and called him a "mineing Frenchman." His sister was out walking with him, and she was so much insulted that he had to take refuge in a shop. But I must say something about Jonas Hanway, for he is worthy to be remembered.

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 gentleman 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. He was himself a Russian merchant. Then he was one of the early friends of Sunday schools though the schools which he helped to start were different to those we have now; they were the means of taming children who were like young savages. They heard the truths of the Bible and were taught to read. It was not till this century that a machine for sweeping chimneys was invented and the custom of employing boys as climbing sweepers gradually ceased, but before that Jonas Hanway did what he could to protect these poor little fellows. They had often to go up chimneys on bitter cold mornings; sometimes they stuck fast and died, often they got bad bruises and sores from this dangerous work. Some of the timid ones, too, were always afraid of meeting bogies in the chimneys. Even at the age of six or seven, children were so employed, because, when small, they could climb up narrow chimneys better, and little girls were actually sent up sometimes. Mr. Hanway obliged the masters to feed these young sweeps properly, to have them washed after their work, and to give them beds, not dirty sacks, to sleep upon; also he got their hours

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 de-The reason he gave for this was a good one; he said that often visitors did not know what to talk about, and these wall scenes gave them a

# STATESMEN IN BED.

#### How Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Newcastle Consulted Together.

When, in the old days of trouble between the English and French, there was talk of sending Admiral Hawke to sea to keep watch over the enemy's fleet, there occurred a notable interview. It was November 1 The weather was stormy and dangerous for vessels, and the government was not agreed as to sending them out.

Mr. Pitt, who was in bed with gout, was obliged to receive those who had business with him in his chamber. This room had two beds and no fire. The Duke of Newcastle came to him to consider the sending out the fleet, and had scarcely entered the room when he cried out, shivering all over with cold, "How is this? No fire?"

"No," said Mr. Pitt. "When I have the gout, I cannot bear one. The duke, wrapped in his cloak, took a seat by the invalid's bedside and began talking; but he found himself un-

able to endure the cold. "Pray allow me!" he exclaimed, suddenly, and without taking off his cloak, No-o, she sobbed, you are not! Gen- he buried himself in the other bed and strongly opposed to risking the fleet as absolutely resolved that it should put to sea, and both argued the mat ter with much warmth. It was the only warmth, indeed, in the room.

"I am positively determined that the fleet shall sail," said Pitt, accompanying his words with the most lively ges-"It is impossible! It will perish!"

said the duke, with equal emphasis.

The fleet did put to sea, and Mr. he had done for some years, although | Pitt's judgment proved to be right. The he had been regularly drawing his enemy was crippled, and a singular advantage gained.