

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Wheat—Is steady to firmer at 68 1/2 to 69c for No. 2 red and white east, and 68 1/2 to 69c for middle freights. Goosie is steady at 65c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 66c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is firmer at 67c for No. 1 northern hard, and 85c for No. 1 northern grinding in transit, and 2c less for all 8th Bay.

Flour—Is firmer at \$2.70 bid for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.90 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—Is steady at \$16 for cars of shorts and middles. Manitoba bulk east at 47c for No. 1, and 48c for No. 2. Middles are steady at \$19.50 for cars of shorts and \$17.50 for bran. Toba milled, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Buckwheat—Is steady; No. 2 is quoted at 51c bid east, and at 50c high freights west. Rye—Is steady at 50c east, and at 49 1/2c middle freights. Corn—Is steady at 46c for Canada yellow and at 58c for old Canada yellow west. American is firmer at 55c for No. 3 yellow and 65c for old No. 3 yellow on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady at 31c to 31 1/2c for No. 1 white east, 30c for No. 2 white high freights, and at 30 1/2c middle freights. Outmeal—Is steady at \$4.10 for cars of bags, \$4.25 for barrels on the track Toronto and 25c more for broken lots. Peas—Are steady; choice No. 2 milling are quoted at 74 1/2c east and at 74c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—There is a scarcity of choice dairy in tubs and rolls, and prices for these are firm. The supply of medium grades is large enough, and there is an abundance of common stuff, chiefly in tubs. Creamery is firm, with a keen demand. Quotations for all sorts are unchanged. Creamery prints 23c to 24c do solids, new 22c to 23c do old 20c to 21c Dairy tubs and rolls 10c to 18c do medium 14c to 15c do common 12c to 12 1/2c do pound rolls 17c to 19c do large rolls 16c to 17c Cheese—The market is steady, with a good demand. Prices at 12 1/2c for 1 1/2 lb and 13c to 13 1/2c for 3 lb. Eggs—There is a steady demand for strictly fresh-gathered, and they all sell readily at 19 to 20c. Seconds are unchanged at 14c to 15c, and splits continue slow at 12c to 14c. Lined are selling at 18c. Potatoes—The higher prices of the past day or two are due entirely to the change in the weather, necessitating better care in the transportation of the supplies. Car lots on track here are quoted at 85c to 90c per bag, and potatoes out of store at \$1 to \$1.10.

Coultry—The market is well cleaned up, and some lines, particularly the choice birds, are scarce. Turkeys are quoted at 98c to 10 1/2c per pound, and good ones bring more. Chickens are firmer at 35c for 4 1/2 lb for old birds and 40c to 50c for young. Geese are in light supply at 7c to 7 1/2c, with 8c asked and said for good samples. Ducks are firmer and higher at 65c to 90c per pair.

Baled Hay—Market has an easy tone, but prices are no lower. Car lots of No. 1 timothy on track here are quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton. Baled Straw—Market quiet, with prices steady. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS

Buffalo, Dec. 16.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 hard spot, 83 1/2c; winter firm; No. 2 red, 79c. Corn—Steady; No. 3 yellow 58c; No. 4 corn, 55c. Oats—Yellow light, No. 3 white, 38 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; barley—45c to 63c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 54c asked.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS

London, Dec. 16.—Mark Lane Huffer Market: Wheat—Firm at an advance of 3d; English firm. Corn—American irregular, and Danubian steady. Flour—American, firm and rather dearer and English firm.

Paris, Dec. 16.—Close—Wheat, steady at 21f 20c for December and 21f 60c for May and August. Flour—Steady at 23f 20c for December and 23f 55c for May and August.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, Dec. 16.—The receipts at the Western cattle market this morning were 86 carloads of live stock. There was a fairly good demand to-day in small amount of Christmas cattle came in, and sold as high as 5 1/2c per pound. A few export cattle changed hands at around 50c per pound; butcher cattle was steady and unchanged; sheep are not wanted; lambs are firm, and hogs unchanged.

There is practically no export trade at this market at present; what would be ordinary direct shipments for the local trade. For all the best butcher cattle there was a good demand. Good to choice cattle sold at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per pound, with selections as high as 4 1/2c per pound. Medium cattle was steady at from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per pound; common stuff was unchanged. Bulls, feeders, and

stockers are not notably altered in price. Good milk cows are wanted, and the high kind will realize up to \$60 each. A few good veal calves are in steady demand at from 45 to 55c per pound. Pigs are not in demand, but they are really not wanted (all) family. Western cents better to-day, going as high as 4 1/2c per pound.

Hogs are unchanged and steady. The top price for choice hogs is \$6 per cwt, and light and fat hogs are quoted at \$5.75 per cwt. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of prices for live stock at the Toronto cattle yards to-day:

Export cattle	..... \$4.50 \$5.12 1/2
Do., light	..... 4.00 4.50
Butcher cattle, choice	..... 3.75 4.25
Do., ordinary	..... 3.00 3.50
Stockers, per cwt	..... 2.50 3.25
Good	..... 3.00 3.50
Export ewes, per cwt nominal	.....
Lambs, per cwt	..... 3.75 4.25
Bucks, per cwt	..... 2.50 2.75
Culled sheep, each	..... 2.00 3.50
Milkers and Calves	.....
Cows, each	..... 35.00 60.00
Calves, each	..... 2.00 10.00

Choice hogs, per cwt 5.75 6.00
Light hogs, per cwt 5.50 5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt 5.50 5.75
Sows, per cwt 3.75 4.00
Stags, per cwt 2.00 2.50

FLOOD OF CHARITY

British Purse Strings Loosened in Aid of Poor. A London despatch says: Christ-mas tide in Great Britain promises to resolve itself into a struggle to avert the death of thousands of people from cold and hunger. Charity is pouring out money like water, and the collection of further funds is proceeding. The Charity Organization Society alone will distribute \$1,000,000 within the next few weeks. The Salvation Army has thrown open its shelters free of charge, and is nightly feeding the multitude at a price far below cost.

Both the Established and Non-Conformist Churches are drafting parishioners for the service of relief. Boards of Guardians and Borough Councils are pushing public works in order to give employment to the needy. Idle, noble, and aristocratic women are organizing committees to collect funds and are planning bazaars on a large scale. The Bishop of London states that the prevailing demonstration of charitable feeling is almost unprecedented in his long experience. He hopes that much may be accomplished to mitigate the mass of misery and darkness in so many sections in the metropolis.

On Monday a conference will take place between the Independent Labor party and Borough Councils and guardians and other representative men and women to devise means for arousing public opinion as to the necessity for initiating practical measures for the reduction of the unemployed in the country.

KENSIT'S SLAYER

Acquitted of Charge Amid Tumultuous Scenes. A London despatch says: The trial of John McKeever, who was charged with killing John Kensit, the anti-Ritualist leader, at Birkenhead, ended on Thursday in an acquittal of the accused. When the verdict was announced there was a scene of tumultuous exultation in the court. McKeever danced in the dock, and was so excited with joy that warders had to hold him while the judge formally discharged him. The people present cheered vociferously and waved their hats. When McKeever appeared outside the courtroom the crowd that had assembled hailed him on their shoulders and paraded triumphantly with him. Kensit was struck on the head with a chisel during a riot arising out of his anti-Ritualist campaign, and died from his injuries.

NEW LINES IN THE WEST

C. P. R. Pursuing an Active Policy Says Engineer. A Montreal despatch says: Mr. McHenry, the chief engineer of the C. P. R., has returned from a trip which has included the western boundary of Manitoba. In regard to the new lines which had been planned, and upon which a certain amount of work had already been done, he said that the C. P. R. is carrying out a vigorous policy in the west, and that a considerable amount of work is immediately in order. The lines which are being projected west of Winnipeg will cost, all told, in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. There had already been a certain number of branch lines built in the Northwest, but Manitoba, needed, and was receiving, earnest attention at the hands of the company.

LANDMARK DESTROYED

House Built by Fur Traders Over 100 Years Ago. A Saint-Sauve, Marie, Ont., despatch says: The residence of the Indian Agent William Van Abbott, with entire contents, was burned on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock. This removes one of the old landmarks and the oldest frame building in town, it having been built in part by parties engaged in fur trade, and approximately the Hudson's Bay Company, who lived in a post here. The landmarks of the burned building barely escaped with their lives. The policeman who forced the door found Mr. Van Abbott in his bed unconscious, but managed to bring him outside.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA

Government officials must in future give guarantee companies' bonds. Customs revenue at Ottawa for last month was \$17,376 ahead of the same period in 1901. The town of Laprairie, near Montreal, has offered the G.T.R. a large site if they will build car shops there.

The Marine Department will next season erect a new quick flashlight of English make on the north end of Belle Isle. It is reported that Wm. Priest, a Brandon bootblack, has inherited a fortune of one million dollars by the death of an uncle in California. A by-law to raise \$100,000 for permanent improvements in Hamilton has passed the council and will be submitted to the people on January 5th.

A pneumatic tube system of quick delivery of small parcels may be established between the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, and the departmental offices. A plan has been proposed to the Minister of Education for a School of Forestry in connection with the University of Toronto and the Ontario Agricultural College.

Winnipeg Customs receipts for the last month were \$126,184.63, as compared with \$157,979.84 in November, 1901. There is an increase for the year of over 28 per cent. The Canada Northwest Land Co. has sold during the month of November 28,100 acres of land for \$171,800. For the corresponding month last year 11,400 acres were sold for \$61,000. The advance is about 65 cents per acre over last year.

GREAT BRITAIN

The shipping trade of Barrow shows a remarkable improvement. Further combinations of British iron and steel companies are reported. Tuberculosis in sheep is of rare occurrence, but a case has been discovered at Carlisle. The Queen won, at the King's Lynn Fur and Feather Society's show several prizes for bantams.

For the month of November British exports increased \$9,074,000 and imports decreased \$3,445,500. An Edinburgh street preacher was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for cruelty and failing to feed his six children. Chiefly on the evidence of his thirteen-year-old son, Wm. Mintrim, indicted for wife-murder at Southampton, was found guilty.

Coventry Trade Council have suggested to the second Board the desirability of instituting a periodical examination of children's eyesight. Entries for the Birmingham Cattle Show are more numerous than for the past 18 years. The King exhibits Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons. The Admiralty has adopted the tackle invented by Capt. Pett, which enables ships' boats to be simultaneously released from the davit tackle without the possibility of the boat capsizing.

The village of Trillick, County Tyrone, comes the news of a brutal murder. The victim, an old woman named Rose McCarr, was found shamefully mutilated in a bog hole about a mile from her house.

UNITED STATES

The chief of the Warsaw secret police has been arrested for taking bribes. Socialists made great gains in the municipal elections throughout Massachusetts. Illinois has ordered a quarantine against cattle from the infected New England States and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A St. Louis millionaire brewer was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in connection with the "boodling" scandals.

Gustavus F. Swift has subscribed \$10,000 to a fund which is to be used in paying off the debts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago. The United States Coal Commission, which is enquiring into the rights of the operators and miners, has been voted \$50,000 for expenses by Congress. While picking her ear with a hair-pin Maggie Crowe, 15 years old, of Hoboken, N. J., pushed it too far, bursting the eardrum and bringing on meningitis. There exists at Rapperswil, Switzerland, a fund consisting of nearly £10,000, which has been subscribed by Poles in various parts of the world for the purpose of waging war upon Russia when a suitable time arrives. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States will start a campaign this winter against polygamy, asking Congress to vote an amendment forever prohibiting polygamous practices in the States of the Union.

President Livingston, of the Lake Carriers' Association, Detroit, says the matter of establishing an arbitrary limit of vessels will be decided this winter, the recent lake disasters having again forced attention to the question. The Court of Appeals has decided that the combination of brewers that exists in Kansas City is a trust and that any person who is indebted to the brewers in the combination need not pay his bill, and the brewer cannot collect the debt even by going to the courts.

PASSENGERS IN BOND

Regulations Laid Down Will Now Be Enforced. An Ottawa despatch says: There are certain regulations which are laid down to govern the transit of bond through Canada and baggage of railway passengers. These regulations are not, it is learned, been strictly enforced of late, and as a consequence the authorities of the Customs Department have been in conference with the railway officials as to the best means of securing better observance for the future. It is understood that means have been suggested and that these regulations will be fully enforced from this out.

IMPORTATION OF HIDES

The Regulation Changed Regarding Them. An Ottawa despatch says: The Government has decided to amend the regulation prohibiting the entry of hides from the United States, so that to permit the importation of hides and skins, provided they do not originate in any of the six New England States, and are accompanied by a certificate showing that they did not originate in the infected districts.

MANY FROZEN TO DEATH

Cold Weather and Hard Times in Germany. A Berlin despatch says: The extremely cold weather prevailing in Germany, in connection with the hard times, is causing much suffering. Many persons have been frozen to death in the western industrial provinces, and also in the northern provinces.

disasters in Guatemala place the number of dead at 8,000. A revolt among the students of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Odessa has resulted in the arrest of 50 students and the rustication of 300 others. In the Children's Hospital, Vienna, all the patients treated with Dr. Koser's anti-scarlatina serum within 48 hours of the outbreak of the disease, recovered.

Bulgarian newspapers are publishing stories of the atrocities to which the Turks have resorted, in which children are reported to have been torn in pieces in the presence of their parents, men have been roasted alive, and others tortured with red hot molds placed on their heads. Batches of peasants are said to have been starved to death.

GREAT EGYPTIAN DAM

Opened by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A Cairo despatch says: The great Assouan dam was opened on Wednesday in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Khedive, Earl Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, and Countess Cromer and various Consuls-General. The Khedive turned the key, which by an ingenious contrivance set in motion the electric machinery. Several sluices gradually opened, and a volume of water rushed out. On the invitation of the Khedive, the Duchess of Connaught laid a stone commemorative of the event. As the day was Ramadan, the great annual Mohammedan feast, this ceremony did not take place until four o'clock in the afternoon, consequently the proceedings were somewhat curtailed.

This great work, which has cost £20,000,000 and £25,000,000, will systematize irrigation, impart security to crops, and stability to harvests, and widen the area of the Nile lands under cultivation. The annual flood, with the fertilized silt and soil, has already passed, and the sluices of the Assouan dam are now closed for the storage of water until March. The sluices will then be opened gradually, and for four months there will be a great head of water in the irrigating canal, for the use of cultivators. The scarcity of water caused by a low Nile will be avoided and a great increase in the agricultural resources of Egypt will be brought about.

HOW WE ARE DYING

Ontario's Rate of Mortality Lowest in the World. A Toronto despatch says: Mortality tables are not usually cheerful or fascinating subjects, but when Dr. Bryce, registrar-general of Ontario, begins to speculate with them they become not only hopeful but even fascinating. The following table shows how many people died in Ontario in the past five years, since 1897, when the new Act came into force which has made the returns practically complete: 1897, 27,633; 1898, 26,370; 1899, 28,607; 1900, 29,494; 1901, 29,606. The rate per thousand in 1901 was 13.6, which is one of the lowest, if not the very lowest death rate in the world. Scotland, which is a healthy country, had an average death rate of 18.5 in the thousand for the past 10 years.

A closer examination of these figures goes still further to prove the healthful character of Ontario's climate. In 1900 3,800 people died over 70 years of age, and 3,099 over 80 years of age. That is about 23 per cent. of the deaths were those of persons over 70 years of age. Nearly 25 per cent. of 7,163, of the deaths were of children under one year. The deaths of those under one year old, that is, infants, amount to 1,500 over 65 years of age, or form 60 per cent. of the total deaths; so that the death rate in that great part of the population on between infancy and 55 years, or 1,919,000 people in Ontario, is only six in the thousand. This is a death rate far below that of any other country in the world, and shows that after all Ontario is as good as a place to live in as can be found.

THREE GREAT TURBINES.

Power to Develop 10,000 Horse Power and to Drive the Biggest Water Wheel in the World.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company has just awarded a contract for three of the greatest turbines ever used in the development of water power. Each turbine will have an output capacity of 3,000 horse power, or twice the amount of the two wheel-pits of the Niagara Falls Power Company on the New York side at Niagara.

It is estimated that an able-bodied laborer is capable of the work of one-tenth of a horse power for eight hours a day. Accordingly, this as a new turbine will be able to develop the work of 30,000 men constantly for twenty-four hours a day. The present visitor to Canadian Niagara stands amazed at the enterprise there. Two great projects are being rushed to completion. Hundreds of men are working in order that the famous old turbine will be replaced by a new one. The two projects are the development of the power of the river which will be developed to the extent that the water is diverted. The hope is that the cataract will remain as it is, and that the power of the river will be developed to the extent that the water is diverted.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company has sunk a shaft to a distance back from the BRINK OF THE FALLS. This pit is now 100 feet deep and when finished will be 170 feet deep and 21 feet wide. From the wheel will be driven through a tunnel 2,200 feet long, which will be 25 feet high and 18 feet wide on the American side, and will be 25 feet high and 18 feet wide on the Canadian side. In full operation the shaft will rush through the double quantities of water which are now used in the commerce of the river. The big power plant on the New York side is nearly 200 feet long and it is lined with brick from end to end. It was built in a similar manner, but the brickwork has forced the shaft to a position at a distance of over 3,000 feet from the river. The shaft will be 20,000 feet long and will be used in the concrete mixture. In the shaft of the tunnel more than 1,250,000 bricks will be used.

This seems a large number of bricks to bury underground, but it is interesting to note that on the New York side there are over 20,000,000 bricks in the concrete mixture. The bricks are developed at the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and are secured by the development of the power.

VICTORIA

This wing of the work. It extends to the river from a land a distance and it drives all the water through the city. This has been a vast area of water, and it is a fact since the existence of the water, he is able to inspect the river, and when the water was first directed to the river, the water was first directed to the river, and when the water was first directed to the river, the water was first directed to the river.

The Ontario Power Commission has decided to amend the regulation prohibiting the entry of hides from the United States, so that to permit the importation of hides and skins, provided they do not originate in any of the six New England States, and are accompanied by a certificate showing that they did not originate in the infected districts.

PARIS

Two pieces of wire, one into and down the river from a land a distance and it drives all the water through the city. This has been a vast area of water, and it is a fact since the existence of the water, he is able to inspect the river, and when the water was first directed to the river, the water was first directed to the river.

GOOD YEAR FOR I.C.R.

Receipts for Past Five Months Show \$320,000 Increase. An Ottawa despatch says: For the five months ending November 30, the Intercolonial Railway receipts show an increase of \$320,000 over the same time last year. This has been an excellent good year, and the embargo on the shipment of Canadian cattle by the Canadian Pacific through Maine to St. John will add to the receipts of the Intercolonial for the next few months.

THREAD IN SURGERY

Modern surgery employs dozens of different kinds of thread for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among these are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away. Silk thread will hold for much longer, sometimes six months, while the fine silver wire is practically indestructible. With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely. To accommodate this assortment of threads special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet blades. Some are as long as bodkins, with a point like a miniature knife blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

GRAINS OF GOLD

Liberality consists rather of giving seasonably than of giving extravagance. The law of our existence represents a constant and unceasing struggle. Unbecoming to hardness, other proceeds from hardness than impudence. Guville. Kindness is a language the dumb can speak, and the deaf can hear, and understand. —Boswell. Everyone complains of the badness of his money, but nobody of his judgment. —Hobbes. It is not our duty to learn more will be the more to think that we know enough. —Mazzini. Most people do not succeed in small things, if they are not troubled with great ambitions. —Longfellow.

MERCHANT AND BURGLAR

He Accomplished Over 100 Robberies—Wedding Gifts His Specialty.

Known to his friends as an energetic business man, who had von partnership in his firm, George Dickinson, alias Westcott, is face to face with indisputable evidence that stamps him as one of the most energetic burglars ever captured in Philadelphia.

He was arrested recently after a fierce battle with a policeman. Two hours after his arrest the police found a clue to the chain of evidence which now binds him hand and foot. They have learned that Dickinson has been operating in Philadelphia since October, 1901. Seventeen persons from various parts of the city appeared at Police Headquarters and identified silverware and other valuables found at Dickinson's room and place of business to the value of about \$3,000. He is believed to have committed at least 100 robberies, while terms of imprisonment in Chester County Jail and Trenton, N. J., fill out his record.

It is believed a tintype found in a letter in the prisoner's pocket furnished the police with the first clue to his identity. The picture showed Dickinson standing beside a young woman, who it was afterwards learned is a member of a prominent family. When arrested he said his name was Charles Westcott. Superintendent of Police Quirk immediately remembered that a man named George Westcott had been arrested in 1895 on a similar charge. Investigation showed that he and Dickinson were the same man.

BUSINESS MAN BY DAY

Detectives soon found that Dickinson was a good example of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Four years ago he went into the employ of A. Well, shirt manufacturer, at Tenth and Arch streets, and a few months ago was made a member of the firm which then became known as Well and Dickinson. When Mr. Well was notified of his partner's arrest, he could scarcely credit it. In an out-of-the-way corner of the shop was found, however, a valise that contained many of the valuables identified. Well said he had noticed Dickinson bring it in several weeks ago, and upon picking it up he had remarked that it was heavy, but Dickinson said it contained supplies of shirts.

At the prisoner's boarding house on Spring street, the detectives found more silverware and three crucibles. Dickinson's two brothers, who lived with him, knew nothing of his hidden life until after his arrest. His brothers say they never suspected that the prisoner was anything but an honest man. They never saw any booty at the Spring street house. Dickinson is a married man, but has been separated from his wife. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., about thirty-five years ago, and later lived in Mechanicsville, N. J.

HUNDRED FALSE KEYS

All of Dickinson's robberies were characterized by the same feature, absence of matches and candle grease. When arrested a pocket electric lamp was found upon him, while a bunch of over one hundred false keys which he had used in entering houses. Every house was entered before midnight, so that Dickinson was a ways at home before his brothers were awake in the morning. He made a specialty of stealing wedding gifts, and a detective headquarters was stocked with silverware, such as plumes, buckles, and other such trifles.

His brothers say they never suspected that the prisoner was anything but an honest man. They never saw any booty at the Spring street house. Dickinson is a married man, but has been separated from his wife. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., about thirty-five years ago, and later lived in Mechanicsville, N. J.

GOOD YEAR FOR I.C.R.

Receipts for Past Five Months Show \$320,000 Increase. An Ottawa despatch says: For the five months ending November 30, the Intercolonial Railway receipts show an increase of \$320,000 over the same time last year. This has been an excellent good year, and the embargo on the shipment of Canadian cattle by the Canadian Pacific through Maine to St. John will add to the receipts of the Intercolonial for the next few months.

THREAD IN SURGERY

Modern surgery employs dozens of different kinds of thread for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among these are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days, and then naturally break away. The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away. Silk thread will hold for much longer, sometimes six months, while the fine silver wire is practically indestructible. With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely. To accommodate this assortment of threads special varieties of needles are required. Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet blades. Some are as long as bodkins, with a point like a miniature knife blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

GRAINS OF GOLD

Liberality consists rather of giving seasonably than of giving extravagance. The law of our existence represents a constant and unceasing struggle. Unbecoming to hardness, other proceeds from hardness than impudence. Guville. Kindness is a language the dumb can speak, and the deaf can hear, and understand. —Boswell. Everyone complains of the badness of his money, but nobody of his judgment. —Hobbes. It is not our duty to learn more will be the more to think that we know enough. —Mazzini. Most people do not succeed in small things, if they are not troubled with great ambitions. —Longfellow.

MANY FROZEN TO DEATH

Cold Weather and Hard Times in Germany. A Berlin despatch says: The extremely cold weather prevailing in Germany, in connection with the hard times, is causing much suffering. Many persons have been frozen to death in the western industrial provinces, and also in the northern provinces.

IMPORTATION OF HIDES

The Regulation Changed Regarding Them. An Ottawa despatch says: The Government has decided to amend the regulation prohibiting the entry of hides from the United States, so that to permit the importation of hides and skins, provided they do not originate in any of the six New England States, and are accompanied by a certificate showing that they did not originate in the infected districts.

PASSENGERS IN BOND

Regulations Laid Down Will Now Be Enforced. An Ottawa despatch says: There are certain regulations which are laid down to govern the transit of bond through Canada and baggage of railway passengers. These regulations are not, it is learned, been strictly enforced of late, and as a consequence the authorities of the Customs Department have been in conference with the railway officials as to the best means of securing better observance for the future. It is understood that means have been suggested and that these regulations will be fully enforced from this out.

HOW WE ARE DYING

Ontario's Rate of Mortality Lowest in the World. A Toronto despatch says: Mortality tables are not usually cheerful or fascinating subjects, but when Dr. Bryce, registrar-general of Ontario, begins to speculate with them they become not only hopeful but even fascinating. The following table shows how many people died in Ontario in the past five years, since 1897, when the new Act came into force which has made the returns practically complete: 1897, 27,633; 1898, 26,370; 1899, 28,607; 1900, 29,494; 1901, 29,606. The rate per thousand in 1901 was 13.6, which is one of the lowest, if not the very lowest death rate in the world. Scotland, which is a healthy country, had an average death rate of 18.5 in the thousand for the past 10 years.

UNITED STATES

The chief of the Warsaw secret police has been arrested for taking bribes. Socialists made great gains in the municipal elections throughout Massachusetts. Illinois has ordered a quarantine against cattle from the infected New England States and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A St. Louis millionaire brewer was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in connection with the "boodling" scandals.

GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT

Gustavus F. Swift has subscribed \$10,000 to a fund which is to be used in paying off the debts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago. The United States Coal Commission, which is enquiring into the rights of the operators and miners, has been voted \$50,000 for expenses by Congress. While picking her ear with a hair-pin Maggie Crowe, 15 years old, of Hoboken, N. J., pushed it too far, bursting the eardrum and bringing on meningitis. There exists at Rapperswil, Switzerland, a fund consisting of nearly £10,000, which has been subscribed by Poles in various parts of the world for the purpose of waging war upon Russia when a suitable time arrives. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States will start a campaign this winter against polygamy, asking Congress to vote an amendment forever prohibiting polygamous practices in the States of the Union.

PRESENTERS IN BOND

Regulations Laid Down Will Now Be Enforced. An Ottawa despatch says: There are certain regulations which are laid down to govern the transit of bond through Canada and baggage of railway passengers. These regulations are not, it is learned, been strictly enforced of late, and as a consequence the authorities of the Customs Department have been in conference with the railway officials as to the best means of securing better observance for the future. It is understood that means have been suggested and that these regulations will be fully enforced from this out.