

as to whether a proper care of their bodies did not involve the regular use of a flesh diet, but who have found that owing to the high price at which meat of all kinds is sold they were unable to comply with Nature's demand in this respect, will probably thank the *Canadian Health Journal* for its opinion on this subject. It is not clear however that the men who wield the cleaver will feel particularly grateful. Says the Journal.

"If the millions of hard-working people who labour ten or more hours a day, year after year for decades, and can only earn enough to keep their family from month to month and are never able to save enough to get a home of their own, would give up the use of animal food, life for them would be vastly easier, pleasanter and more 'worth living.' As to the nutriment and sustaining value of a vegetable diet, everybody knows that the cereals contain much more nourishment, pound for pound, than does flesh meat; that whole nations and vigorous subsist almost entirely upon them, without flesh food, and that the strongest men in the world eat no flesh meat. Furthermore, some very eminent men have been long abstainers from flesh and found their brain the clearer and more vigorous by such abstinence."

At a recent congress of the American Social Science Association held in Saratoga, Dr. Russell complained of the injury done to the health of timid persons by reading the newspaper reports of thunder storms, cyclones, earthquakes, and other great convulsions of nature.

"When, said he, our daily paper rehearses with enthusiasm the roar of the wind, the terrifying flashes of lightning, the crash of thunder, and the shrieks of the storm victim, the readers of that journal are already in careful training for a great fright when next a black and ominous cloud lifts above the horizon. Thousands of persons find the summer season one of terror and anxiety rather than delight from this excessive apprehension. This mental nervousness grows with what it feeds upon. These persons like to rehearse the reports of storms, and seem to find pleasure in their own fears. Many of this class actually show tangible physical symptoms of this nervous condition, which has even been dignified by Beard with its special name, *astrophobia*. On the approach of what promises to be a severe thunderstorm the tongue becomes rapidly furred, the breath offensive, the skin hot and moist. Often nervous vomiting and diarrhoea develop, and by the time the storm arrives the physical equals the celestial one. Doubtless many of these cases are constitutionally timid, but I certainly believe that most of them are developed by reading of frightful storms elsewhere."

This putting of the case raises the question, what is the duty of newspaper men in the premises? If the complaint of Dr. Russell has any significance it is that newspaper editors should suppress the account of the meteorological disturbances that are every day taking place. It is not clear, however, that such nursing of the timid ones would prove the more excellent way. A better plan would be to train them to overcome their timidity by teaching them that a will resolved not to be terrified has a mighty influence in producing a quiet spirit, and that such an exercise of their will is largely within their own power. Not repression of the accounts of these natural phenomena but clearer and more correct instruction as to the power and duty of self-control is the particular need in this connection.

Cardinal Taschereau who refused to attend the recent State dinner given by the Governor General in honor of Prince George of Wales unless he was given precedence alongside the Prince, and who is supposed to have been influenced in making his demand by the alleged precedent created by the Prince of Wales in favor of Cardinal Manning, has evidently given a wider meaning to the action of His Royal Highness than the case will warrant. As a matter of fact the position accorded to the distinguished English prelate was an act of courtesy, owing, it is claimed, to the Cardinal's years and distinguished ability. It was an act without precedent since the Reformation, and as an exception proves the rule. Neither the Imperial nor Colonial tables of precedence furnish any warrant for Cardinal Taschereau's

The new tariff law of the United States has at length been passed. That **TURN**'s readers may see in what respects the new differs from the old law, especially in regard to those articles which Canadians most largely export the following list is inserted :

	Present Law.	Senate Bill.
Horses and mules....	20 per ct.	\$20 per head
Horses worth \$150 or over.....	20 "	30 per ct.
Cattle over one year old.....	20 "	\$10 per head
Cattle one year old or less.....	Free	\$2 "
Hogs.....	50 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep, one year old or over.....	20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep less than one year old.....	20 "	75c "
All other live animals.....	20 "	20 per ct.
Barley.....	40c bush	30c bush
Barley malt.....	50c "	45c "
Oats.....	10c "	15c "
Oatmeal.....	1 c pound	1c pound
Wheat.....	30c bush	25c bush
Wheat flour.....	70 per ct.	25 per ct.
Butter and substitutes.....	4c pound	6c pound
Cheese.....	1c "	4c "
Beans.....	10 per ct.	60c bush
Cabbages.....	10 "	1c each
Eggs.....	Free	5c per doz.
Hay.....	\$2 per ton	\$1 per ton
Hops.....	8c pound	1 c pound
Onions.....	10 per ct.	4 c bush
Peas, green.....	20 "	40c "
Peas, dried.....	20 "	15c bush
Peas split.....	20 "	50c "
Peas, in small pkgs.....	20 "	1c "
Potatoes.....	1 c bush	25c "
Apples, green or ripe.....	Free	45c "
Apples, dried, etc.....	Free	20 pound
Mutton.....	1c pound	2c "
Poultry live.....	10 per ct.	30 "
Poultry dressed.....	Free	5c "
Straw.....	Free	30 per ct.

That Canadians will be unfavorably affected by the change it were useless to deny. According to one estimate "we send each year across the border of articles mentioned in the above list, over \$16,500,000 worth, of which \$12,250,000 worth is supplied by Ontario alone." The increase of duty upon these articles, if it does not result in their exclusion altogether, cannot fail to reduce the profits of the Canadian producer. But while candor requires this concession it does not follow that the case of Canadians will be rendered desperate by the new order of things. Happily we are not dependent for life and being upon our neighbors, there being other countries that are quite willing to receive the surplus products of our rapidly developing country.

Mr. W. J. Smith, who claims to be an experienced architect, has written a letter to the sewer committee in which he criticizes the sewage disposal scheme of iron engineers Jennings and also forthin

tages of a scheme which he has himself worked out. Among other particulars the scheme of Mr. Smith provides for drainage of more territory and admits of further provision. One line of sewer only is required instead of four as mentioned in the report, therefore only one discharge point instead of four; a construction length of about 40,000 feet of intercepting sewer instead of some 95,000 to 100,000 feet as per the engineer's system; but little damage to streets; an estimated land damage of \$25,000 as against one of \$175,000; a capital account of \$880,000 as against one of \$1,632,528; no reconstruction of present sewers at any point as in the engineer's proposal. Connections would be made with all sewers as they now exist, thereby saving a very large amount. Like many other good things this scheme of Mr. Smith is in danger of being rejected under the influence of the feeling that it is "too good to be true." It could do no harm, however, for the sewer committee to examine it and see if there is anything in it.

The person of large sympathies who is so constituted as to "feel a brother's care" will find frequent opportunity for their exercise in these days, even if he should confine his attention to the doings of the railway world. A perfect epidemic of railroad disasters seems to have visited the United States. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness one or more accidents in which precious lives are lost. No doubt these multiplying accidents are due to the attempt to carry on a first-class railway service on a third-class track. While our neighbors have been improving their service and adding to the number of trains which daily pass over their lines, they have not taken care to make corresponding improvements in their roads. On this point the *Montreal Witness* properly remarks, "that until American railway men wake up to the fact that high speed cannot be attained upon a track that is not first-class in every respect, that the business of a trunk line cannot be carried on over one line of rails, that the block system is not a fad, and that the education of train men is as necessary as that of general managers, epidemics will be frequent."

A somewhat singular incident which serves to show the wisdom of our authorities in requiring all American cattle imported into Canada to pass a period in quarantine has just happened in connection with the Exposition at Detroit. Among the exhibitors was the firm of Farmer & White of Millbury Ohio, who showed their noted herd of Ayr shires, twelve in number, headed by their celebrated bull Stanilope, which has a national reputation. On the evening that the exhibition closed Mr. White noticed that one of his best cows was not feeding well and decided to remain over until the next day. Being worse on the following morning he called in a veterinary surgeon who pronounced the disease Texas fever. Since the four of the herd including Stanilope have died and there is little hope of saving the remainder of the herd. It is explained that while the herd were on the way to Detroit they stood for a short time on a side track at Toledo near a car of Texas steers going east. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time but there is little doubt that the Texas fever disease was contracted.

The Health Department of
to be congratulated for the im-
portant condition of the city.
says the *Witness* of the 10th.
interments numbered 89. Of
Catholics and 6 Protestant
caused death, scarlatina
two, typhoid fever, cholera
In the past six weeks
the "burning" of the
the east side of the
combining

The rumor is said to be current in Ottawa that Minister Dewdney is about to retire from the Cabinet and from public life. For some time things have not been going on smoothly in his department. There are numerous complaints from the North-West of the way affairs have been managed. The feeling is widespread that he is not the right man in the right place. Perhaps he is not altogether to blame for being where he is. It is said that when he accepted the office it was more to please Sir John Macdonald, between whom and himself there is a strong friendship, than from any love of the duties involved. This will explain in part his want of success in dealing with the questions connected with his department.

The Ontario Cabinet, which, since the retirement of Hon. A. M. Ross and the defeat of Ministers Drury and Gibson, has been in a somewhat shattered condition, is again re-organized, and, according to Saturday's *Globe*, is constituted as follows:—Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Richard Harecourt, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary; Hon. E. H. Bronson, Minister, without portfolio. The retention of Hon. Mr. Gibson in the secretaryship will of course involve the securing of a constituency for him, seeing that he is at present out in the cold. No doubt some self-sacrificing brother who was moved to seek election last June by considerations of patriotism rather than by love of office, will obligingly retire and allow the secretary to take his place.

Dr. Beacock, of Belleville, who has just returned from a visit to England, reports that when in London he met Mr. O. Curry, provision merchant, of 33 Borough High Street, London, S. E., who said that he had received a shipment of 187 cases of Canadian eggs, which had arrived in good condition and had given great satisfaction. In a letter since received by the Dr., Mr. Curry says, "It just struck me that in your travels you might fall across some people having an idea of shipping eggs to London; and if so I should esteem it much if you would give my address to any person with this intention." Let Canadian egg exporters take a note of this.

If the sentiment of the Trades and Labor Congress in respect to Chinese immigration were to prevail, Canada would soon not only have an exclusion act but a deportation law as well. Last week when in session at Ottawa the Congress sent a deputation to wait on Sir John A. Macdonald and urge upon him the necessity of more stringent legislation in regard to those foreigners. The deputations urged that they be excluded unless it can be made certain that it be made impossible to pay them a fine of \$500, for if they are taken in the mind by the cause of their great