

NOT WANTED IN CANADA.—The anarchist is not happy in Canada. He feels like a fish out of water when he is landed upon our shores, and he either transforms himself into a respectable land animal or leaves at once for the United States. There is a by no means pleasing prospect that the number of anarchists on this continent is to be speedily increased. The bomb-throwers of Spain and Portugal have made their countries too hot for themselves, and they are flying from the rigorous hand of the law. We should be most devoutly thankful that they do not want to come to us any more than we want to have them; but we pity our neighbors who will be obliged to harbor the dissected batch of malcontents.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.—It is a matter of constant wonder and speculation as to where and how the burglar obtains his kit of tools, for on examination it is usually plain to be seen that the workmanship on each article is of the best, and that skilled workmen must have been employed. There are no regular places for the manufacture of such articles, and detectives announce that for the most part, the "sling shoe," the "jimmie," and the special varieties of drills, are made by honest workmen who are stupidly unconscious of the fact that they are participating in a crime. It goes hard in the courts with any blacksmith or other workman who has knowingly assisted in the preparation of the tools; and although the burglars are, as a rule, quite willing to pay handsomely for the delicate work they require, it is by far the best policy for the workmen to fight shy of suspicious looking jobs.

THE CANADIAN CHEESE.—It is with great pleasure that we note the final results in the cheese competitions at the World's Fair. There were in all 539 entries of Canadian cheeses, and of this number 490 cheeses have obtained awards. Ontario, with 275 exhibits of cheese, won 260 prizes. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, are next in order as prize-winners. American cheeses, even those of the famous Herkimer or Little Falls' brand, were easily distanced by the Canadian article, and the noted Cheddar cheese, supposed to be made to perfection only in Somersetshire and in Switzerland, has been surpassed by our cheese-makers. There can be no cry of favoritism raised over the awards, as there were two American to one Canadian judge on the cheese committee. It is safe to conclude that genuine merit was the cause of success.

A DANGEROUS CALLING.—The dangers of the train employes' life are seldom realized even by the travelling public, and the statistics which were brought before the Trainmen's Convention recently held in Boston will do much to awaken thought on the subject. During the year 1892, 2,554 railway operators lost their lives in the service of American roads, and yet, notwithstanding this fearful list of disasters, only 376 passengers on American lines met with fatal injuries. It is generally admitted that travelling by rail is the safest form of locomotion for the passenger, and yet if the figures be correct, there can be no class of men as liable to death or serious accident as the train hands. In the United States Congress great efforts are being made to obtain legislation which will compel the railroad companies to provide and use a much greater number of safety appliances, so that greater safety of the workman may be ensured.

THE DEATH OF THE GONDOLA.—Alas for Venice! Some of the old commercial spirit and fire still lingers among her people, and it is probable that within a few years Venice, the languid, the beautiful Venice, the home of the gondola, will become a more prosperous but far less poetic city. The days of the classic gondola are numbered. Already fast steam launches are running on the Grand Canal, while the gondolas are forced to sit idly by. The launches have, however, not solved all the problems of locomotion, for many of the narrow canals are impassable, and the Venetians object strenuously to the constant soot and smoke which are defacing the stonework of the beautiful palaces. One result of the electric exhibitions at the World's Fair, however, has been that the Royal Italian Commission has paid great attention to all electric boats, launches, etc., and a large number of the launches now in use at the Fair are to be added to the Venetian service. The gondola is pronounced "too slow" by the present generation of Venetians, and despite poetry, old associations, and in fact everything but practicability, the romantic craft has been condemned.

THE FEMALE CHORISTERS.—It is not often that Australia succeeds in setting a fashion which is imitated in this part of the world, for our antipodean friends, like ourselves, prefer to follow the mandates of the older world of fashion in Europe. A couple of years ago, however, the Australian members of the Church of England became discontented with the warble of the young choir boys, too many of whose voices were then at that uncertain period through which each chorister is bound to pass. A surprised choir of girls and women was resorted to, and the improvement in the music at once reconciled even the most conservative of the congregation to the change. Several churches in New York liked the idea, and even in the ancient churches of St. George and All Souls the custom came in vogue. The black-robed choristers of the fairer sex are now to be found in many of the Chicago churches, but there seems to be too much "go" among the fair singers to make their services wholly acceptable. The Bishop of New Jersey is determined that the new custom shall not prevail in his diocese, and his mandate forbidding the appearance of especially costumed female choristers has drawn down upon his unfortunate head a storm of reproaches.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A very praiseworthy custom is coming in vogue among wealthy Americans, and it is now a rare occurrence for a wealthy man or woman to die without leaving either the written or spoken wish that a portion of the estate shall be set apart for philanthropic work. Miss Elizabeth Jewett, who recently died in Boston, during her lifetime took a lively interest in the welfare of many institutions. She had an especial interest in all colleges to which women were admitted on equal terms with men, and in her last testament she has remembered these progressive colleges in a substantial way. The handsome sum of \$31,000 goes to a Minnerota College, \$10,000 goes to the famous Ladies' College at Mount Holyoke, and neither the Phillips Academy or Wellesley College are forgotten. Miss Jewett was a generous contributor to the funds of educational institutions during her lifetime, and she enjoyed to the full the privileges of both present and prospective giving.

WOMEN IN WYOMING.—The effect of women's suffrage on the people of Wyoming is being felt steadily, and though the experiment of extending the suffrage to the women of that State was regarded as a risky one, there is now no doubt that the result has been wholly beneficial. The States and Territories of the Western portion of the Republic average 200 prisoners to the million, and in the Eastern, and supposedly more law-abiding States, there are generally 1600 prisoners to each million of inhabitants. In Wyoming, which was formerly considered the toughest State of the Union, the ratio of crime has greatly diminished. There are now but 1200 prisoners to the million inhabitants, and this record, when compared either with the records of either Western or Eastern States, is a marvellous one. Opponents of women's suffrage may assert that the numbers of prisoners in Wyoming is small, simply because of the laxness with which the laws are enforced, but on the contrary it can be demonstrated that Wyoming is by far the most law-abiding State in the Western portion of the Union. During the past ten years the laws have been well administered, yet the jails have become empty. A thoughtful writer wonders whether this change for the better has been occasioned by women scaring the evil-doers out of the State, or by women scaring the evil out of the doers?

INCORRECT STATISTICS.—There is no doubt in our mind that the census returns are most valuable aids to the Government and people of every country, but we protest seriously against the usual loose methods employed in compiling the statistics. The last census taken in our Province was most misleading, but when the method in which it was taken is compared with the methods which prevail in an old and intelligent country like Great Britain, the wonder is not that the figures are so incorrect, but that they approximate in any degree to the truth. The *Lancet* points out the carelessness of such rough returns as have recently been made public regarding the medical profession. According to statistics there are now over twenty thousand more registered doctors practising in England and Wales than there were ten years ago. According to the Medical Register for 1st year there are only 30,590 registered practitioners in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and of these some 8,000 are practising abroad. This would leave only twenty-two thousand and odd members of the medical profession in the United Empire, yet the census does not hesitate to record the number of practising physicians as 85,235. The medical profession is doubtless overcrowded, but the statistics are too utterly untrue to be considered. In order to obtain the sum total, regular doctors, medical students, assistants, dentists, and male and female nurses, are counted as belonging to the medical profession. That such a loose piece of work should be tolerated in Great Britain must be a surprise to many of our readers. We trust that before the time for another census-taking comes around some satisfactory method of obtaining and classifying information may be found.

A SANITARY STREET-CLEANER.—One of the most serious problems in city life is to find an efficient and not disagreeable method of clearing the streets, lanes and gutters of offensive matter. The scavenging carts and the ash carts do a portion of this much-needed work, but the service can never be pronounced wholly satisfactory. The wet garbage is too frequently left behind, and as a result poisonous and noisome odors fill the air. Many cities have tried establishing expensive crematories, in which all waste matter was to be destroyed, but in no case has the crematory been found an economic success, while much natural prejudice has been shown in every city by the residents of the locality in which the crematory was to be placed. A new portable crematory is now being used in Chicago by the Street-Cleaning Department, which so far has been wholly satisfactory in its workings. The new machine consists of a gigantic boiler divided into three compartments. The underneath compartment holds the ashes and residue, the middle compartment, which is the furnace proper, is fed with all waste material which it almost instantly consumes. The third and upper compartment retains and dries all wet garbage until it is rendered combustible when it is mechanically dropped into the furnace below. The fire is fed at intervals with paraffine oil, so that a steady combustion may be carried on. This new crematory has many advantages over the old method. It is easily moved from place to place, and as it destroys all refuse near the spot where it is found, it saves considerably on the old and expensive method of transportation to distant dumps as crematories. As the cost of the engine is only \$350, it is probable that many more will be made after the original model. Another and signal advantage of the new machine is that the process of destruction is carried on without the fearful smell which is characteristic of the crematories.

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