

**AWAITING AN EXPERT.**—Some of our college men who have spare time on their hands, should consider the suggestion recently made by Prof. Graham Bell, the great electrician. Professor Bell lectured recently at Baddeck on "Cyclones and Hurricanes." He called the attention of his audience to the fact that for the past score of years an enormous mass of facts concerning the movements of the winds, air currents, etc., has been accumulating at the weather bureau. These facts are undigested and are not valuable as raw material, but they form a grand basis of work for the student of natural science. We trust that the Professor's suggestion may meet with the consideration it deserves.

**MANUAL TRAINING.**—Manual training in the public schools is still a new idea in our Province, but there is already a rapidly-increasing interest manifested by pupils, parents and teachers in this most important branch of work. We are glad to learn that the Provincial Normal College has secured the services of Mr. Russell, the manual instructor who is so well known in Halifax, and that he will henceforth devote his time to training the coming teachers in the Normal School. The citizens of Halifax have shown such an interest in his work here that the special department for manual instruction will be continued at the Academy. We trust that Mr. Gardiner, the new instructor, will continue to popularize this most important branch of practical education.

**THE SACRED COW.**—There is trouble in India over the useful animal sacred to the Hindoos, the cow. In several widely separated parts of India riots have arisen over the animal. The Hindoos, who comprise all the well-known fighting tribes of India, have protested against the butchering of this animal. For the sake of the large British and Mussulmen population it is absolutely necessary that beef shall be constantly in the market, and though the native races have not until recently made any serious objection to the practice, they are now prepared to revolt unless the Government will concede to their wish on this important subject. The cause of the great mutiny was not unlike that of the present trouble. The native soldiers then objected to the use of greased cartridges.

**FOUND AT LAST.**—There does not appear to have been much competition among the Royalties or their friends for the viceroyship of India. Sir Henry Norman, the first commoner to whom such a position has been offered, declined the proffered honor with thanks. It is also believed that Lord Cromer, the British Minister in Egypt, was urged by Her Majesty to assume the responsibilities of the office, but his Lordship having already made his mark in the world, declined to accept the post. A man, however, has been found who will undertake the work. He is not a Military man, else perhaps he would think twice ere he threw in his life with the disaffected mass of nations. The Earl of Elgin is but forty-four years of age. He is a prominent worker among the Liberals, and since 1886 has been treasurer of the Queen's household and first commissioner of works. His wife is the daughter of the Earl of Southesk. There is little to be said either way about the appointment, for the Earl is untried in vice-regal work; and should he succeed in maintaining peace during his administration his name will be an honored one, and his ability will be forever admitted.

**WE KNOW THE VARIETY.**—A serious accident which has occurred on the Philadelphia street car line should cause many parents to consider the duties which they owe to the children whom Providence has placed in their charge. Even in our own quiet city the small boy element is felt to be a great disturbant on civic order, and it has been necessary on several occasions for the Horse Car Co. to make complaint of children who have blocked the switches with stones. The Philadelphia youngsters have, however, gone a step in advance, and have begun to meddle with the electric cars. Three lads, all under twelve years of age, managed to place an iron coupling pin across the slot of a cable road. As a result a car and a trailer were wrecked, one man was fatally injured, while three others sustained serious injuries. The children do not realize the mischief which they have done, nor do the parents consider themselves to blame in the matter. It is a pity that the Government should ever have cause to interfere between parents and children, yet in a case such as this, it seems but right that the ill-used paternal power should be transferred to a more desirable authority.

**A NEGLECTED VEGETABLE.**—This is the time of year to sing the praises of that much-despised, yet most valuable vegetable, the onion. Onions are now cheap and easily procurable, and if people could but be induced to use them more generally, they would suffer far fewer of the ills to which flesh is heir. The onion is rich in many health-giving elements. It contains sulphur, albumen, sugar, starch, phosphoric acid, lime and acetic acid. It is valuable as a food, a medicine and as a stimulant. The habitual eaters of onions are not predisposed to lung troubles—their kidneys are kept in proper condition, and they enjoy both color and heat as a result of their onion feasts. The onion can be eaten either cooked or uncooked, and it may be prepared in a variety of tempting ways. The unpleasant odor which is apt to cling to the mouth of the eater can easily be prevented if a little ground coffee be but held in the mouth. Still another recommendation for the use of onions may weigh with our fair readers. There is no surer way of clearing and brightening the complexion than by resorting to the use of the fragrant bulb, and if this were but fully understood there would be such a constant and steady demand for onions as would stagger the most indefatigable of our Provincial onion-growers.

**HIDDEN WEALTH.**—All mining men will read with interest the report of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines which is just out from the Government Printing Office at Ottawa. A capital account of the Mines of the Dominion is given. In particular the sections on the coal areas and the coal trade of British Columbia and Nova Scotia will attract attention. An interesting collection of facts as to the presence of nickel in Canada is also given, and it is averred that Canada alone can produce more nickel in a year than can the combined mines of all other nickel-producing countries. Especial attention is called to the fact that the petroleum resources of Canada are quite undeveloped, and the valuable oil districts of the Rocky Mountain regions are well set forth. There is much in the pamphlet to make our people still prouder of our magnificent resources.

**CORN PLENTY AND CORN FAMINE.**—The spirit of unrest which is abroad among the workmen of the great cities of the United States is puzzling all students of social science. In the Western States the farmers are clamoring for help to harvest their crops, while in the Eastern States we hear of bread riots in the public highways. A million of idle men are hanging about the sea-port cities "waiting for something to turn up." They exist for the most part on public bounty, and they are a constant source of expense and anxiety to the municipalities who are their unwilling hosts. There is no doubt that these men, if they were but properly directed, might be wage-earners yet. There seems to be no desire on their part, nor on the part of the Government, to bring the work and the laborer together. The root of the whole trouble is in the false ideas of country life versus city life that are allowed to get abroad. So long as the out-of-work remains in the city, he considers that he runs the chance of being on hand should any opportunity for acquiring sudden wealth turn up, and he prefers this hazy prospect of possible good to come, to the steady work and comfortable livelihood of farm life.

**THE CRICKET CONTEST.**—The visit of the Australian cricket team to Toronto has revived much interest in the essentially British game. Cricket has never taken a firm hold on Canadians, perhaps for the reason that we have already a number of active games which may be described as being "indigenous to the continent." It is *par excellence* the game of England, and it was the boast of the Duke of Wellington that the heroes of Great Britain's battles had sprung from the cricket fields. Our Australian friends have taken to the game with great zest, although it is a comparatively new sport to them. It was not until 1862 that the first regularly trained team was organized, but since then the Australian players have been quick to win and to preserve all laurels within their reach. Mr. Blackman, the captain of the visiting eleven, has succeeded in teaching English players a new point in the game, namely, how to keep wickets without a long stop for fast bowling. The Australian cricketers are heartily welcome to Canada, and should our Dominion team fail in the coming contest, there will be no hard feeling between us on that account. To the victors, be they Australians or Canadians, belong the palms.

**POISONED FISH.**—It is but right that our Provincial scholars should be informed of the fact that the Czar of Russia has opened a competition into which all who possess the needed information may enter. We consider that the prize of \$3 400 which is thrown open by his Majesty to competitors from all nations is not out of proportion when the amount and the indefiniteness of the work which he demands is considered. It appears that there is some variety of poison in a large salted fish which is used as a common food in Russia. It occasionally happens that poisoning which sometimes results in death is the outcome of a feast of the salted fish. The Czar desires that essays shall be sent before January 1st, in which the writers shall determine the cause and nature of the poison, and devise some harmless method by which the fish may be cured. It is also required that each writer shall send an account of the effect of the poison upon the human system, and suggest a treatment for the affected person. The chief point of interest and importance will, however, be in the ability of the competitors to name the large salted fish which is held responsible for the disorder. As English essays are to be considered by the authorities, it is possible that some of our knowing fishermen may enter the contest.

**THE MIND DECEASED.**—One or two cases are now before the the courts in Canada, in which the plaintiffs and their friends allege that persons have been irregularly and illegally sent to and detained in asylums. It is greatly to be regretted that there should be occasion for such suits in a civilized country such as ours, and yet it can easily be seen how possible it is that mistakes may be made by relatives of patients, or even by the doctors in asylums, as to what constitutes insanity. The insane or the harmlessly demoted are a most helpless class. They have no means by which they may defend themselves. It is not possible for the suspected person to clear himself by word or action, as he is not believed to be possessed of enough steady sense for his opinions to have weight. There can be no more fearful thing than for a sane man to be treated as though he were insane, or for a man whose brain is only slightly affected to be watched over and thrown among actual lunatics. In order to prevent the sane and the only partially insane from being detained in our asylums, it is suggested that a board of inspectors shall pronounce upon the case of every patient sent for admission. We consider that the suggestion is a good one, and although at first sight it would appear that the appointment of such inspectors would involve a heavily increased expenditure, it is probable that the reduction in the number of cases sent to the asylums would save the money in another way.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia  
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves  
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures  
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores  
the Stomach to Healthy Action.