

THE DANGER OF BEING BURIED ALIVE.

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touched by any one. He makes his certificate, which covers every possible point in the case, and this is countersigned by the attending physician. Delay and resuscitation may be employed at this stage if the inspector sees fit. Ordinarily he allows from two to twelve hours' delay in the residence for ceremonies, etc., when the body must go to the waiting mortuary, where it remains for twenty-two hours or longer, under medical observation, when the mortuary physician gives his certificate, if all goes without incidents and the interment takes place in the adjoining cemetery.

Thus it is seen that there are, with the hearseman, four independent expert inspectors. All are on the qui vive in carrying out the system, which is popular and understood by all classes.

The waiting mortuary consists of a main hall, where the bodies lie in open coffins, embowered by plants in the midst of light, warmth and ventilation. There is also a laboratory equipped with apparatus for resuscitation, post-mortem room, separate rooms for infectious cases and accidents, a chapel, and quarters for the physician and attendants and office.

There is no law in force anywhere in America that requires either physician, undertaker, or embalmer to employ any specific means to decide that life has left the body before it is placed in the ice, embalmed, buried, cremated or submitted to autopsy. As a rule, the appearance of death are accepted as conclusive. This laxity is not astonishing when it is considered that no special instruction upon death counterfeits and the dangers that may occur from mistaking apparent death for actual death is given in any medical school in our country. Consequently, the medical profession is not specially on its guard against these dangers. Young physicians go out upon their careers knowing scarcely anything about these matters, and even old practitioners sometimes declare that they have never seen a case of apparent death.

In the absence of protective laws, which long experience in the Old World has proved to be necessary, it is possible for a physician to give a certification of death to any one without his knowing anything about the case, whether there was actually a case of death or not, or whether it was a case of homicide, contagion, poisoning, or malpractice. He need not see the body he certifies as dead. A lethargic dose may be given, embalming done without the knowledge of the attending physician, and if an autopsy be undertaken in the interests of science or justice, the chemicals employed in the operation would disguise the poison, and render it impossible to establish the guilt or innocence of the parties accused. It is significant that between 1858 and 1892 not a single case of murder by poisoning was tried in New York city.

Protective laws in the United States should embody the following provisions—namely:

First.—To determine if a body be dead in order that no one shall be placed on ice, embalmed, autopsied, buried or cremated who is apparently dead.

Second.—To prohibit any operations upon the body that might cause pain, efface important appearances or add deceptive ones without the permission of the attending physician or coroner.

Third.—The identification of the body; registration of a certificate of verified death, giving proofs of dissection found in a personal examination of the body, by a qualified physician before the issue of a burial permit.

Fourth.—To ascertain if persons died from natural causes, of certain diseases or from accidents, suicide, crime, neglect, ignorance or contagion.

Fifth.—To provide materials for statistics of mortality; to furnish proof of the fact and cause of death for the use of life insurance claims; in pension cases, in order to assist the honest and to prevent the false ones, and to guide expenditures for public health purposes.

Sixth.—To require all cemeteries to provide waiting mortuaries for the detention of bodies—contagious cases separated—under medical supervision, until putrefaction appears, excepting cases which have been embalmed, autopsied or with injuries to the vital apparatus.

Seventh.—To fix penalties for violations of these provisions. Association for the prevention of these dangers are easily formed among relatives, friends or by members of clubs by written agreements that on the appearance of death in any member strenuous efforts to restore animation shall be made, and failing in this, that no steps toward embalming, autopsy, burial or cremation shall take place until general decomposition takes place and is certified by two physicians of standing.

One copy of the agreement should be retained by the signer himself—separate from his will, which is often opened only after the funeral. Another should be kept by a trusted member of the family and a third deposited with the records of the association.

The extensive literature of this subject will be found under the heads indicated among the above causes of apparent death. The library of the Surgeon-General's office, Washington, is rich in this kind of matter.—Edward P. Volkmann, M.D., Colonel United States Army, in the Washington Post.

THE HOLY FATHER ACTIVE.—Holy Week must have been a severe strain upon the Holy Father. We know how the energies of young men are taxed during those days of cere-

monials and lengthy offices; yet, by all reports Leo XIII. was equal to the task before him. On Palm Sunday His Holiness received a group of 150 persons, including Colonel Howard and family, the Hon. Mrs. Clifton (sister to Archbishop Stonor), Mrs. White and Miss, White, Countess Waldburg, and others. On the following day the Grand Duke Maximilian of Baden, accompanied by his wife, Princess Louise of Brunswick-Lunenburg, related to the English Royal Family, had the honor of a private audience with the Pope, who received them most cordially, dwelling at length on the late Queen Victoria, for whom Leo XIII. always entertained the greatest friendship and esteem. The Holy Father celebrated Mass in his private chapel on Easter Sunday, and afterwards received the congratulations and good wishes of the Sacred College. It was remarked with general satisfaction that the Venerable Pontiff was looking remarkably well, in spite of the unusual fatigue he has undergone of late.

KEEP THE NERVES SOUND.

Nervous prostration is the prevalent disease of the moment with notable persons in all walks of life. It cannot be classed among the fashionable diseases, for it rarely attacks those of the leisure class, but doctors, lawyers, financiers and actors have been the principal victims this winter, as well as politicians of more or less renown and a statesman or two from Washington's population.

This exclusiveness in the selection of victims was also noted in the grip, which, when it first made itself known in America, chose only the prominent for its prey. Since then it has become more general, bestowing itself impartially upon rich and poor alike.

Physicians rarely give bulletins of their cases of nervous prostration. It so frequently heralds serious results that in many cases it is deemed wisest to call it by some other name. But the outgoing steamers carry away many prominent persons of all sorts who are ordered abroad most imperatively for the open air and to escape from the routine in any particular business or profession.

Rest is the invariable prescription and it rarely fails to effect a cure when the disease is taken before artificial means have been employed to quieting of the affected nerves. The victims of the complaint are nearly all those whose brains, eyesight or nervous systems are called upon in their vocations. The excitements of the theatre prove to be a most powerful cause, as the loss of sleep, the dramatic efforts that have collapsed during the season now closing shows.

But the old adage that hard work never kills holds good in this instance. It is not hard work but injudicious work, irregular hours and loss of sleep, that are the great causes that really are the predisposing causes, as well as excessive smoking and drinking. A great worry, a bereavement or a shock, will frequently bring on an attack of this sort, especially with women. The increase in open air sports for men, however, is largely driving this complaint out of the feminine category. Most of the women patients are from the stage.

Quiet rest is the great and universal cure for neurasthenia but unhappily in cases that have been allowed to advance, quiet is the boon denied the sufferer. The nerves refuse to become calm and no sleep comes to rest the clockwork of the brain and nerves so intricately bound, the one to the other. Brain lesions come and the result may be one of the many forms of insanity in which this awful disease ends.

Paralysis is one of the most frequent results. Affections of the optic nerve are common; the reason is weakened; sometimes the mind becomes permanently unbalanced or the dreaded locomotor ataxia sets in.

Nervous prostration has no set rule of approach. It takes its victims in various ways often by a complete physical collapse as in the case

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of actors who faint on the stage during a performance. Suicide is often the sudden culmination.

"The dangers of the disease," said a physician "lie in the fact that people go on disregarding the warnings which they have flashed to them from the tired-out nervous system. These warnings are excessive nervousness and irritability, these being the first symptoms and often continuing for years, and often breakdown occurs. Then there is a general condition of illness, loss of appetite and insomnia, depression, a tendency to worry over trifles and to these, more serious symptoms add themselves as the disease progresses.

"The heart frequently is affected, the head is heavy, hot and aching, then the speech becomes jerky, confused and uncertain and the movements of the body are spasmodic and not controlled by the brain. Eccentricity of speech and action is noted and violence is often the result of the complaint. Then the patient who has resisted all the appeals of his physician to rest from his work is condemned to a sanitarium where enforced idleness is necessary for weeks and sometimes for months.

"Open air exercise is a great preservative of nervous sickness. Cold baths, the plunge and shower and needle spray should be the accompaniments of the morning ablution of those disposed to nervousness even slightly. It is never wise to adopt harsh or sudden methods in this cold water treatment. If one is accustomed to warm baths the temperature of the water should be changed gradually. An excellent plan is to fill a large sponge with cold water and holding it at the back of the neck, squeeze it so that the water trickles down the spine, repeat this several times and the subsequent shock of cold water on the rest of the body is slight. Brisk friction with a coarse towel follows.

"Above all exercise—not with bells or pulleys, but in the open air, with deep breathing and plenty of walking and running, if possible. Well ventilated bedrooms are a necessity. Business men complain that they have no leisure for exercise in the open air, but I now have a number of patients who walk to and from their offices each day from uptown homes.

"Cold showers are of the utmost benefit in nerve trouble, correcting the conditions in all slight attacks very readily. In severe cases patients must give up reading and writing or even listening to music. Study is forbidden to students who develop nerve disease. But in these advanced cases it is better for the sufferer to leave the city, and a sea voyage is a splendid tonic for the nerves. Living in cities surrounded by the awful street noises, the clang

of firebells and those of ambulances and cable cars and the buzzing of automobiles the only wonder is that the disease is not a scourge. The greatest danger of nervous prostration is that so many sufferers anxious to avoid giving up their various pursuits resort to remedies that produce only an artificial calmness to the nerves. These are the cases most difficult to cure."—New York Sun.

CENSUS IN ITALY.—In Italy, as well as elsewhere, the census returns have been most interesting, especially as this year's census hinges a great deal upon emigration. According to official returns, the population of Italy is now somewhat in excess of 32 millions, having increased at the rate of 66 per thousand since the last census, taken in 1881. Some provinces, however, instead of showing an increase in their population, have lost considerably owing to the enormous current of emigration constantly flowing towards America from the principal Italian ports. Piedmont and Basilicata head the list from the emigratory point of view, the latter region having lost 20,000 inhabitants as compared to the returns of the census taken in 1881. Taking the rate of emigration as a standard of prosperity, we find that Tuscany, Aemilia, and the Marches are the most favored regions of Italy, while hundreds of thousands are driven out of their homes in the remaining provinces by want and poverty.

Market Report.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

THE CATTLE MARKET.—According to cable advices from Glasgow this week the market for Canadian and American cattle was weak, in sympathy with the break in prices in Liverpool and London on Monday; consequently shippers stated that the prices realized on both lost them considerable money, and the prospects are not very encouraging for the future.

Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market on Thursday were 500 cattle, 50 sheep, 50 spring lambs and 800 calves. Although the supply of cattle was larger than that of Monday's, yet the undertone to the market was very firm, and prices were fully maintained. The attendance of buyers was large, and as the most of them wanted a few cattle on active trade was done, and the supply was well cleared up by noon. Really choice heaves were scarce and some buyers found it difficult to fill their wants as to quality. The best stock sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c, good at 4c to 4 1/4c, fair at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and lower grades at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. The demand for sheep was good, and as the supply was small, prices ruled firm at 3 1/2c to 5c per lb. Spring lambs met with a good demand also at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 each. The market was gutted with calves, the offerings being for the most two days, 1,500 head, in consequence prices to-day were weak, and the demand only fair. Some good stock sold at \$4 to \$6 each, and the common at \$1 to \$3. The market for hogs was steady, with a good demand at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.

FEEB.—The tone of the market for feed is steady, with only a small trade doing; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$19.

CHEESE.—Quite a lot of white cheese has been cleared up around 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, and the amount left on spot is now exceedingly small. White seems to be in chief demand, and it is doubtful if colored would bring over 9 1/2c. Further sales of April cheese are reported, with 8c to 8 1/2c the ruling figures.

BUTTER.—The market still has a decidedly heavy tone owing to the continued heavy daily receipts. The demand is by no means large, and in many instances prices continue to be shaded, finest creamery being quoted at 18c to 19 1/2c.

EGGS.—The demand continues good and the movement is large at 11c to 11 1/2c per dozen.

MAPLE PRODUCT.—A fair business was done in maple product, and the market is moderately active, with no change in prices to note. We quote: New syrup, 65c to 75c per

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, April 27, 1901.

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The matured styles for 1901 find expression in the well tailored suits which have been provided for today's trade. There's infinite pleasure in looking over the well finished garments for Men and Boys,—and unspeakable surprise to find them so reasonably priced.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS.

Boys' Fancy and Plain Tweed Suits, in plaited, double-breasted and plain sacques, good farmer's satin lined, strongly sewn and neat fitting garment. Special \$2.40. Boys' All Wool Imported Diagonal Serge, 2-Piece Suits, neatly plaited, silk sewn, best trimming and good cut. Special \$3.90. Boys' All Wool Fancy Lined 3-Piece Suits, in sacque and double-breasted styles, farmer's satin lined, cut and trimming equal to custom made. Special \$5.50.

COMMUNION SUITS.

Boys' 2-Piece Black Venetian Serge Cloth Communion Suits, very neatly pleated coats, bound edge, farmer satin lined, finished with round collar or lapels, size 25 to 29 inch chest measure. Special price \$3.75. Boys' 3-Piece extra good quality, black Suits, for First Communion, farmer satin lined and bound edge; sizes 26 to 29 chest measure. Price \$4.50, \$6.60.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Ladies' New Spring Jackets in Fawn Box Cloth, cut open front style, trimmed fancy applique, lined silk. Special \$14.00. Ladies' 3-4 length Raglan Coats for Spring wear in New Drab Coverlet Cloth, fly front, semi-fitting, beautifully tailored, lined silk. Special \$21.50. Ladies' Spring Jackets in Fawn Broad cloth, cut latest Raglan Style, trimmed gold cloth and fraid, velvet collar, lined silk. Special \$29.50.

FIRST COMMUNION PRAYER BOOKS.

FIRST COMMUNION commences to-morrow. We've laid in an exceedingly fine collection of PRAYER BOOKS, CHAP-LETS, CASES, etc., at prices much under regular stores.

First Communion Prayer Books, in White Felt, 13c. First Communion Prayer Books in Celluloid with handsome engraving designs, 35c, 45c. First Communion Prayer Books, in White Ivories, Good Type, 55c, 65c. Small Leather Prayer Books, for Boys, 20c, 25c, 30c. Plain and Padded Leather Prayer Books, 50c, 60c, 90c. The very Finest Prayer Books, \$2.00 to \$5.00. First Communion Sets—Prayer and Cases in box, \$2.50. Pearl Beads, Fancy and Silver Mount, 20c, 25c, 50c, 90c. Crystal Beads, White, Black, Garnet and Colors, 45c, 90c. Bead Cases in White Leather, 20c, 25c. Bead Cases, all Leather, all sizes, 10c to \$1.00. First Communion Pictures in nice variety. Prices the lowest in Canada.

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Advertisement for Mothers' clothing. Includes an illustration of a woman in overalls and the text: 'Mothers! ..Read ..This.'

Just think how cute that dear little rascal of a boy would look in an Overall Suit, made for him and waiting to your order; this is the time to buy them to save his nice spring clothes, out in the mud playing he can have his freedom and get good health in the open air.

Overalls to suit boys from 3 years up; complete like men's, well made and strong, durable and washable. Very cute with no less than 6 pockets, good to hold Nails, Marbles, Rules, Pencils, Pocketknife, Candy, Cents, Spinning Tops and lots of other odd things which nobody but a boy wants. Also a strap to carry the small axe or hammer.

Price, only 65c the Pair. JACKETS AT SAME PRICE.

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Country orders attended to; enclose 5c extra for mailing.

tin of wine gallon, and at 90c to 95c per imperial gallon; in wood at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb.; new sugar at 9c to 10c per lb.

HONEY.—Business in honey is chiefly of a small jobbing nature. We quote: White clover comb, 13c to 14c; white extracted, 8 1/2c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 9c to 11c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

POTATOES.—There continues to be a steady demand for potatoes, and as receipts are small, prices rule steady. 42c to 43c per bag, in car lots.

BEANS.—In beans trade is quiet, the demand being only for small lots at \$1.40 to \$1.45 for primes.

ONIONS.—A fair business was transacted in onions, and values are unchanged at \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel.

A special meeting of the Shareholders of the Sinconnes-McNaughton Line, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 78 Common street, Montreal, on Monday, the 20th May next, 1901, at three o'clock p.m., to consider a by-law of the Directors authorizing them to borrow money by the issue of Debentures or otherwise, with or without hypothecation or pledge of the Company's real or personal property. Montreal, 25th April, 1901. J. O. FOLIQUIN, Secretary.

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BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION SUITS, made from the finest Black Venetians, nicely plaited, artistically cut, well lined and trimmed; honestly worth \$5.50. To be sold here at.....

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BOYS' COLLEGE SUITS in Blue and Black Clay Twills, made in Single and Double-breasted styles, warranted best Australian wool; well made and trimmed; price, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

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