

# The Daily Examiner

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## THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

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# THE DAILY EXAMINER

DECEMBER 10, 1897.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

With reference to the Toronto Globe's story about a proposal for an Imperial Zollverein, alleged to have been made by Mr. Chamberlain, and declined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the London Times says:

"It is in the highest degree improbable that any such proposal was practically made. Nobody is in a better position than Mr. Chamberlain to know that the protectionist colonies would not for a moment entertain it; and it is one thing to state emphatically the only grounds upon which a proposal for any modification of the incidence of British taxation might be considered, and quite another for a busy man to waste time in formulating proposals the rejection of which is a foregone conclusion."

This statement of the case agrees with what Mr. Chamberlain said himself in addressing the conference. It now remains, as the Montreal Gazette points out, for the Globe to produce some better authority than its own ipse dixit for the statement which the Times describes as "in the highest degree improbable."

### ONLY TAKE CANADIAN GOLD.

(St. Catharines Journal.)

Juneau, Alaska, is a Yankee town, and the inhabitants want it to be known as such. To do this the citizens have refused to accept Canadian money except at a heavy discount. Every Canadian newspaper should publish this fact and the British press also be let into the secret, and about next spring the citizens of Juneau, the merchants especially, will be extremely glad to get Canadian coin of any denomination. Many Canadians will go to the Klondike next spring, and these men should purchase their supplies in Canada. Not only can they buy things much cheaper at home than they would cost at Juneau, but as we have seen, their money would not be worth its face value in the Alaskan town. Any Canadian Klondiker who wants to buy supplies in Juneau that he could have bought at home or in Victoria, B. C., will make a huge mistake.

### Gave Him Time.

Judge—Fifty dollars and costs.  
Prisoner—But it is impossible for me to raise that amount at once, your honor.  
Judge—Then take your time—six months.—Chicago News.

It rains on an average of 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about 90 days and in Siberia only 60 days.



## In the... Rain Storm

The man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud, and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles is

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### SNOW BLINDNESS.

The Fearful Suffering It Entails Sometimes Leads to Madness.

Government officials who have been in Alaska tell of terrible sufferings from snow blindness. The continued glare of the fields of ice and snow on the naked eye has an almost indescribable effect, say those who have experienced it. The vast expanse of gleaming white, the silence and the awful sense of isolation produce a feeling akin to madness.

First the eye becomes pained, wavy lines pass up and down and in front of the eyeballs. Mirages appear to the vision. The eyeballs burn, the mind wanders, the brain seems on fire, and finally blackness sets in. Perfect rest and freedom from anything which may be calculated to strain the vision are essential for a cure.

J. T. Dyer spent two years in Alaska and experienced the snow blindness. Speaking of it and the plague of mosquitoes which infect the northern regions and are perhaps more voracious there than elsewhere, he said:

"The snow blindness is an awful thing. I was affected slightly once with it in the left eye. I saw a terrible example of it in a member of our party who was suddenly afflicted with the trouble. He became violently insane from not properly shading his eyes. I never witnessed a more marked case of mania. We had great trouble in getting the young man back to camp. He got hold of a hatchet in some manner and came near splitting my head open with it. He had no realization of what he was doing. It was some time before he recovered from the attack.

"It is absolutely necessary to protect the eyes in some way. I wore a black slouch hat pulled down over them. In addition we donned goggles manufactured by the Indians, which fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. These are made of bits of wood, oval shaped, like the glasses of spectacles. They have small slits in them, so that one can see, but the eye is shaded and not affected."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### WATER FOR ONE.

An Authority Tells How Much Is Needed by Persons in Various Occupations.

According to Professor Allen, we should drink from one-third to two-fifths as many ounces as we weigh pounds. Therefore for a man weighing 168 pounds there would be required 56 to 64 ounces daily, or from 1 1/2 to 4 pints. This is a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard, he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is bland.

Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salt fish and pork, and often get along on none except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way.

It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential and that impure water is one of the most dangerous drinks than to know how much of it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in an ice chest, and in addition one should eat all the fruit one can if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.—Journal of Hygiene.

### The Private Pig.

The number of pigs kept by the colliers and artisans of the north of England fluctuates with the price of coal and yarn. In good times every collier keeps a live animal of some sort, and, though dogs, guinea pigs, cage birds and homing pigeons are attractive, his fancy animal is usually a pig. He admires this on Sunday afternoons, and groups of friends go round to smoke their pipes and compare pigs and bet on their ultimate weight. They have private pig shows, with subscription prizes. Each animal is judged in its own sty, and it is interesting to know that the evolution of an almost perfect pig was due to the innate sagacity of the Yorkshire pit hand.

The sties in which these animals live are very rough affairs, often made of a few boards nailed over railway sleepers, but it is interesting to learn that when the author was acting as a paripatetic judge at the colliers' show he found young pigs as blooming and healthy as possible, and that, small though the colliers' back yard is, he always contrives that his pigsty shall be thoroughly ventilated and look toward the south. Architects of costly home farms often house the unhappy pigs under north walls and condemn them to rheumatism, cold and sunlessness. Yorkshire produces not only the best pork, but has long been famous for the best cured hams in the world.—London Spectator.

### Some Queer Texts.

When ladies wore their "topknots" ridiculously high, it occurred to Rowland Hill to admonish them from the pulpit, and he did it by means of the words, "Topknot, come down," which he evolved from Matthew xxiv, 17, "Let him which is on the house top not come down." Of course nothing but the exceeding quaintness of the preacher could have excused such a liberty with the sense and sound of the sacred text.

It was almost as bad as Swift's uniquely brief discourse on the text, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord." "My friends," said the dean, as he closed the book, "if you approve of the security, down with the dust." As a matter of fact, it is usually only the quaint preachers who do venture on such liberties.—Chambers' Journal.

See the hand painted china in the show window of Messrs Reddin Bros. It will only be on exhibition for a few days.

## DRESSING THE FEET.

VIEWES OF A DOCTOR AND A CHIROPDIST ON THE SUBJECT.

The True Ideal of Beauty in the Human Foot—Health and Comfort Sacrificed to False Ideals—The Shape and Fit of the Correct Shoe.

"It is a lamentable fact that the great bulk of the foot covering industry is in the hands of persons utterly ignorant not only of the anatomy of the foot, but absolutely indifferent to it," said a learned doctor to a patient the other day. "The leaders of fashion change the style and shape of the shoe whenever it pleases their fancy, just as if the human foot could be made to conform to the changing shapes instead of the shapes conforming to the foot.

"The foot, being one of the most flexible portions of the human body and readily tutored and tutored to take almost any shape, temporarily at least, whatever may be the subsequent anguish, it follows that you obey the behests of fashion unthinkingly, taking it for granted that a foot is properly and rightly squeezed and crowded so long as the pain and suffering are not instantly made insupportable, and from this practice a false taste is developed and a false and absurd ideal of beauty established; the natural shape and symmetry and the due proportion of the foot to the body are forgotten; a taste for a certain deformity, an utterly unnatural foot both in shape and size, is acquired, and soon we have become the possessors of misshapen, hideously deformed feet.

"One of the most surprising things that Du Maurier told about Trilby's foot was that the great toe was well away from the second toe, and that the latter was the longer of the two. How many of the people who wear pointed toes can show such a conformation of the foot as that? But people of the present day have lost a liking for the natural shape of the perfect foot. They may profess admiration for the Trilby foot, but in their hearts they really think the shape, at least in a shoe, is ugly and secretly prefer their own deformed, pointed feet, with the great toe lapped over the small toes and all the latter trained into a pointed bunch.

"But, then, the agony of such a foot is a chiropdist when consulted. corns to a foot is no unusual number for me to be called upon to treat. The admirers and wearers of razor-toed shoes ought to take a glance at the illustrations of the resulting deformities as described by a famous surgeon chiropdist. He shows the injuries, diseases and ailments to which the foot is liable. During the 30 or more years that he practiced his profession in this city he had among his patrons and patients some of the most distinguished men and women in the country, and during that time he treated some of the worst cases of deformity that ever came into the hands of a surgeon. This doctor's labors

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## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session upon behalf of The Manufacturer's Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, for an Act to change the name of the said Company to "The Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada," or such other name as the Parliament of Canada will permit, and the Directors may approve of, and to ratify and confirm the By-law passed by the said Company providing for the issue of Preference Shares in the said Company.

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Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 4th November, 1897.

were not confined to the cure of simple corns and bunions. He undertook some of the worst possible cases of distortions and painful ailments of the feet. One of his great and successful operations was the restoration of the foot, deformed by the displacement of the great toe joint. It was long considered incredible that the natural shape of the foot thus deformed could be restored, but by the use of bandages the bunion was reduced, the joint replaced, and the natural movement of the toes was restored.

"It is surprising that the majority of people are willing to sacrifice their health and comfort to a false ideal of beautiful feet," said one shoe merchant. "It is even stranger that those who value themselves on what they regard as their beautiful feet do not reflect that this beauty is attained only by the loss of real beauty of face and grace of movement. A foot crowded into a narrow-toed shoe too small for the foot means lines between the eyes, crow's feet, a worried expression of countenance and the gait of an invalid or worse—a cripple. Such people go about tormenting other people with their complaints of 'Oh, my feet!'"

It is impossible to restore a patient's feet to their normal condition so long as she wears boots and shoes constructed with no regard whatever to the anatomy and physiology of the human foot—that is, without regard to the natural shape of the foot and the necessity of leaving certain muscles of the foot free to do their natural work in the business of locomotion.

According to one doctor's views, the correct shoe is the one that fits closely over the instep and heel, supporting the arch of the foot and displaying the beauty of its outline. It should be broad over the toes, providing the necessary room for the muscles of the foot to freely perform their work in the act of locomotion. The heel must be low and the shoe of good length. The result is a shoe that is beautiful in the eyes of those who understand what the foot should be or what it is by nature. Such a shoe, according to this doctor, is hideous only to those who set up a false ideal of beauty.

Many deformities of the feet disappear entirely without other treatment than that of the proper shoe. The shoe that fits the foot is the cheapest shoe to buy. It wears the longest, because, fitting the foot, it never undergoes that transformation known as "losing shape."—New York Tribune.

### He Reclaimed His Jewels.

One day while Rabbi Meir was away from home teaching at college his two children were suddenly taken ill and died. When on returning he inquired about them, his wife, Beruria, first gave him an evasive answer, and then, leading the conversation to another topic, related to him how a man who had left some jewels in her care had come to reclaim them. "Am I to give them back?" she asked. "How can you put such a question?" said he. "Of course you are to return them to the owner." Beruria then took her husband into the chamber where the two children were lying, and pointing to them, while her tears were overflowing and her heart was nearly breaking, she courageously said, "The owner has come today and reclaimed these jewels in our trust."—From the Talmud in Minorah Monthly.

### Reflections of a Bostonian.

At the menagerie there is a universal laugh on the faces of the people about the monkey's cage, while there is a look of sadness upon each simian visage. Can it be that while the monkey only appears funny to mankind the contemplation of mankind fills the monkey soul with sorrow?—Boston Transcript.

### An Expert Accountant.

"Do you not think, Miss Smiles," he pleaded, "that in time you might learn to love me?"  
"Possibly," the girl replied. "If you could render me a statement of what you are worth, Mr. Giles, I might learn to love you. I'm very quick at figures."—London Fun.

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