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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A DAY labourer that was on the jury that acquitted Brady and Dorsey has commenced to build himself a house. Other members of the same jury are spending vacations at watering places. Their suddenly acquired wealth is, not without reason, a matter of much speculation. It is estimated that arguments more potent than Ingersoll's eloquent periods were used with some of the twelve peers of the star-routers. Harrigan, one of the number who held out for a time for conviction, says that he has been informed that were he more amenable he might be \$2,000 richer through his connection with the trial.

A SENSATIONAL telegram appeared in the daily papers last week reflecting most injuriously on the behaviour of a number of Canadian excursionists who paid a visit to Buffalo lately. The indiscriminate onslaught on the morality of Canadians has been apologised for, and it is said that their behaviour was as good as is usual when crowds visit the gateway city of western New-York. It is very wrong for Canadian or any other tourists to wade in the filth of the moral swamps of Buffalo; but then why are the people of that city content to leave these undrained?

AMERICAN whiskey dealers are showing a perseverance worthy of a better cause. There has been over production of that dangerous commodity in which they traffic. To keep the surplus stock longer in American bonded warehouses would subject it to heavy duties. These whiskey merchants have got the consent of the American authorities to export the fluid to Canada, and let it enter again duty free. This method of administering fiscal legislation is left for American casuists to defend. The feelings of these American liquor traders have been deeply wounded by the unwillingness of the Canadian authorities to play into their hands. Our rulers have simply done their duty. They have only to keep on saying "No!" to the persistent importunities of the American liquor men.

MR WILLIAM BROWN, of Montreal from whose pen a communication appears in this issue of THE PRESBYTERIAN, died suddenly last week. He devoted much time to the study of political economy. Several works in which his individual opinions were argued with much earnestness and candour have been published. Mr. Brown was born in Dunse, Berwickshire, and came to Montreal in 1847. Six years afterward, in 1853, he established the large nursery at Cote des Neiges, which is so closely connected with his name. During the thirty-six years he resided in Montreal Mr. Brown was ever ready to devote his thorough good sense and kind heart to the good of the community. He was prominently connected with the House of Refuge, being its first superintendent—an office which he continued to hold till within the last six years. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his sudden death.

THE Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance intend publishing a series of pamphlets bearing on the temperance question. The first has already appeared. It is from the pen of the Rev. Robert Wallace, of the West Presbyterian Church, Toronto. It can hardly be conceived how any reasonable man, whose mind was not yet made up on this subject, could rise from the perusal of Mr. Wallace's pamphlet without being convinced that intemperance was one of the most costly, destructive, and demoralizing vices that disgrace modern civilization. He presents, in most compact form, a startling array of facts and figures really as telling as would be the most fervid appeal. Mr. S. R. Ziggs, of the Willard Tract Depository is the publisher. As this initial number of the series is calculated to help forward the cause of temperance it deserves a wide circulation. The Hon. S. H. Blake is presenting 500 copies to the English Church clergymen in the Province of Ontario.

THE Woman's Medical College, Toronto, has issued its announcement for the classes of 1883-4. It is gratifying to learn that a practical beginning has been made. The Woman's Medical College has for its object the education of ladies in the science and practice of Medicine, so as to fit them to undergo the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario which are required for the Provincial License, and for the degrees in medicine in the several universities. In the Woman's Medical College now established, gentlemen experienced in teaching, of high and well-known attainments in professional learning, and holding the highest character in public estimation, have been selected for each of the several departments. The demonstratorship of anatomy will, however, be held by a lady of undoubted capability, and in every other respect suitable for the discharge of the onerous duties of the dissecting room. It is to be hoped that this pioneer medical college for ladies will prove an undoubted success.

EDITORS make it their business to "shoot at folly as it flies," but foolish Southern and French editors shoot at one another. They seem to have a partiality for the smell of powder. Two Richmond journalists the other week, after a prolonged course of editorial sparring, took it into their capacious intellects that their personal honour could only be vindicated according to the "code" recognized by the highwaymen, bullies and rouses of a bygone age. These incensed newspaper men left their proper work, selected their seconds, packed their toilet-articles together with a flask probably, and travelled a distance of one-hundred and forty miles to the vicinity of New Hope, Virginia, and there with all the formalities of the "field of honour" shot at each other. One was seriously wounded, while the other remained unhurt. On leaving Richmond police officers followed the belligerents, but honour like love seems to give wings to flight, the encounter was over before the preservers of the peace could catch up with the procession. What is Barnum about! why don't he engage Beirne and Elam as the latest circus attraction?

AT the close of the term at McGill Normal School, Montreal, Principal Dawson spoke of the pupils who had just received diplomas and were about to become teachers as the people on whom depended the future educational condition of the country. It was all very well to grumble at Government, at School Commissioners and other parts of the educational organism, but what was wanted was a country intelligently interested in education. In this cause they were going forth as missionaries, and to it they might to some extent be martyrs, but even if so they were to "rejoice and be exceeding glad" for great would be their reward. There was a yet higher position attainable than the academy diploma given to a number present by young men who should take two years at the university and the intermediate examination which follows. Young women might attain a similar standing by passing an equivalent examination and taking the rank of senior associate in arts. Only two ladies had done this hitherto, but he hoped that the facilities for taking such a course would be very greatly improved after his return from his intended trip to the old world.

AN interesting assembly which took place lately in Paris was the meeting of the International Congress for the Protection of Children. Among those who took part in it, were M. d'Essen, representing Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador; the Chevalier d'Arango, Minister of Brazil; M. Lentz, delegate from Belgium; M. Velasco, Mexican Minister; the Consul General of Portugal, Chevalier de Faria; M. Melendez, Secretary of the Peruvian Legation; M. Hennings, representing the Kingdom of Denmark; and Captain Verney, R.N., representing Great Britain. Among the addresses delivered were those of Herr Hennings, who thanked the French Government on behalf of the other countries represented as well as his own; Dr. Ladame, who spoke on the health of

children, and Captain Verney, who gave an interesting account of the training ships of England and the course of instruction pursued on them. The General Secretary, M. Maurice Bonjeau, submitted a number of interesting documents which had been received from different countries. One object of the congress was to arrive at something like agreement in the legislation on the subject in the several civilized nations of both hemispheres.

MR JOHN BURNS a prominent British shipowner recently delivered an address in the rooms of the Y. M.C.A., New York. He is also most actively engaged in religious and benevolent work. "One of the truths," he said, "I would try to impress upon you is the duty and advantage of being content with your lot. While honourably striving to do better, be careful not to get ahead of Providence. I have travelled to the four corners of the earth, and never saw a place where wealth accumulates so fast as it does here in New York. While it is natural to strive for success we should be very particular by what means we gain it, and we should use it for the glory of God and the good of mankind. We have in Glasgow what we call the Foundry Boys' Society, which is a misnomer, as it includes some 10,500 children who work at various vocations. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men and women are workers in this society. They have magnificent Bible-classes on Sunday, and they look closely after the children during the week. One of the greatest evils we had to fight was the singing saloons, but we at last succeeded in preventing their getting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, and that crippled their power. I went into one once and found it full of young children. To supplant these places, we instituted places of popular, harmless amusement. Low theatres are one of the most deleterious influences that young men meet. I never attended a theatre, and I have lived as happily as anyone."

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN.—The weather of the week has been nothing special in its character, except that of an abnormal humidity. The most noticeable feature connected with this question is that thunderstorms have been very prevalent, the electrical manifestations being very abundant, while the barometric pressure has been very uniform. With such conditions keeping the daily temperature from being very high and the night temperature from falling very low, the extremes of daily temperature have not been very great. All these circumstances have combined to make diseases of the respiratory organs decline. Thus Bronchitis is seen to be steadily, though slowly receding, and Tonsillitis and Influenza to be low in degree of prevalence. Neuralgia and Rheumatism maintain much of the same position as during last week. Amongst Fevers, we find a noticeable advance. Thus Intermittent prevails in five districts, while both Typho-Malarial and Enteric (Typhoid) appear each in one district amongst the six most prevalent diseases. The effect of warm, moist weather in developing Malaria could not be better seen than by this week's reports, in which intermittent has advanced *per saltum* from 6.7 last week to 9.2 per cent. of the total number of diseases reported. Amongst the contagious Zymotics, it is pleasing to note that all, with the exception of Whooping Cough, have markedly receded. Measles has notably decreased in prevalence. The fatal ravages of Diphtheria are, however, marked here and there—sad cases of sudden deaths from this cause being reported. Taken as a whole, however, the total number of diseases reported is very small, as compared with the number of reports. But should this not be a sufficient proof of the good health of the Province during the week, a most incontestable proof is seen in the characters of the diseases reported in the large District IV., extending along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Amongst them is no example of a Zymotic disease, and those given are with one or two exceptions of a chronic character, and hence appear always more prominent when the more acute diseases are fewer in number.