

MEDICOS MEET.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY DR. RODDICK, M.P.—INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association opened in the St. George's School House last week, under the most auspicious circumstances. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm was manifested in the inaugural proceedings.

It could be said with certainty that the asphalt pavement of this city had promoted the health of its inhabitants, had insured to them a greater immunity from disease, and had considerably reduced the mortality.

In another respect, continued Dr. Roddick, the city had changed. The facilities for teaching the profession and caring for the poor were much greater than formerly.

success in the handling of patients who were presumably inoculated with rabies was well known, and the knowledge that they had recently obtained respecting the treatment of such diseases as hydrophobia, anthrax, tetanus, diptheria, tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and septicaemia had already been productive of good results, and was likely to do much more in the future.

Alter passing reference to the deaths of Drs. Fenwick and Sanders, of Kingston, and Dr. Macfarlane, of Toronto, three well known members of the Canadian Association, who had passed away during the year, from the effects of septic poison received in the discharge of their duties, Dr. Thorburn went on to speak of the subject of registration.

In his concluding remarks Dr. Thorburn referred to the relation of medical men to life insurance, and to the question of professional secrecy. With reference to the former, he said that many men could diagnose a case with almost positive certainty, but few could form an idea as to the duration of life.

With reference to the question of disclosing professional secrets, Dr. Thorburn characterized the recent judicial decision in England as one of doubtful expediency. The old maxim was the best, "Speech is silver; silence is golden."

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

A largely attended meeting of the Bar was held last week, to meet Mr. J. T. Bulmer, representing the Bar of the Lower Provinces, and hear his views regarding the formation of a Canadian Bar Association composed of lawyers from all parts of the Dominion.

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux, batonnier, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. He referred to the previous interview between Mr. Bulmer and the Council of the Bar, who seemed to favor the project, but would not take upon themselves to decide such an important point without consulting the members of the profession.

On rising to speak, Mr. Bulmer was received with applause. After thanking the meeting for the kind reception tendered him, he explained that, in their efforts to form a Canadian Bar Association, the members of the profession in the Maritime Provinces had no desire to impose their views upon the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Down by the sea lawyers had a high opinion of the jurisprudence of Quebec in the appreciation of the Roman and civil law, and careful study showed them that they had very much to learn from this province.

At the Wednesday session a very interesting paper, and one which was listened to with the closest attention, was read by Dr. T. S. Harrison, of Selkirk, Ont., on "Some observations of heredity of carcinoma (cancer)."

Dr. Thorburn then delivered his annual address, in the course of which he treated of many matters of vital interest to the profession. In his opening remarks he gracefully expressed his thanks for the honor which the Association had bestowed upon him in electing him as its presiding officer.

Proceeding, Dr. Thorburn reviewed the work of the profession during the past year in other lands as well as in Canada. Speaking of the death of Pasteur, and the irreparable loss to medical science caused by his demise, President Thorburn said that the great advance in the practice of surgery in recent years was due largely to the discoveries of such as he.

The following resolution was then proposed: "That the members of the Montreal Bar express their cordial approval of the

proposal to form in Canada a Dominion Bar Association, and authorize the Council of this section with such other members as they desire to associate with themselves, to co-operate with members of the Bar from other provinces." Carried.

Mr. Abbot proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bulmer, which was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by Sir Adolphe Chapleau—Railway Special Fares.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, has accepted the invitation of the Montreal Exposition Company to open the forthcoming exhibition. The formal opening will take place on Monday, September 14, at which the Lieutenant-Governor will be presented with an address.

The present state of affairs in connection with the exhibition may be summed up as booming, applications for space for exhibits coming in from all quarters of the Dominion and many from the United States. From British Columbia there will be sent exhibits of gold taken from the newly opened mines.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as follows: From St. John, Moncton, and stations inclusive at \$10 on Sept. 12 and 14. From stations east of Moncton to Halifax, Sydney, etc., at single fare, on Sept. 11, 15 and 16, and at rates lower than single fare on Sept. 12 and 14. From stations north of Moncton, at first-class fare from Sept. 11 to 16 inclusive, but not to exceed \$10 on Sept. 12 and 14. Time limit for return of all tickets Sept. 25.

The current number of the Angelus Magazine contains an article on the subject of advertising in papers from which we take the following extract: "The religious press appeals to a class and touches its readers on the side of the most vital topic which can engross humanity on its journey through this valley of tears."

ADVERTISING IN CATHOLIC PAPERS.

Advertisements found in conjunction with religious or quasi religious matter and other advertisements which offend neither credulity nor moral sensibility, are given a favor which they would not possess if keeping busy-gurdy company.

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INTEREST VS. RENT.

"It's cheaper to pay interest than rent," so said a business man reputed to be shrewd, when asked about the heavy mortgage on his house. And he carried the idea into effect in securing a house for his son-in-law.

ALL THE SAME.

Acquaintance (in the street car)—Hello, Boris! Haven't seen you since you got your last book out. How are you, anyhow? What's in that paper? Struggling Author—A roast. Acquaintance—I don't mean the brown. I mean the paper you are reading. Struggling Author (with evident reluctance)—I have a roast in that, too.

ZANZIBAR. BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

A SHORT BUT DECISIVE FIGHT—THE WARSHIPS "RACON," "THRUSH" AND "SPARROW" IN THE ENGAGEMENT—THE REBELS FOUGHT WELL—BRITISH RESIDENTS TAKE REFUGE ON THE WARSHIPS.

LONDON, August 27.—The Foreign Office has received despatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping Sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender this morning in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and, after the bombardment, was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels. Said Khalid was made a prisoner and will be deported to India.

A later despatch says that Said Khalid and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German consulate. Still later despatches say that at noon the palace and the old custom house were a blazing mass of ruins.

Sharp firing continues on the outskirts of the city, where a force of British marines, with 400 loyal Zanzibars, hold the main road. Other sailors and marines are bringing in the prisoners, and collecting the dead for burial.

The bombardment of the palace lasted fifteen minutes. The firing was done by the warships Racon, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Khalid were stationed behind a barricade, and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers and marines until their position was carried.

The loss of Said Khalid's force was heavy, but the exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injury of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Many of the British residents boarded the warships lying in the harbor before the bombardment began, all of the ladies taking refuge upon the St. George, the flagship of Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, but a large number of Europeans remained on shore. Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though after the first broadside was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed.

Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times, and the Racon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Leslie's Weekly, in referring to the abuse of the text-books monopoly in the neighboring Republic, says:— "The public school system of the United States is deservedly an object of pride to the great body of our people."

But the public schools are not in many States what they ought to be, and for this fact there are two causes, namely, the inefficiency of some teachers and the lack of independence of others. Politics and favoritism should not find place in our schools; but in very many of the schools teachers are selected without reference to their fitness, and retained because of their political "pull."

This cause will be remedied in time, for public opinion has been awakened as to the pernicious effects of parceling out all offices in accordance with rules of partisanship rather than of merit. The national civil service is being rapidly improved by giving to clerks and other officers a permanency of tenure. The States and municipalities are also following the lead of the national government, so it cannot be very long before such rules will be applied to the selection, the retention, and the promotion of teachers.

"The second cause is more insidious and harder to deal with because it has its being in hidden corruption and is maintained by secret bribery. We allude to the text-book evil. To day the large publishers of school books have more to say as to the selection of school trustees in many localities than the people who elect these officers with their votes. We know the ordinary political boss pretty well; we know he works and how he profits by the perversion of the popular will. But the text-book boss has managed to keep himself in the background and to do his evil work in the dark. It is high time that the attention of the people should be directed to him and to his methods.

The school-book publishers are not content to have text-books adopted with their imprint upon them; that is better than nothing, but they want more. They desire to bring out a new edition of each book every year or so, and have each new edition adopted as though it were a new book. The persons who make these text-books are usually half-paid and half-educated starvelings who work for the publishers for petty salaries. Of course they do not hesitate to make any changes in text that the publishers may dictate. To secure the adoption of new books and new editions the school-book publishers have political agents in every thickly settled community, and these agents attend to the selection of school trustees, contributing to election ex-

penses and bribing the trustees when elected, if such a course be necessary. Further than this, they make it most uncomfortable for any teacher or superintendent who has the independence to say that a proposed or selected text-book is bad or unworthy. And every honest-minded trustee or commissioner who dares to resist their schemes is sure to encounter their bitter opposition when he stands for re-election.

These things are not imaginings; they are sad facts. But we believe that the people are entirely competent to deal with them and to reform them. Misinformation is worse than no information; if we are to continue to pay taxes to support schools we should see to it that these schools are not made instruments of misinstruction to our children and sources of corrupt profit to conscienceless makers of worse than worthless text books.

THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

It is an unpleasant reflection that 1 in 46 of the population of Ireland are paupers, says an Irish exchange. Yet this is what appears by the figures in the annual report of the Local Government Board. And this, it is to be remembered, represents a decrease upon the previous year. During the past year 98,183 was the average daily number in receipt of relief, which was 15,012 under the previous year. The highest number for any day was 107,041, which is a little over 1 in 41. The number of admissions to the workhouses during the year was 276,036, or one-eighth of the entire population. This is nearly double the pauperism of twenty years ago, when the number was 140,601, although the population was then some five millions and a quarter, while now it is estimated at a little more than four and a half millions. What a terrible comment on over-taxation, landlord robbery and misgovernment!

HOW A BOY MAY MAKE A BAROMETER.

There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

All he has to do is to take a gram each of camphor, saltpeter and ammonia salts and dissolve them in about 15 drams of alcohol. When the dissolution is complete, shake the mixture well and pour it into a glass bottle. One rather long for its width is preferred. Cork tightly and seal with wax, to prevent the air from penetrating into the bottle.

Expose this improvised barometer on the outside of the window, on the north side of the house, if possible, and the crystallizations which are produced announce a change in the weather. Absolute clearness of the liquid denotes fair weather.

If the liquid becomes disturbed, or roily, as we say, it is a sign of rain. If downy masses form in the bottom of the bottle, it will freeze, or at least the mercury in the thermometer will descend. The more these masses rise towards the top the more rigorous will the cold become.

Large flakes are a sign of cloudy weather or of snow. Threadlike objects in the top of the bottle indicate wind.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A doctor is authority for the following statement: He declares that he knew once upon a time a delicate woman who began rubbing her neck and chest with cod liver oil for some weakness there, and that she not only cured herself of the trouble by the remedy, but that she developed a beautiful round throat instead of her old time prominent collar bone while doing it. It was not permanent, but it was so quickly accomplished that it shows the possibility for the woman who wants to, for instance, wear an evening gown, if she begins some few weeks ahead.

The most stubborn cases of neuralgia are apt to yield to a hot water treatment. Wherever the pain is located there a hot water bag should be applied. The part should be wrapped in a blanket, and the unfortunate patient should be put to bed and covered with more blankets and induced to drink at least three cups of water as hot as the palate can stand. This treatment may seem severe, but it is sure to bring relief.

HIS IDEA.

"What are you going to be, dear Jack, when you're quite grown up?" I said. "Will you be a lawyer, like papa, or a soldier, like Uncle Ned?"

He shook his curly head and smiled; Then answered, "I think it is queer Papa wanted to be a lawyer when he might be a pioneer."

"A pioneer, dear laddie?" I cried, "Why, how brave and bold you must be."

But if you roam, you must come back home Your poor little mother to see,"

"Oh, I'll not go far away," he cried, "I can do it as well at home. I don't think when I'm a pioneer That I shall care to roam."

"I should think that a pioneer," he said, "With calmly smiling eyes, That a pioneer would have to do Something or other with pies."

—Virna Sheard in St. Nicholas.

Hilton, Hughes & Co., the well-known New York Dry Goods firm, have assigned. After paying all possible indebtedness on account of the failed firm, Judge Hilton, it was said, would still be worth \$5,000,000. The most plausible explanation of the failure is that the trade had gone to new centres farther up town. That the creditors of the establishment have little occasion for alarm is found in the last statement made to Bradstreet's commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and was as follows:—Assets, \$3,368,000; Liabilities, \$1,280,000; Surplus, \$2,188,000.

Merit Talks. "Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, etc.

Education. HUNTINGDON, QUE., Boarding School, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, on the G.T.R. and St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railways: one hour's ride from Montreal and ten minutes walk from Station. Classes open September 1. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Sister Superior.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q. Complete English Course. Board and Tuition only \$6.00 per month. Studies will be resumed on September 2nd. For Prospectus, and information, address to: 4-4 REV. SISTER SUPERIORESS.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE 444 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. Under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. An excellent Commercial Course. Fully equipped for a complete Scientific Course. Classes will reopen September 1st. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., address the DIRECTOR. 5-5

Manhattan College ON THE HUDSON NEW YORK CITY. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE PREPARING FOR THE SEMINARY. Preparatory Department for Boys under Fifteen. Military Drill under direction of United States Officer. Students reside in the Institution or attend as day scholars. For particulars or catalogue apply to REV. BROTHER JUSTIN, President.

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal. The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, August 31st. For all particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school. 5-3

INTERNATIONAL Business College. Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 21st. Call or Write for Prospectus. 5-5 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Montreal Business College. Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street. ESTABLISHED 1864. This College is the largest, best equipped and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. The permanent staff consists of nine expert teachers who devote their time exclusively to the students of this institution. We send free to all applicants a Souvenir Prospectus containing full information, new price list, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught. 5-5

J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College, Montreal, Canada. COLLEGE NOTRE DAME, COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL, CAN. This Institution, directed by the religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and desirable sites in Canada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 5 and 13 years. They receive all the care and attention which they are accustomed to in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. French and English languages are taught with equal care. Boys received for year's tuition, \$10.00. For particulars, apply to the Superior. L. GEORFFRION, C.S.C., P.R.E. 61-13