

THE VOTING AND THE RETURNS.
By the time this issue reaches its readers there will be few ballots to mark. It will take some time after five o'clock to complete the counting and collect and add up the returns, but the result in the city should be known between six and seven o'clock. By eight o'clock there will probably be some news from Wentworth county and the other cities of Ontario, and before midnight the general result throughout the province will be known. The news will be given to the public at the Times office as soon as received, and we have strong hope and expectation that it will be good news.

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN UPPER CANADA."
Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, has made a very interesting book with this title, covering the period from 1783 to 1850. The first part treats of the pioneer medical men and the steps taken to establish the profession on a legal basis; the second part covers the proceedings of the Upper Canada Medical Board from 1819 to 1850, and the third part is biographical. The medical men who attended the English speaking people in Canada after the conquest were, first, the British surgeons attached to the army and navy, some of whom resigned their positions to engage in private practice. They were well educated men. When the U. E. Loyalist immigration took place, the Tory doctors for the most part stayed behind, as they were not persecuted by the Americans. This may have been due to "the exigencies of the ladies." Then came the period when the country was overrun by ignorant quacks, who had two specifics for all diseases—opium and mercury.

The Act of Parliament for the creation of a Medical Board came into force in 1818. The record of its proceedings in 1819 contains such entries as the following:
"Mr. Nathaniel Bell, of the Township of Nelson, district of Gore, appeared, and being examined was found fit to practise physic, surgery and midwifery, and received a certificate to that effect."

"Mr. Harmanus Smith, of Barton, district of Gore, appeared, and being duly examined was found fit to practise physic and midwifery only, and received a certificate to that effect."
In 1832 there was published at Hamilton, by Samuel Thompson, a book entitled "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician." Dr. Thompson professed to have discovered that the human body was composed of the four elements, Earth, Water, Air and Fire, and he administered lobelia, cayenne, bayberry, poplar bark, ginger and rheumatic drops composed of highwines, gum myrrh and cayenne. His followers were called Thompsonians and afterwards Eclectics.

In 1843 a medical school was established in connection with King's College, and from that time forward the standard of medical education has been well sustained, while the facilities for teaching and training physicians have been increased to meet the growing wants of the country.

From the biographical sketches which make up the third part of Dr. Canniff's book, we make a few selections, showing the hardships attendant upon the practice of medicine in the early days of the country, and recalling names well known to a former generation in Hamilton. Dr. John Ardagh, who settled at Orillia in 1843, "was no stranger to long, lonely horseback rides through a thinly settled country, with roads at times almost impassable, and in all sorts of weather. He never failed to pay the utmost attention to the poor, giving his services gratuitously, however far he might have to travel."

"Dr. William Lockton Billings, born in England in 1805, settled in Hamilton in 1842. He was the first surgeon of the Great Western Railroad, and for seven years was Chairman of the Public School Board."

Dr. Wm. Case, born in New Hampshire, came to Canada in 1810, and purchased a farm in Barton, a little east of the present limits of Hamilton. He died in 1854, and his widow died in 1874, aged 94. Dr. William I. A. Case, born in Pennsylvania in 1805, came to Hamilton with his father in 1810, and practised medicine here for 60 years. He married a daughter of Hermanus Smith.

Dr. William Craigie, born in Aberdeenshire in 1790, practised in Ancaster and in Hamilton many years, and died here in 1863. He wrote on meteorology and botany.

Dr. Dickenson came to Hamilton from London, England, and had a large practice. He died about 1846.

Dr. Thomas Duggan practised in Toronto about ten years and removed to Hamilton in 1846. He died here in 1874.

Dr. James Geddes, born at Halifax, N. S., in 1780, was the father of the late Rev. Dean Geddes, of Hamilton, who was born in Kingston.

Dr. James Hamilton, of West Flamborough, was born in 1797 and began practice in Ancaster in 1818. His district lay between the Grand river and 20 miles down the lake on either side, an area of about 60 miles by 20. In 1820 he moved across the valley to the mountain side above Dundas, where he died in 1877.

Dr. Edwin Henwood, born in 1819, began practice in Hamilton in 1848, and died here in 1882.

Dr. William McCargow studied at Glasgow in 1836, began practice on the

Grand river in 1848, where he stayed for 40 years and then moved into Hamilton.

Dr. John MacKellan was born in 1804 in the Island of Guernsey, and practised in England until 1834 when he came to Canada. He took up his abode in Hamilton in 1846 and soon became known as a skilful practitioner and worthy citizen. He died in 1886.

Dr. David Mackintosh settled in Hamilton in 1855 and died here in 1876.

Dr. Alfred Morson, born in 1810, practised in Hamilton from 1855 to 1887, and then removed to Toronto.
Dr. Gerald O'Reilly, born in Ireland in 1806, died in Hamilton in 1861. He studied under Dr. James Cusack in Dublin, and came to Canada in 1833. In a few years he was able to build the old homestead, corner of King and Mary streets, where he resided and practised, where his children were all born, and where he died. Until a few years ago, this house was continually occupied as a medical residence. It was one of the first brick houses in Hamilton, and among the first private houses where gas was used for illuminating purposes, and was in its day considered a very fine residence. Dr. O'Reilly visited from house to house, never thinking of going to bed, during the cholera epidemic of 1854. He was among the first surgeons present at the Desjardins Canal accident in 1857.

Dr. George N. Ridley was born in 1794. He settled at Belleville in 1824, and enjoyed a practice extending from Kingston to Cobourg. His sons Charles and Henry became members of the medical profession. The latter still resides in Hamilton.

Dr. Canniff's book, as will be seen from these extracts, contains a deal of information within its 688 pages, which is of interest to the general public as well as to the medical profession. Both in this work and in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," which was published about twenty-five years ago, the author has preserved many facts which must have cost him a deal of labor to collect.

THE TARIFF SPUR.

The Montreal Star is not very happy in its repetition of the old N. P. arguments for the home market at the price of burdening our self-supporting industries, with the prospect of an infinitesimal increase in demand, at most. The Canadian's attempt to lift himself by his bootstraps has been a fifteen-year farce. The fact that to-day the apostles of the discredited policy are hunting around the world, at great cost to the country, to drum up trade is a confession of failure. The Star says: "But who does not know that, if Australia could lift its anchor and come and moor just below Newfoundland, the coming Conference would have an easier task in bringing us commercially nearer together? Still, a strong demand, touched up by a tariff spur for the Empire's sake, can ride down many a decree of geography." Why this nonsense about what might be if impossibilities did not exist? If it would be good to trade with Australia, and better if that island were at our doors, why not own up that it would be an advantage to trade with the neighbors that we have? Moreover, decrees of geography are not to be ridden down; they are not changed by a tariff fiat. The people, under what the Star felicitously describes as "the tariff spur," may disregard natural laws, but it is a costly process. They have experienced that fact, and they began to think that the Fosterian amendments to the Creator's laws may be retained at too high a price in money and progress. The "spur" has been used too freely on the taxpayer.

PROTECTION AND THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, in pointing out how the tariff policy of the United States drives away custom, says: "England and Holland are today the only countries which have not a tariff tax on our breadstuffs. But even to these countries we can ship but little in spite of the low freight (18 cents per 100 pounds on flour to Liverpool), as the English grain dealer prefers to buy his wheat in other countries like the Argentine Republic, where there is no trading in options and where he can buy wheat for December shipment as cheaply as cash wheat, while we are compelled to charge a premium. Whenever the English grain dealer buys, say, 100,000 bushels of wheat in Argentine Republic for December shipment he steps into the New York or Chicago grain market and sells short 100,000 bushels December wheat and makes us here in America actually pay storage, interest and insurance on the wheat other countries sell them. This is the main reason why there are more 'bears' than 'bulls' at our grain markets pressing down prices, and we thus aid and nurse our competing wheat growers in other countries." He argues that free trade and the transferring of the taxes from improvement and production to the land values would remedy the evil. "It would," he says, "set our commercial wheels in motion again within twenty-four hours, and we would then not be compelled to pay \$16,000,000 a year royalty on coal alone to men who do absolutely nothing for the good of the American people."

Toronto people are now once more discussing a scheme for bringing water from Lake Simcoe. The City Engineer says it would cost about \$9,000,000, and the mention of the sum staggers the promoters of the scheme. Toronto should have a pure water supply. The sum named is not too much to pay for it if it cannot be had for less. But is not Lake Ontario water good enough, if the intake be far enough from the mouths of the city sewers?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"A Fair Maiden's No," the story of an unprecedented courtship and a betrayed trust, will prove of fascinating interest to our readers. It will begin in Thursday's Times.

With four generations of the Royal Family on the stage of life Britain is well supplied with prospective heirs to the Crown. One of the Scriptural commands which the reigning house fulfills in spirit and letter is: Increase and multiply.

The trial of the civil suit against Larkin, Connolly & Co., to recover moneys alleged to belong to the Crown is going on at Quebec and may last some days. Before it is over it is quite probable the expenses will eat up more than the amount of any judgment recoverable.

The sub-cutaneous injection of live beer yeast is put forward as a remedy for consumption. It is said to have given good results in cases where the patient had not passed the secondary stage of the disease. Some people prefer to take their beer by the ordinary channel of alimentation.

United States Anarchists openly allege that the assassination of President Carnot, of France, was in reprisal for his refusal to pardon Vaillant, who was guillotined a short time ago. It is daily becoming more evident that if organized society is to exist it must throttle those murderous secret orders with-out mercy.

Under the fostering influence of protection in the United States four thousand millionaires own more than one-fifth of the wealth of the country. Fifty years ago one-fourth the population owned half the wealth of the nation; to-day 30,000 could buy out the rest of the 65,000,000. Protection is a great scheme for the privileged few.

It is announced that when the Senate rises to-day it will stand adjourned till Friday. The old gentlemen are taking their summer exercise in "rising" and "standing." Well, one good feature of such a way of putting in the session is that they meddle little with legislation. If we must support them let them do as little harm as possible.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Congress making the belonging to any anarchistic organization a capital offence. It is improbable that it will become law, but the public horror at the cruel murder of the French President will probably cause some rigorous measure against these societies to be adopted in more than one civilized country.

The Dominion Department of Railways and Canals does not set a good example to employers in the matter of prompt and regular payment of the wages of employees. A lock tender on the Welland Canal writes to the Empire to complain that up to date the men have not received their pay for the month of May. This is not fair to the men who sell their labor; slow pay is poor pay.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle is causing anxiety in more countries than Canada and the States. It is exciting much interest in England. Of cows slaughtered in London in 1892, 25 per cent. were tubercular, in Midlothian 20 per cent., in Yorkshire 22.8 per cent., in Durham 18.7 per cent. The tuberculin test is so far the only means of diagnosis, and some experts regard its action as more or less uncertain.

The assertion that the session of the Dominion Parliament has been lengthened by the obstruction of the Liberals is too absurd to require serious treatment. Mr. Foster's revision of "clerical errors" and dancing attendance on deputations seeking tariff alterations may have appeared to have caused delay, but it is quite evident that the delay was intentionally permitted. Foster wanted to see the Wilson tariff in the States a fact before his Act became a fact. He was looking to Washington.

Sir John Thompson's proposal to retire Supreme Court Judges on full pay after a comparatively short period of service is one that should not for a moment be entertained. It is time we called a halt on these superannuation schemes. Pay a man a reasonable salary while he is in the country's employ and is able to do his work, and when he retires let him take care of himself. The generosity of Parliament could well be trusted in dealing with cases of misfortune, and in no other case should men be made permanent pensioners on the public.

The Montreal Saturday Times, in referring to the fact as stated by Mr. Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, that his institution has \$2,207,000 invested in the highest class of American railway stocks, remarks:

How does this statement beseech the lips of men who claimed that the National Policy would keep Canadian capital in Canada and Canada for the Canadians? Was it in order that our circulation should be accumulated to be hoarded in banks or sent abroad in millions for investment in foreign securities that we bowed our shoulders to an enormous burden of taxation?

The Cincinnati Price Current, one of the leading authorities on crops and prices, estimates the United States wheat crop for the year at 438,000,000, or 178,000,000 less than the great crop of 1891. It does not, however, look for any great increase in prices. The anti-foreign trade policy which the United States and Canada have been pursuing has led to the cultivation of trade between Britain and other wheat-growing nations, and now Argentina, Chili, India

and Russia are annually becoming more formidable competitors. It concludes that "the wheat-grower of this country must put his dependence upon the removal of commercial restrictions that bar him out of the world's market, not in a smaller production."

Dealing with tuberculosis promises to be no easy task. The disease in its incipient stages is very hard to discover. Koch's lymph, at one time believed to be infallible as a diagnostic, has significantly failed in several recent cases, and in some instances in which it produced a reaction the most minute examination with the microscope failed to show tubercles. Dr. Salmon, of the United States Federal Board of Health, failed to find the slightest trace of the disease in 500 sheep which were slaughtered as tuberculous at Williamstown, Mass. The fact that Dr. Ryerson's campaign mate, Duchess V., showed a reaction once, and under several subsequent tests showed no rise of temperature, indicates either that the lymph is not infallible as a diagnostic, or that it is a specific curative in the early stages of the disease.

New York maidens are engaged in a heated discussion of the very interesting question: "Is it wrong for a young woman to sit on her best young man's knee?" Among the letters appearing in the press is one by a young married lady which carries added interest to young women because of the facts which it narrates. She is very much opposed to the practice discussed and says:

Is it wrong? Yes; decidedly so; and if the mother of Miss Anxious had acted her part in a maternal manner and her letters as hers would not appear in your interesting column. At the age of 19 I became engaged to my present husband, whom I had known from childhood. Our engagement lasted two years. One evening my young man stayed so long (it was after 11.30) that my mother came down to send him home, and to her surprise she found me sitting on his lap and both of us fast asleep. She woke us up and sent us to bed, and after giving him a good talking to sent him home. Then she came up to my room, and bidding me hand her the hairbrush, she sat down on the side of the bed and, taking me across her knees, gave me the soundest spanking that I had ever received, and after giving me a good scolding for the impropriety of my actions she left me with the threat that if she ever heard of my sitting on his lap again before I was married she would whip me again. This was five years ago. I still remember it, and I know that mother was right. If Miss Anxious' mother will adopt the same course with her daughter she will be doing something which her girl may thank her for in later years.

EMINENT CLERGYMEN ON DANCING.

The New York Herald has been canvassing the opinion of the leading clergymen on the subject of dancing, and the following gives an idea of the views expressed by some of them:

Rev. Thos. Bowman, senior Bishop of the U. S. Methodist Church: "There can be no question that the general effect of dancing, like other gay and giddy amusements of the fashionable world, is damaging to the Church and to society, and, indeed, to the individual. It is for these reasons that our Church discourages it."

Wm. Millburn, "the Blind Man Eloquent," says: "Giving up that which is pleasant because of our higher love for Him may be a school and test of character, out of which far higher virtues and graces may grow. It seems to me that it would be well for all young Christians to abandon the dance for a time, if not forever. The quiet yet firm resolution to do so as an act of devotion to our Lord would materially help to unfold and develop their Christian character."

Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward says: "The question whether a Christian ought to dance is not one that can be answered by a mere yes or no. There are so many conditions to be considered which may so greatly modify the reply. So much depends upon the kind of dancing and the associations connected with it. . . . It does not seem in any way to interfere with the purity of heart of the man and the woman who dance together, then for my part, I must say that I can see no objection to it. But, after all, it is a matter for private judgment and not for dogmatic assertion in any case."

Rev. O. B. Frothingham says: "With regard to the question you submit to me I will now say frankly that in my judgment it is a matter of mere personal inclination purely, and that in no sense should it be one of religious opinion. . . . Even the best, most consistent Christians I should think might need some sort of innocent and harmless recreation such as innocent dancing. Of course it is for the Christian to draw the line between what is actually, from its nature, tendencies and associations, demoralizing and what is not."

"Proper dancing in proper places, at proper hours, in proper dress, with proper companions, and amid proper surroundings can surely not be harmful. On the contrary, it must exert a healthful, beneficial influence upon the mind and body of those who engage in it, since it promotes at once circulation in the blood and cheerfulness in the mind, and encourages good fellowship and kindly feeling. In this matter, therefore, so far as I understand the case, I take my position on the side of those who think it neither wrong nor inconsistent for a Christian to dance under the conditions I have named."

The late Bishop Phillips Brooks said: "Probably the most universal amusement of which we have any knowledge is dancing. . . . I would say that I do not think it wrong for a Christian to indulge in dancing. This question answered, several others arising out of it immediately present themselves. When and where and with whom and to what extent ought the Christian to dance? . . . For a Christian to indulge in public promiscuous dancing I should deem highly inexpedient, inconsistent and undesirable, if not absolutely wrong. But, like all other people, Christians must have recreation. The good need it quite as much as the wicked, and to dance in the family in the private parlor or with friends is a graceful, and, in my judgment, harmless and innocent amusement, and in no way inconsistent with a profession of the Christian religion. . . . The eating of meat that had been offered as a sacrifice to idols was not a sin for the apostle, yet he feared that it might cause his weaker brother to stumble, and therefore he deemed it best to abstain, just so with everything else. If we find that any form of amusement or diversion in which we may indulge in public is a temptation to wrongdoing on the part of others, though perfectly harmless to ourselves, we should unhesitatingly give it up."

THE FINAL QUESTION.

"Papa," said little Sammy Snuggles. "Well, what is it?" snapped the papa, who had lost his temper over the number of points his small son had been seeking information upon. "I want to ask just one more question." "Go on, then! Only one, now!" "Was the Lily the favorite flower of the Lilliputians?" "Sammy, you go to bed right away."

NAMES OF DEVILS.

The Devils Were Known by Name to the Early Fathers.

We read in the Book of Miracles, "Fraterotto, Fliberdigibet, Hoberdicat, Cocabatto, with 40 assistants," were expelled from Sara. On Jan. 5 it is recorded that, "being exorcised, she prated, scoffed and sang, called for a piper, and when the priest bade her tell him his name made answer: 'Pudding of Thame.'" But in the interval or subsequently she was possessed by Hoberdiance, Lusty Dick, Kellico, Hob, Cornecap, Puff, Parr, Kellicocum, Wilkin, Lusty Dolly Jenkin, Bonjour, Poudieu, Motubisanto and several others. Marwood was possessed by a Captain Pippin; Trayford by Captain Philpot, Hilco, Hicliclo, Smolkin and Lusty Huff Cap.

A Colonel Porterichio, accompanied by two captains and 100 assistants, seems to have been unattached. At their expulsion the demons, many of whom have distinguished themselves by some characteristic devices, gave the expected signs. Hoberdiance was seen to vanish as a whirlwind, Philpot went out as a puff of smoke, Lusty Dick as a stench, the demon of pride as a peacock, and Smolkin escaped from Trayford's car in the shape of a mouse. Mainy had within him, besides Prince Modu, the representatives of the seven deadly sins, who were cast out with much appropriate acting on his part by Father Weston on St. George's day in the presence of 100 persons. The description of this scene, occupying nearly four pages, is quoted by Harnet from the "Priests' Book," and it suggested to Shakespeare some features in the feigned madness of Edgar.—Nineteenth Century.

THINGS WORTH THINKING OF.

A peck of fresh lime in a damp-cellar absorbs moisture and prevents malarious troubles. Stand a wet umbrella on the handle at the centre will rot the silk. Half a teaspoonful of sugar scattered over a drying fire in a better than kerosene, and has no element of danger. Ivory knife handles that have grown yellow with age or careless usage may be whitened by rubbing with sandpaper. A large rug of linen crash placed under the sewing machine will catch threads, clippings and cuttings and save a deal of sweeping and dusting. Kid gloves may be cleaned when slightly soiled, with a small piece of oiled silk wound tightly about the finger, and rubbed vigorously over the surface of the glove.—Good Housekeeping.

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"A Daughter of Music" has appeared very early in the season of 1894, but it will live to the end, and long after.—London Chronicle.
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