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The Critic.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

No. 4.



“A WORKMAN WHO NEEDED NOT TO BE ASHAMED.” 2 Tim. ii, 15.

The Critic.

A Monthly Journal of Law, Medicine, Education, and Divinity.

The journal also includes Social Subjects, articles relating to Civic Affairs, and Politics, from the respective standpoints of Employers and Employed, it will be unconnected with any party.

THE CRITIC is edited and published by DAVID EDWARDS, No. 4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Price, 50 cts per annum. Single copies 5 cents

All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributors will be remunerated according to merit.

THE EARLY YEARS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L.

Our readers need not be afraid that we are going to bore them with the Slavery Question or with the Civil War. We deal here not with the Martyr President, but with Abe Lincoln in embryo, leaving the great man at the entrance of the grand scene. Mr. Ward H. Lamon has published a biography* which enables us to do this, and which, besides containing a good deal that is amusing, is a curious contribution to political science, as illustrating by a world renowned instance, the origin of the species Politician. The materials for it appear to be drawn from the most authentic sources, and to have been used with diligence, though in point of form, the book leaves something to be desired. We trust the book, and the authorities quoted in it for our facts.

After the murder, criticism, of course, was for a time impossible. Martyrdom was followed by canonization, and the popular heart could not be blamed for overflowing in hyperbole. The fallen chief "was Washington, he was Moses, and there were not lacking even those who likened him to the God and Redeemer of all the earth. These latter thought they discovered in his early origin, his kindly nature, his benevolent precepts, and the homely anecdotes in which he taught the people, strong points of resemblance between him and the Divine Son of Mary." A halo of myth naturally gathered round the cradle of this new Moses—for we will not pursue the more extravagant and offensive parallel which may serve as a set-off against that which was drawn by English Royalists between the death of Charles I. and the Crucifixion. Among other fables, it was believed that the President's family had fled from Kentucky to Indiana to escape the taint of Slavery. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, was migratory enough, but the course of his migrations was not determined by high moral motives, and we may safely affirm that had he ever found himself among the fleshpots of Egypt, he would have stayed there, however deep the moral darkness might have been. He was a thriftless "ne'er do weel," who had very commonplace reasons for wandering away from the miserable, solitary farm in Kentucky, on which his child first formed a sad acquaintance with life and nature, and which, as it happened, was not in the slave-owning region of the State. His decision appears to have been hastened by a "difficulty," in which he bit off his antagonist's nose—an incident to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the family histories of Scripture heroes, or even in those of the Sainted Fathers of the Republic. He drifted to Indiana, and in a spot which was then an almost untrodden wilderness, built a *casa*

* The Life of Abraham Lincoln from his Birth to his Inauguration as President. By Ward H. Lamon. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1872.

santa, which his connection, Dennis Hanks, calls "that darned little half-faced camp"—a dwelling enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth, without a floor, and called a camp, it seems, because it was made of poles, not of logs. He afterwards exchanged the "camp" for the more ambitious "cabin;" but his cabin was "a rough, rough log one," made of unhewn timber, and without floor, door, or window. In this "rough, rough," abode, his lanky, lean-visaged, awkward and somewhat pensive, though strong, hearty, and patient son. Abraham had a "rough, rough" life, and underwent experiences which, if they were not calculated to form a Pitt or a Turgot, were calculated to season an American politician, and make him a winner in the tough struggle for existence, as well as to identify him with the people, faithful representation of whose aims, sentiments, tastes, passions and prejudices was the one thing needful to qualify him for obtaining the prize of his ambition. "For two years Lincoln (the father) continued to live alone in the old way. He did not like to farm, and he never got much of his land under cultivation. His principal crop was corn; and this, with the game which a rifleman so expert would easily take from the woods around him, supplied his table." It does not appear that he employed any of his mechanical skill in completing and furnishing his cabin. It has already been stated that the latter had no window, door or floor. "But the furniture, if it might be called furniture, was even worse than the house. Three-legged stools served for chairs. A bedstead was made of poles stuck in the cracks of the logs in one corner of the cabin, while the other end rested in the crotch of a forked stick stuck in the earthen floor. On these were laid some boards, and on the boards a shake-down of leaves, covered with skins and old petticoats. The table was a puncheon supported by four legs. They had a few pewter and tin dishes to eat from, but the most minute inventory of their effects makes no mention of knives or forks. Their cooking utensils were a Dutch oven and a skillet. Abraham slept in the loft, to which he ascended by means of pins driven into holes in the wall." Of his father's disposition, Abraham seems to have inherited the dislike to labour, though his sounder moral nature prevented him being an idler. His tendency to politics came from the same element of character as his father's preference for the rifle. In after life we are told his mind "was filled with gloomy forebodings and strong apprehensions of impending evil, mingled with extravagant visions of personal grandeur and power." His melancholy, characterised by all his friends as "terrible," was closely connected with the cravings of his demagogic ambition, and the root of both was in him from a boy.

In the Indiana cabin Abraham's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Hanks, died, far from medical aid, of the epidemic called milk sickness. She was preceded in death by her relatives, the Sparrows, who had succeeded the Lincolns in the "camp," and by many neighbours, whose coffins Thomas Lincoln made out of "green lumber cut with a whip saw." Upon Nancy's death he took to his green lumber again and made a box for her. There were about twenty persons at her funeral. They took her to the summit of a deeply wooded knoll, about half a mile south-east of the cabin, and laid her beside the Sparrows. If there were any burial ceremonies, they were of the briefest. But it happened that a few months later an itinerant preacher, named David Elkin, whom the Lincolns had known in Kentucky, wandered into the settlement, and he either volunteered or was employed to preach a sermon, which should commemorate the many virtues, and pass over in silence the few frailties of the poor woman who slept in the forest. Many years later the bodies of Levi Hall and his

wife (relatives), were deposited in the same earth with that of Mr. Lincoln. The graves of two or three children, belonging to a neighbour's family, are also near theirs. They are all crumbled, sunken and covered with wild vines in deep and tangled mats. The great trees were originally cut away to make a small clear space for this primitive graveyard; but the young dogwoods have sprung up unopposed in great luxuriance, and in many instances the names of pilgrims to the burial place of the great Abraham Lincoln's mother are carved on their bark. With this exception, the spot is wholly unmarked. The grave never had a stone, nor even a board, at its head or its foot, and the neighbours still dispute as to which of these unsightly hollows contains the ashes of Nancy Lincoln." If Democracy in the New World sometimes stones the prophets, it is seldom guilty of building their sepulchres. Out of sight, off the stump, beyond the range of the interviewer, heroes and martyrs soon pass from the mind of a fast-living people, and weeds may grow out of the dust of Washington. But in this case what neglect has done, good taste would have detested; it is well that the dogwoods are allowed to grow unchecked over the wilderness grave.

Thirteen months after the death of his Nancy, Thomas Lincoln went to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and suddenly presented himself to Mrs. Sally Johnston, who had in former days rejected him for a better match, but had become a widow. "Well, Mrs. Johnston, I have no wife and you have no husband, I came a purpose to marry you. I knowed you from a gal and you knowed me from a boy. I have no time to lose, and if you are willin' let it be done straight off." "Tommy, I know you well, and have no objection to marrying you, but I cannot do it straight off, and I owe some debts that must first be paid." They were married next morning, and the new Mrs. Lincoln, who owned, among other wondrous household goods, a bureau that cost forty dollars, and had been led, it seems, to believe that her new husband was reformed and a prosperous farmer, was conveyed with her bureau to the smiling scene of his reformation and prosperity. Being, however, a sensible Christian woman, she made the best of a bad bargain, got her husband to put down a floor and hang doors and windows, made things generally decent, and was very kind to the children, especially to Abe, to whom she took a great liking, and who owed to his stepmother what other heroes have owed to their mothers. "From that time on," according to his garrulous relative, Dennis Hanks, "he appeared to lead a new life." It seems to have been difficult to extract from him "for campaign purposes" the incidents of his life before it took this happy turn.

He described his own education in a Congressional handbook as "defective." In Kentucky he occasionally trudged with his little sister, rather as an escort than as a school fellow, to a school four miles off, kept by one Caleb Hazel, who could teach reading and writing after a fashion, and a little arithmetic, but whose great qualification for his office lay in his power and readiness "to whip the big boys." So far the American respect for popular education as the key to success in life prevailed even in those wilds, and in such a family as that of Thomas Lincoln. Under the auspices of the new mother, Abraham began attending school again. The master was one Crawford, who taught not only reading, writing and arithmetic, but "manners." One of the scholars was made to retire, and re-enter "as a polite gentleman enters a drawing room," after which he was led round by another scholar and introduced to all "the young ladies and gentlemen." The polite gentleman who entered the drawing room and was introduced as Mr. Abraham Lincoln, is thus depicted.

"He was growing at a tremendous rate, and two years later attained his full height of six feet four inches. He was long, wiry and strong, while his big feet and hands and the length of his arms and legs were out of all proportion to his small trunk and head. His complexion was very swarthy, and Mr. Gentry says that his skin was shrivelled and yellow even then. He wore low shoes, buckskin breeches, linsey woolsey shirt, and a cap made of an opossum or a coon. The breeches clung close to his legs, but failed by a large space to meet the tops of his shoes. Twelve inches remained uncovered, and exposed that much of shinbone, sharp, blue and narrow." At a subsequent period when charged by a Democratic rival with being "a Whig aristocrat," he gave a minute and touching description of the breeches. "I had only one pair," he said "and they were buckskin. And if you know the nature of buckskin, when wet and dried by the sun they will shrink, and mine kept shrinking until they left several inches of my legs bare between the tops of my socks and the lower part of my breeches, and whilst I was growing taller they were becoming shorter, and so much tighter that they left a blue streak around my legs, which can be seen to this day."

Mr. Crawford, it seems, was a martinet in spelling, and one day he was going to punish a whole class for failing to spell *defied*, when Lincoln telegraphed the right letter to a young lady by putting his finger with a significant smile to his eye. Many years later, however, and after his entrance into public life, Lincoln himself spelt *apology* with a double p, *planning* with a single n, and *very* with a double r. His schooling was very irregular, his school days hardly amounting to a year in all, and such education as he had, was picked up afterwards by himself. His appetite for mental food, however, was always strong, and he devoured all the books, few and not very select, which could be found in the neighbourhood of "Pigeon Creek." Equally strong was his passion for stump oratory, the taste for which pervades the American people, even in the least intellectual districts, as the taste for church festivals pervades the people of Spain, or the taste for cricket the people of England. Abe's neighbour, John Romine, says, "he was awful lazy. He worked for me; was always reading and thinking; used to get mad at him. He worked for me in 1829, pulling fodder. I say Abe was awful lazy, he would laugh and talk, and crack jokes all the time, didn't love work, but did dearly love his pay." He liked to lie under a shade tree, or up in the loft of the cabin and read, cipher, or scribble. At night he ciphered by the light of the fire on the wooden fire shovel. He practised stump oratory by repeating the sermons, and sometimes by preaching himself to his brothers and sister. His gifts in the rhetorical line were high; when it was announced in the harvest field that Abe had taken the stump, work was at an end. The lineaments of the future politician distinctly appear in the dislike of manual labour as well as in the rest. We shall presently have Lincoln's own opinion on that point.

Abe's first written composition appears to have been an essay against cruelty to animals, a theme the choice of which was at once indicative of his kindness of heart and practically judicious, since the young gentlemen in the neighborhood were in the habit of catching terrapins and putting hot coals upon their backs. The essay appears not to have been preserved, and we cannot say whether its author succeeded in explaining that ethical mystery—the love of cruelty in boys.

[To be continued.]

OUR BRASS BAND.

SOLO BY MR. G. M. ROSE.

The appreciative public has received Mr. Rose's first solo with such enthusiasm as vigorously to demand an *encore*, that gentleman therefore, being somewhat replete with "Temperance Stories," has graciously acceded to their request. In revising these stories for the press, Mr. R's characteristic modesty led him to eliminate some of the more turbulent ebullitions of his spinster-admirer, but it may be that the judicious public will conclude that enough has survived the pruning process to justify their encore. The first of the passages we shall select as not being regarded by Mr. Rose as savoring too much of adulation, or of blasphemy, to be applied to him, is taken from page 68 of a story entitled "Ronald McFarlane;" this is one of two which flowed from the gushing pen of Maria Simpson, in 1878. The passage is as follows:—"Oh, Ronald," said Hattie earnestly, "that light which shines over the hair and forehead of Brother Rose makes one think of the glory around the head of Christ." It is a fair presumption that it must have been in the darkness of night that Maria had the privilege of perceiving "That light which shines over the hair and forehead of Brother Rose," and that "Brother R" must be in as phosphorescent a condition as the feline species is wont to be; we trust "Brother R" was not heard by Maria to *purrr* on any occasion when she witnessed the light. In two, of three of the "Temperance Stories" which serve the purpose of advertising media of the virtues of Mr. G. M. Rose, we perceive that his admiring authoress "entreats the forgiveness of that gentleman for making use of his public utterances in favor of Temperance; in one of them Mr. R's pardon is sought for making *more use of his utterances* than of those of others; the reason for seeking pardon for this so great offence is alleged to be a good one, viz., that the particular story, for the publication of which forgiveness is sought, "is not intended for Toronto alone, therefore the sayings of persons that have merely a local interest, are for the most part omitted. Mr. Rose, on the contrary, (according to his amanuensis) is known and loved all over Canada. His very name possesses a charm for thousands in our land, and his words will be treasured in their hearts." We cannot doubt that the forgiveness of the estimable Mr. Rose was extended to his transgressing authoress so soon as he commenced the revision of his manuscript. It is greatly to be feared that those portions of the Stories which the blushing Rose deemed too flattering for publication are doomed to perpetual oblivion. The following extract is one which was *not* considered by Mr. Rose to be unduly unctuous:—A certain old maid is represented as having been displeased with one of Mr. R's orations, and she is rebuked in the following fashion—"I do not believe there was another person in that crowded hall who was not inspired with renewed zeal by those brave, encouraging words. If such speeches do not arouse us to work, there is nothing under the wide heaven that will! Oh, had we only a few more Temperance men like Mr. Rose, how speedily we should get Prohibition!" For our own part, we shall in future take a profound interest in Mr. Rose's nursery; we trust it is well stocked with seedlings. It appears that on a certain occasion Mr. Rose delivered himself of the following sentiment at a Temperance meeting:—"We ought to be careful in choosing our officers, to elect men whom we can look up to," in relation to this, his admiring authoress says (and he endorses the sentiment, in revision) "Who is there in Toronto that Mr. Rose can look up to?" Brother Rose's oratorical powers, we fear, must be unduly monopolized in the advocacy of the Temperance cause, for we find his authoress affirming that "Never before had she

seen a crowded hall, so controlled by a single earnest voice to vote aright;" and she (and he) piously adds:—"We have all great reason to bless God for giving us Brother Rose;" we trust that no one will have the hardihood to dissent from the foregoing well-attested statement, for we learn, on the same good authority that "a warmer heart does not beat in Toronto than that of Brother G. M. Rose." The conversation which ensues on the ventilation of this sentiment assumes the following form:—"Would you stake your life upon that?"—"Yes."—"You're a wicked little fool—never having spoken to him, how can you possibly judge?" "From the Bible," gravely replied Hattie; "A tree is known by its fruit." So that we have the concurrent testimony of "Maria," the Bible, and that of G. M. Rose, that "a warmer heart than his own does not beat in Toronto." The enraptured "Maria" avails herself of the circumstance of one of her characters having ironically used the phrase—"That precious Mr. Rose," to make another character, "warmly reply—"You say very truly, Mr. Rose is precious!" One ceases to wonder at the "preciousness" of the President of the Board of Trade, and of the Temperance Colonization Company, for we find another of "Maria's" characters exclaiming:—"I cannot conceive what there is in Mr. Rose that so constantly reminds you of Christ!" and again we learn that "Mr. Rose never looked so noble as he did to-night," and that "that new treasurer and his companions may think themselves honored to sit at Mr. Rose's feet, both in this world and in the next" (when presumably there will be no T. C. C. scrip to be manipulated in a printing office). In reference to the substitution of another treasurer for Mr. Rose, on a certain occasion, we read that "Christ knew what it was not to be appreciated by those to whom He had done nothing but kindness. Can you doubt that He took that insult to His younger brother (G. M. Rose) as though it were done to Himself. Aunt Fanny, it is a comfort to know that Jesus loves and appreciates Mr. Rose. He counted those precious tears,—Mr. R's tears; we trust Mr. Rose's tears were dried by the time he revised Maria's manuscript. These remarks culminate in the following sentiment:—"Mr. Rose has a gentle, loving, child-like nature, and—so had Christ." We descend for a while to the terrestrial subject of fur caps, and hear the Rose-endorsed exclamation:—"Oh, Ronald, don't you think that little dark fur cap which Mr. Rose wears becomes him?" "Certainly I do," is the reply; "his hair shows more plainly than in any that he could wear;"—"that beautiful, dark, golden-red hair; of course you would like a lock of it!" says one of the speakers; "I would indeed, Aunt Fanny," is the answer; and the rejoinder—"And nothing would ever induce you to part with it," etc. We must conclude with the expression of a desire that the possession of the coveted lock of Mr. Rose's hair has been realized by his admiring authoress, and that the publication of the Temperance Stories of which Mr. Rose is the hero, may effect the purpose for which they were published by Hunter, Rose & Co.

SCAVENGERS.

Let us gracefully acknowledge our indebtedness to those medical gentlemen who, by the aid of the police, have kindly undertaken the duties of the scavengers. To judge from the testimony of our nasal organ, as rendered in many parts of the city, there remains much to be done towards counteracting the extreme offensiveness and corresponding unhealthiness attaching to certain establishments which are generally found at the back of people's premises. One mode of counteracting this would be by a liberal use of wood and other ashes, and another, the keeping such places closed, instead of allowing them to emit their horrible fumes throughout the day and night.

SCRAPS OF MODERN HISTORY.

II.

AMERICAN BUTTER.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT,

MOBILE, Sept. 21st, 1814.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:—

Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of participation in the glorious struggle for national rights, in which your country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called on to defend our most inestimable blessings. *As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her colored children for valorous support. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the Standard of the Eagle, to defend all that is dear to existence.* Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. In the sincerity of a soldier, and in the language of truth, I address you. To every noble-hearted man of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, will be paid, the same bounty in money and land now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz., \$124 in money, and 160 acres of land. *The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, daily rations, and clothes, furnished to any white American soldier.* The Major-General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be selected from yourselves. Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men, in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparisons, or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion, or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen. To insure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your valuable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrolments, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major-General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18th, 1814.

To the Free People of Color:—

Soldiers! when on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake of the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you, for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. *I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities,* I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. Soldiers! the President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to! Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardour!*

The enemy approaches—his vessels cover our lakes—our brave citizens are united, and all contention (about color) has

ceased among them. Their only dispute is who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward.

By Order,

THOMAS BUTLER,

Aide-de-Camp.

* It was the Aide-de-Camp's knowledge of the qualities, that was "previous" we presume.

THE EXHIBITION.

Such a concentration of attractions as is presented by the programme of the Industrial Exhibition this year cannot fail to draw an unusual crowd. Those web-footed tribes that are not fascinated by the ghosts of Royalty (and such tribes are few) will find themselves yielding to the magnetic influence of the electric rail way; they who appreciate fun may probably derive some from the expiring efforts of the Gas Company in relation to the Electric light; that same light, when thrown on falling water, must necessarily produce some brilliant effects. Captive balloon ascensions may be presumed to involve no danger, and must yield a rare and interesting view of the city and the neighbourhood. We perceive that a prominent musician "improves the occasion" to utilize his forces at the Metropolitan Church, but so long as the people learn the difference between classical music and the trash with which they are usually occupied, we shall not object to Methodism or the musician earning a penny by the Exhibition. Nor shall we be loud in our complaints of the announcement of these concerts (for the 19th and 20th) preceding the "attractions" of the 11th., 14th., &c., on the Association's programme. The Hotels and private Boarding Houses of the city will (we are told) provide first-class and ample accommodation for all visitors at usual prices. Canada being a free country, the amplest scope is given to opinion; so that if one man should consider a shake-down of fifty on a floor "ample accommodation," and \$2 00 per night, as the "usual price," no obstacle whatever will be presented to the cherishing such amiable sentiments.

The Evening News apparently finds it remunerative to pander to the gossiping tendencies of the low-lived, as it informs its readers that "Since the introduction of the new features in the Wednesday's edition there has been such a demand, both for papers and advertising space, that the publishers have determined, while the rush continues, etc., etc." *The News* enquires—"Why don't you have 'The News' delivered at your house? We may infer from this that there are some intelligent persons who are indisposed to soil their fingers.

A prophecy which did not emanate from Bond Street, foretels that the astute firm of Hunter & Gilbert is about to take in a partner of the name of Wild, and it is thought that, all things considered, the new firm is not likely to lack assurance.

A barrister of this city has regularly received and READ [a certain journal, after having desired it to be left for that purpose. He, however, refuses to pay for it, and Wild doubtless regards his name as predictive of his conduct.

The assistant Curate of the Rev. Dr. Wild will in future be acknowledged as the Very Reverend Dr. Scissors. It is expected that the Very Reverend gentleman can be supported on less than \$4,000 a year.

When man helps buy his woman's "frizzes,"
One wonders if the craze be hers or his is.

"A WORKMAN WHO NEEDED NOT TO BE
ASHAMED."—*2 Tim. ii. 15.*

At a time when the pulpit is in a state of imbecility, deplored by its friends, and derided by its foes, it is satisfactory to be able to recognize the beneficent fruit of individual Christianity cropping up hither and thither, and aspiring to ameliorate some of the many forms of evil by which we are surrounded. Albert Hall perhaps may do well to enquire how it comes to pass that whenever Christianity ceases to be a sham in any individual case, it is beneficial to that individual and to others; if it be the case of a previously pilfering scullery-maid, she will cease to "purloin" and will no longer "answer again," and whatever be the opportunities and powers of the individual, those opportunities and powers will no longer be employed for selfish ends. The foregoing sentiments have been suggested in view of efforts which are being put forth with a view to stem the ever surging tide of poverty and crime which follow in the wake of mercantile progress; of the character of this crime, as it has been found festering in the heart of this city, the following paragraph from the *Monday Times* affords a but too glaring specimen:—

"That a den of juvenile thieves existed on Centre Street, where lads of nine to twelve were taught pocket-picking and other varieties of theft, that drinking and debauchery were carried on with the proceeds of these boys' stealings by those who stood to them in the nominal relation of guardians, that as we have since learned, promiscuous cohabitation and prostitution were features of the surroundings amid which the lads lived, are facts which are calculated to arouse the attention, and the effort of all who wish well to the city. The Toronto Police Court record shows that nearly two hundred lads between the age of nine and seventeen years, have been brought before the Magistrate in five months, charged with vagrancy, theft, and similar offences. It is to rescue such as these from contact with older and more hardened offenders in the gaol, and to teach them trades, that the Industrial School is designed."

From the above paragraph our readers may not only gather that crime is being fostered in the midst of us, but that an eminently judicious and at the same time a benevolent project is in course of prosecution, with a view to grapple with it—the project of an Industrial School. Not a few of the best heads and hearts of Great Britain have for many years been maturing similar plans; by dint of perseverance, they have secured legislative aid to their endeavours, and as a consequence there were, according to the Report of the Inspector of such schools for Great Britain, for 1882, no fewer than one hundred and fourteen Certified Industrial Schools in England, and thirty seven in Scotland, making a total of two hundred and thirteen schools of this character in those portions of the British isles*. They who are willing to learn from others' experience, may gather much from the study of such Reports as are issued by what we still like to style the Home Government. It is now some nine and twenty years since the first Reformatory and Industrial School Acts were passed, in reference to them, the Reverend Sydney Turner (who devoted many years

* From a foot-note of the Report for 1876, it appears that the Reformatory School system was introduced into Ireland in 1858, and the Industrial School development of it in 1868; there were at the date of this Report, 10 Reformatory and 52 Industrial Schools in Ireland. A separate Report is no doubt issued, in relation to the Irish schools, at the present time, as there is no mention of them in that for 1882.

to their development) observes that "the duty and expediency of reclaiming offenders, as well as punishing them, and especially of preventing juvenile delinquency, and dealing with it by the agency of Reformatory Institutions had been the subject of discussion and charitable action for some years before." Mr. Turner also remarks that the principle that Government aid should be combined with voluntary agency for the work, had been already recognized, and acted on by the managers of what we will style embryo institutions, prior to the passing of these Acts. The Philanthropic Society, founded in 1788, for the protection of children of convicts, and the Refuge for the Destitute had taken an active part in receiving and reforming the younger classes of criminals, and had largely enlisted public sympathy and support in their efforts, these are the institutions to which Mr. T. refers as having prepared the way for the present Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Mr. Turner acknowledges the indebtedness of the British philanthropists to Monsieur Demetz, who so successfully founded the Agricultural Colony of Mettray, in France, and he comments on the power of "the law of kindness," and on the principle of exercising trust, in order to induce trustworthiness, as being the key to the success of the French institution. The English Reformatory system, Mr. T. tells us, is especially characterized by three important features, to which he considers much of his success, both in reclaiming criminals, and in preventing crime is attributable. The first of these is the recognition and enforcement of the duty of the parents of offenders to contribute towards their maintenance while under detention. The contributions from this source were £2,439 in 1861, with a total of 4,827 inmates, in 1875, they had reached to £18,044 with a total number of inmates of 17,391. The second secret of success is related to have consisted in the provision that the sentence to corrective training and detention should include the commitment of the offender for a short period of imprisonment previously to his being remitted to the school. The third feature of the British system which Mr. Turner commends to our attention is that while the British Reformatories are assisted and superintended by the State, the schools are essentially conducted and controlled by voluntary management, and have throughout maintained an independent and partially charitable character. The reclamation of 70, 80 and even 90 per cent. of those admitted to these schools, are facts calculated to encourage those who are bent on grappling with crime on this side the world, on principles similar to those which have been so successful on the other. The plan of entrusting schools to private effort, under Government supervision, has been found to obviate that formidable obstacle to public education when directed by the State—the "Religious Difficulty." Mr. Turner's sentiments on this subject are briefly expressed; he says that Reformatory training is necessarily based on religious influences. Little permanent impression can be made unless a sense of religious duty is aroused, and religious affections awakened. For this, simple Scriptural teaching, with careful personal application to the individual character is specially required. Mere secular instruction, and mere formal, and dogmatic religious instruction, have little or no result. Such are some of the principal facts and sentiments deducible from the Official Report of a gentleman who took a prominent part in originating and organizing the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain. Mr. Howland has acted wisely in availing himself of such documents, while engaged in the onerous undertaking of originating similar schools in Toronto, and most heartily do we desire that his efforts, the measures of the Government, and the aims of all who may co-operate in this grand undertaking may be crowned with success.

THE BANE OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Such of the Scotch as are unselfish, and upright, may be expected to blush as they peruse the following narrative. A certain "Minister" (sad to say) who, as he proved to be "a stickit" in relation to the pulpit, found his way to the press—"improved the occasion" afforded by his position to cast about with a view to bettering his terrestrial prospects; vulture like, he espied from his eyrie, the work of dissolution, as it had fastened on the frame of the late Parliamentary Librarian, he swooped down on the decaying carcass (so to speak) two years in advance, and induced his employer to bespeak the librarian's position for him, which he calculated he should live to secure; the Prime Minister, whose tenure of office depends on granting such requests, and whose sense of propriety is doubtless tempered by his political needs, acceded to the proposal of the Scotch minister's employer; when therefore, after the lapse of two years, the late librarian succumbed to his disease, the canny minister, who had taken thought for the morrow, presented his claim to the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's promise, and received the reward of his unscrupulousness. His office once secured however, what concerns us more is, a mode in which he has thought fit to exercise his influence in a certain case subsequently, this mode may, in general terms, be described as the pursuit of orthodoxy under false pretences; it manifested itself by the Reverend gentleman addressing a letter to the *Winnipeg Free Press* in which he deprecated the appointment of a former press associate of his to the librarianship of the Toronto Free Library, the minister was under considerable obligation to his former colleague for advice and assistance rendered him throughout the period of their literary connexion, and even subsequently to the minister taking possession of his own librarianship, this circumstance proved to be no bar to his reverence affirming that his former colleague is an agnostic, and as such, was supposed to be unfit to discharge the duties devolving on a public functionary; unhappily the worst part of this sad story is as yet untold, the minister and the alleged agnostic met in a certain book store in this city, subsequently to the propagation of the calumny relative to the latter; his reverence, under these circumstances, once more sought and obtained information, from the man whom he had endeavored to deprive of a good position for life; the injured gentleman however, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by this meeting, to inquire how it had come to pass that the minister had written to Winnipeg, and made the disparaging statement above-mentioned; his reverence at once denied having done so; this denial was promptly met by the re-assertion on the part of the calumniated that his reverence had done this; repeated protestations, and appeals to (supposed) honor escaped the reverend gentleman, followed by a serio-comic lifting of the eyes to heaven, until this deceiver learned that proof of his guilt was at hand, when he at once knuckled down, and acknowledged what he had just before appealed to the Almighty to sustain; all this took place in the presence of a representative of the establishment before referred to, and appears to us to indicate the utter unfitness of the individual in question to be entrusted with so responsible an office as that of the librarian for the Parliamentary Library of Ontario. We leave the matter, for the present, in the hands of those whom it immediately concerns.

ANOTHER BANE OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Canada has little reason for self-gratulation in regard to the moral action of her public men, and perhaps the course pursued by those connected with the Public Library of this city furnishes

as sorrowful an illustration of the fact as we have had for some time. From the unfettered portion of the press we gather that "a certain individual on the Public School Board used his influence to induce those of its members appointed on the free library board to promise, prior to their own appointment, that they would support his candidate."—*The World* 14th July. They doubtless received their appointment on the strength of this dishonorable promise. Again we learn that "The Chairman of the School Board has admitted that a majority of the board, if left to the free exercise of their opinion, would have declared for Mr. Dent," and that "On the virtual admission of the Chairman it transpires that the present librarian was the instigator of religious prejudice against Mr. D." We have the opinion of the Chairman of the Board confirmed by a member of the body who has withdrawn from them in disgust, who says with regard to the election.—"I am convinced Mr. Bain is not the free choice of the majority of the board." We also have the fact that the Committee appointed to enquire into the qualifications of the candidates, were unanimous in Mr. Dent's favor. Unhappily in connexion with the by-play of this drama, we have a minister utilizing a pastoral visit, in order to become Defender of the Faith, with as little prospect of ultimate success in the course pursued, as had the original possessor of that distinction. We have moreover an authoritative denial of the wily charge of agnosticism as attaching to Mr. Dent. The accusation disproved, the crafty policy of silence enables the strategical librarian to retain his ill gotten position for the present, the virtue of possession, he doubtless regards as equivalent to nine-tenths of the moral law. The number of anonymous writers who have contributed to the discussion of this subject affords an ugly illustration of the social, ecclesiastical, or political chains by which men are bound in this land of the putative free. We incline to think that there is but small prospect of redress of the abuse of power on the part of the Library Board, in the suggestion of Mr. Phipps, to apply for legislative sanction to a transfer of the power of the board to another set of men who, if they did not regard candidates for the librarianship from the point of view of orthodoxy or agnosticism, might consider the demerit of a Tory as equal to that of an agnostic.

PRIZES FOR MEANNESS.

Albeit we anticipate a rush of aspirants to the distinctions above indicated, we are undismayed at the prospect. The first competitor who presents himself, sad though it be to make the admission, is immensely pious, is diligent in his attendance at the Bible readings of the rich, and is persistent in his prominent preaching; as he is of an eminently practical turn of mind, he does his best to prevent others (Christians though they be) laying up for themselves treasures where moth and rust corrupt; he therefore offers them, as recompense for long days' toil—\$3 00 per week.

ENLIGHTENED LEGISLATION.

A Spanish magistrate, who has been exasperated by the adulteration of food which prevails in his district, has issued a proclamation to the effect that "all articles of the nature of wines, groceries, and provisions, which on analysis, are proved to be injurious to health, shall be confiscated forthwith, and distributed among charitable institutions."

BIRTH.—Aug. 28th—*The Globe* (on its placard) was safely delivered of a myrmidon.

Medical Criticism.

"FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly."

No. IV.

That the enactments of the Ontarian Legislature relating to the Medical Profession would be more honoured in the breach than the observance, we cannot pretend to doubt; the doctors however must be supposed to think otherwise, and it is instructive to observe how industriously they improve the occasion to push their claims, whenever they have an opportunity. We perceive that at one of their meetings, they resolved to draft a circular and send it to the clerks of municipalities, requesting them to inform the Board whether their respective municipalities have complied with the powers conferred on them by Cap. 174, section 466, and subsequent sections of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. By way of educating the municipalities up to the standard of medical requirement, "it was further resolved (at the public expense) to prepare a memorandum (an aid to municipal memory) containing a digest of clauses of 'The Municipal Institutions' Act,' and of 'An Act respecting the Public Health,' etc." What's the use of bamboozling a Legislature, if one doesn't utilize the result? "The Secretary was (therefore) instructed to communicate with the health authorities of the Dominion of Canada, and of the several Provinces thereof, and of Municipal and Provincial Boards of Health, where they exist, etc." It would probably be difficult to communicate with those Boards which have no existence. Instead of frittering away public money on their "proposed Immigrant Inspection Service," we must remind them that members of their own fraternity are appointed to inspect the condition of emigrants, prior to their quitting Great Britain, and in so far as they are allowed to leave their native land in an unhealthy or in a filthy state, which they have been from time immemorial, the dereliction is traceable to the medical officers whose duty it is to see that none are sent but those who are in a suitable condition; this is a matter which, unless the Agricultural Department at Ottawa is as incompetent as the corresponding department for this Province used to be, might easily and "economically" be attended to. The subjoined extract will be found entertaining as serving to illustrate to what an extent a "Committee of the Whole" can sub-divide itself. We would suggest that in future these gentlemen should describe their proceedings as the labors of the Committee of the hole (and corner). "after discussion in Committee of the whole, (we read) various standing Committees were appointed, the following being the Committees —

1. On Epidemic, Endemic and Contagious Diseases, Dr. W. C. Covernton
2. On Sewerage, Drainage, and Water Supply, Dr. W. Oldright.
3. On Adulterations of Food, Drink, etc., Dr. J. Hall.
4. On Heating and Ventilation of Buildings, Dr. J. J. Cassidy
5. On Vital Statistics and Climatology, Dr. W. C. Covernton.*

* These gentlemen, it will be perceived, severally discharge the duties of two Committees.

6. On Poisons, Chemicals, and Explosives, Dr. F. Rae.
7. On Schools and Education in relation to Health, Dr. H. P. Yeomans.
8. On Legislation, Dr. F. Rae.*
9. On Finance, Dr. J. Hall.*

The advantage of having a single individual to propose a measure, to second it, to present it from the chair, and then to carry it unanimously, is worthy of the inventive faculties of the guardians of our health; and when one reflects how difficult it will be for the proposer to call the seconder a quack, and for either to quarrel with the chairman, our gratitude for this unique invention knows no bounds! It is to be feared that the labors of Dr. Covernton's *Committee*, extending as they do, over epidemic and contagious diseases, vital statistics and climatology, and being a *standing* Committee to boot, will prove sadly too onerous for that biped; the surgical instrument makers will at least provide the *Committee* with as many legs as it has subjects to discuss, we should hope, we shall look with anxiety for the reports of these nine Committees, consisting as they unitedly do of six gentlemen. Dr. John Hall, (we observe) in another part of the Report, is said to have resigned his position *owing to the urgency of other duties*, and John Galbraith, M.A., Professor of Engineering in the School of Practical Science, appears to have stepped into Dr. H's place, we trust therefore that Mr. G. will discharge the duties devolving on the Committee on Adulterations of Food, Drink, etc., and those of the Committee on Finance likewise. We perceive that among the concluding activities of "the last session of the first regular meeting" of this august Board, a motion was carried, to the effect that "municipal authorities be recommended to adopt a by-law concerning the proper disposal of garbage"; on the supposition that this "First Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health" be included amongst the "garbage" we must needs concur in the propriety of its "proper disposal" being a fit subject for deliberation on the part of "municipal authorities."

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

It is not so easy as it may appear to be, to guard against adulteration of food. We know of a case in this city, where a Professor was called in to analyse a certain class of food; the craft of the vendor led him to supply the Professor with pure samples, and the Professor certified to the excellence of the articles accordingly; The certificate necessarily possessed a commercial value, and was duly advertised; The adulteration of the food which took place when the Professor had turned his back was not advertised.

Adulteration of drugs, which there is reason to fear is very common, is probably more disastrous in its effects than is the adulteration of food; The subject is one which, among kindred subjects, must occupy the attention of the Commission which will probably be demanded in the coming session of the Legislative Assembly, for investigating the working of the Medical Acts.

MUTUAL DECEIT.

If Doctors often deceive their patients, patients sometimes deceive their doctors; we know a physician of this city who has read before a body of his co-professionals, a learned diagnosis, &c., of a case he had been treating, and supposed himself had cured; it so happened that the patient who had been some six months in his hands, thought she had seen enough of him, and placed herself in the hands of another physician, while the first continued to attend her; physician No. 2 effected the cure, notwithstanding the diagnosis, &c., of physician No. 1.

"CANADA, A CANE-GROWING COUNTRY."

The resources of the Dominion are, as yet, but inadequately apprehended, and there are probably few who had supposed that this northern clime would be favorable to the culture of the cane: but facts are notoriously stubborn, and some of us have lived to realize that in spite of adverse circumstances, not mere ordinary canes, but golden headed ones can be produced—for a consideration; as there are doubtless many who will desire to cultivate such a crop, we will throw out a hint or two as to how the plant can be produced to advantage; given—a Temperance Society,—the chief characteristic of which is, the circumstance of it having become "beautifully less" under the fostering care of its President; given also—the fact of the President being to a limited extent, an employer of labor, and the further fact of this handful of employees constituting the salvage from the wreck of the Temperance society; what more natural than that their gushing estimate of the merits of their President-employer should result in the rapid development of a cane with a golden head? Who, under such circumstances, would wish to be too inquisitive as to the source whence the manure (the filthy lucre) might come, which produced the cane? Or whose curiosity, under circumstances more or less analogous, would not blush to display itself? Another red hot Temperance advocate is among the fashionable departures for Europe; his liberality to his employees had been signalized by docking them 15 cents each, when pay-night came, for a bit of mourning ribbon they were required to wear at the funeral of a member of his firm; The Temperance advocate had vainly bidden for fame by sanctioning the publication of certain Temperance stories of which he is the hero, and yet the culture of the cane remained as an untried means of attaining admiration; employees once more (some of whom were found to be sufficiently servile (produce a cane with a golden head! Let no reader be so bent on the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, as to enquire, whence came the manure for the culture of this vegetable product.

On what principle of economy should the poor, on this side the world, pay four times as much for their delusions, as they do on the other? When they send for a doctor, it's woe be to them if they haven't their dollar ready—(or if they have). We know a day-laborer who has had an array of 65 medicine-bottles at 70 cents each. This may help to account for the unwonted zeal of the medical profession in relation to Boards of Health, etc.

Pulpit Criticism.

"THE SABBATH."

To represent that the obligations which, under the Israelitish dispensation, were binding in reference to *the seventh day* of the week, are equally so, under the Christian, with reference to *the first day*, has been a delusion which has characterized the teaching of protestants from the time of the Puritans onwards. In the interest of the Claras and Arabellas whose tears are habitually shed over the dolls which are cupboarded on *the first day* of the week, we must need protest against this delusion. From the time that the Apostle Paul, when addressing the Church in Rome, observed that "one man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike," (Rom. xiv, 5.) The Church of Rome has known better than to confound things which differ; she however, in her worldliness, practically sanctions the conver-

sion of a Jav of sacred joy (to Christians) into a day of ordinary festivity; the celebration of the mass (itself a relic of that which is Scriptural) being all that she requires to be maintained on that day. The consciousness on the part of laymen of the immense practical benefit of a weekly day of rest, renders them indifferent to the cry of professional religionists, as to the claim of the observance of the day to Divine sanction. Confounding as the mass of protestant teachers do, that which is Israelitish with that which is Christian, it is remarkable that they light their fires on a Sunday without any apparent compunction (Ex xxxv, 3); it is to be feared also that their Sabbatical scruples would not prevent their gathering sticks, if they felt so inclined (Numb. xv, 32, 36). For the sake of definiteness, it may be well to point to such passages as those of Matt. xxviii, 1, and Mark xvi, 1, 2, as indicating the distinction drawn by the Evangelists between the Sabbath and Sunday. The fact that the Lord of the Sabbath, when citing a series of commandments from the decalogue, (Mark x, 19,) makes no mention of a Sabbath, as requiring observance on the part of His disciples, and the no less eloquent silence involved by his selecting that day on which to lie in the grave are calculated to enlighten those who are not enthralled by tradition. It may not be superfluous to remark that the only New Testament writer who approaches the question of "Sabbath observance," teaches the abrogation of that which was observed on the Saturdays of his time. Col. ii, 16, 17, Gal. iv, 9-11.

PULPIT CRITICISM SUPERSEDED.

The all but entire absence of anything of the nature of instruction, in connexion with the great majority of pulpits, is traceable to the nature of the bargain between the several congregations and their ministers; the historical result of centuries of such proceedings as those which transpire from week to week in churches is, that there is next to no demand for anything worthy of the name of intelligence, in connexion with pulpit ministrations; as a necessary consequence there is next to no supply. In view of this condition of things, we purpose, (as previously announced), availing ourselves of such Biblical help as comes to hand, and need hardly apologize to our readers, for making such extracts from Professor Hirschfelder's Commentary, as appear to us to merit special notice. It is, no doubt, humiliating to be obliged to acknowledge the untrustworthiness of scholars, but the longer we have lived, the more we have been struck with the fact; the cloister, "the midnight lamp," &c., whatever else they foster, they do not particularly cherish anything so uncommon as common sense; of this, Professor Hirschfelder furnishes us with an illustration, in relation to Origen, and the modern critics who have re-echoed his sentiments. Origen, (the Professor tells us) regards the account of Nebuchadnezzar's madness "as merely a representation of the fall of Lucifer." We venture to conclude that a man, be his linguistic and other attainments what they may, who puts forth such an opinion as that, forfeits all claim to confidence. The Professor's explanation of this calamity, in common with that of other critics, is that it was a mental disorder, known by the name of *Lycanthropy*, the characteristic of which is that the sufferer cherishes the delusion that he has been changed into an animal or other object. The disorder is mentioned by Greek writers as early as the fourth century; many cases have been recorded subsequently, and much has been written both in relation to their cause and cure; some persons have believed themselves to have been changed into dogs, and barked accordingly, others supposed they were lions, and would consequently roar,

while they who believed themselves to have become cocks, would crow and imitate the flapping of the wings of those birds. The Professor himself relates two cases of the kind which have come within his own knowledge; one of these believed himself to be Napoleon I; he dressed like the Emperor, and aped his attitude as best he could; the other case was that of a lady who supposed she was the Queen of Sheba; cases of the kind must be perfectly familiar to every one who has had any experience of insanity. Lauret cites several cases of insane persons wandering in the woods, and killing children. Wier describes the case of a man who, in 1541 believed himself to be transformed into a wolf, and consequently attacked and slaughtered whomsoever he met. "I am really a wolf," he said, "and the reason my skin is not hairy is, that it is reversed, and the hair is inside." To convince himself of this, he made incisions in his body, and ultimately died of his self-inflicted wounds. It was with this disease that Nebuchadnezzar was afflicted, which, in his case, took the form of his imagining himself changed into an ox. In Dan. iv, 16, we read, "Let his heart be changed from man's and let a beast's heart be given to him," and in Ch. v, 21, "and he was driven from the sons of men, and his heart was made like the beasts." The change of heart recorded in these passages, involves nothing more than a change of feelings and desires; the Hebrews, spoke of the heart as the seat of the affections and emotions; hence, in Scripture, *the heart* is often put for the mind, the emotions, etc., and they expressed a *double, or deceitful heart*, by the phrase "*heart and heart*" (See Ps. xii, 3 Eng. vers. 2.) The above explanation will render such passages as the following intelligible,—"His portion shall be with the beasts in the grass of the earth," "and they shall make thee (i. e. thou shalt be made) to eat grass as oxen." Dan. iv, 15, 25. The king, regarding himself as changed into an ox, would, whenever opportunity offered, *eat grass*. Dr. Brown, the Commissioner of the Board of Lunacy, told the late Dr. Pusey that there are met with in the asylums *sarcophagi* who desire to eat, or who imagine that they have eaten human flesh; and *phytophagi*, who devour grass, leaves, twigs, etc. Dr. B. stated that there were also stone swallowers, and hair eaters in the asylums. Marcellus, surnamed Sidetes, of the town of Side, in Pamphilia, a celebrated physician who flourished in the time of Adrian, says:—"They who are afflicted with the *lycanthropic* disease, go forth in the month of February, by night, imitating wolves or dogs, and until day especially live near tombs." Paulus of Aegineta, another celebrated physician, who lived about the latter part of the seventh century, observes "By day they lie hid in the house, at nightfall, they go forth, and coursing hither and thither, they howl, avoid anyone who may meet them, seek the tombs," etc. Nebuchadnezzar was, no doubt, affected in a similar manner, and therefore roaming about at night, "his body was met with the dew of heaven," this in the east is almost equal to rain. The narrative also states that "his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws." These were the necessary results of total personal neglect. Among the Chinese, it is not uncommon to see persons' nails two inches long, and curving round their fingers and toes similarly to birds' claws. Prof. H. dilates on the objection of critics to the record of Nebuchadnezzar's recovery of his reason. the allegation of the hostile critics is that the statement of Nebuchadnezzar having prayed prior to his restoration is improbable; critics (*with the notable exception of THE CRITIC*) are wont to argue on the basis of their feeling, rather than on that of reason, they are likewise apt to argue in ignorance of such facts as those communicated by Dr. Brown, Commissioner of the Board of Lunacy for Scotland, to

Dr. Pusey. Dr. B. says:—"My opinion is, that of all mental powers or conditions, the idea of personal identity is but rarely encfelled, and that it is never extinguished. All the angels, devils, dukes, lords, kings, 'gods many' whom I have had under my care, remained what they were before they became angels, etc., in a sense. I have seen a man, declaring himself the Saviour, or St. Paul, sign himself *James Thompson*, and attend worship as regularly as if the notion of Divinity had never entered his head." "I think it probable, because consistent with experience in similar forms of mental affection, that Nebuchadnezzar retained perfect consciousness that he *was* Nebuchadnezzar during his degradation, and while 'he ate grass as oxen,' and that he may have prayed fervently that the cup might pass from him." "A very large proportion of the insane pray, and to the living God, and in words supplied at their mother's knee, or by Mother Church, and this whatever may be the form or extent of the alienation under which they labor, and whatever the transformation, in the light of their own delusions, they have undergone. There is no doubt that the sincerity, and the devotional feeling, is as strong in these worshippers as in the sane." The Professor proceeds to deal with a class of objections to the sacred narrative, based on the assumption that so important an event as that of the madness of the Babylonian monarch must necessarily have arrested the attention of pagan authors, and he cites Bertholdt, as remarking that "The Greek historians know of all this, nothing." Bertholdt also seeks to make capital out of the silence of historical Books of Scripture, on this subject. in so doing he overlooks the fact that Israelitish historians only concerned themselves with the proceedings of the Gentiles, so far as those proceedings affected themselves; and what historian except Daniel, would there be, to record this calamity? The Professor refers to the inconsistency of the class of objectors, of whom Bertholdt is a representative, in accepting the narrative of the reconquering of Carchemish on the Euphrates by Nebuchadnezzar, from Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt; this narrative, they accept on the testimony of Jeremiah (Ch. xlvi, 2), although Berosus, the Chaldean historian, and the Egyptian annals are silent on the subject. The Greek historians knew nothing of Nebuchadnezzar's history; they therefore were in no position to record his madness; they commenced their detailed history with the reign of Cyrus. The little that ancient nations know of each other is illustrated by Josephus, who says:—"The city of Rome, that hath this long time been possessed of so much power, and hath performed such great actions in war, is neither mentioned by Herodotus nor by Thucydides, nor by any of their contemporaries, and it was very late, and with great difficulty that the Romans became known to the Greeks." It might therefore as well be argued that Rome did not exist, in the time of these writers, as it is neither mentioned by them, nor by their contemporaries. It so happens that only a few fragments of Berosus's Chaldean history have been preserved by Josephus, Eusebius, and others. That portion which relates to Nebuchadnezzar's life is very meagre; it contains little more than the statement that "the king fell sick and departed this life, when he had reigned forty-three years." On this subject, J. D. Michaelis remarks that the expression of Berosus "falling into a state of sickness," seems to refer to a protracted illness. A natural illness, resulting in the king's death, would require no special notice. The circumstance of Berosus connecting the narrative of the king's illness with his death, is accounted for by his affliction having overtaken him during the latter part of his life; it is mentioned as the last event of the king's life by Daniel, and occurred subsequently to the completion of his great work at Babylon.

SPECIALISTS



Don't Trifle with Inexperience.

If you are suffering from any disease of the respiratory organs, namely, Consumption, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness consult the Specialist, who has experience and is alone capable of giving proper advice. Don't wait till you have tried everything else but go at once. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the Spirometer (the wonderful invention of Dr. Souvaille, of Paris, ex-ni-de Surgeon of the French Army) and other local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year.

James McKenzie, 111 Teraulay St., Toronto, says - I was taken very ill last March and consulted our regular physician who gave me up to die of Consumption. I was very weak and greatly emaciated, expectorating large quantities of matter pronounced to be my lungs. As a last resort I resolved to try Dr. M Souvaille's Spirometer and treatment. I have improved perceptibly every day since, and now I am as well as I ever was.

JAMES MCKENZIE.

OTTAWA, June 5th, 1883

Dr. M. SOUVAILLE & Co.,

Dear Sirs.-With pleasure I permit you to use my name as one of your many references. I am really much better from the use of your Spirometer and treatment, as I wrote you in my last letter I am not completely cured yet, but that is, I am satisfied, my own fault, for not having followed strictly your directions. If I had, I have not the least doubt but I would by this time have been radically cured; however I am still improving since I wrote you last.

Respectfully Yours,

N. LARACHELLE.

Deputy Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references.

Address, International Throat and Lung Institute, 171 Church Street, Toronto, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal, or 81 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, or 106 Alexander Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE ARCADE

China, Glass, Plated Ware and Fancy Goods Store.

449 YONGE STREET,

Opp. Yonge St. Ave

Two Pints make One Quart. Genuine Himalayan Tea being added, they will make three pints, this can be tested in one of the Arcade Tea Pots. We have also very cheap Tea, Breakfast, and Dining Desert, Fire Clock Sets, Bedroom Sets, Fancy Cups, Mugs, Vases, Toilet Sets, Epergnes, Flower Pots, Baskets, Figur. a, Statuettes, Jewel Cases at almost cost. Crockery and China of all sorts, are down in price to suit our Exhibition friends. Plated Silver Ware warranted good at low prices. Will our friends and strangers to the Exhibition remember that we sell cheap and that our goods are marked in plain figures. Be sure of our number.

449 YONGE STREET,

Opposite Yonge Street Avenue, next door to Mr. H. Webb's Palace Confectionery Store

Nature hath done her best

And done it well

In giving man a nobby head of hair:

A nobby hat upon it makes the swell.

All that you need to know is,

How to buy and where

Visitors to the Exhibition, who need to know where to buy "a nobby hat," will do well to visit

110 YONGE STREET

WHERE

TONKIN BROTHERS

display Hats of every variety, and of the newest English and American Styles. 110 Yonge Street is one of the less showy, and consequently one of the cheapest stores of Toronto.

**W. C. ADAMS, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,**

87 King Street East, Toronto.

BEST MINERAL TEETH INSERTED IN A MANNER TO SUIT EACH PATIENT. STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Office over Blachford's Boot Store,
King Street East.

ANTIDOTE TO DOCTORS.

Ruthven's Whole-Meal Bread

Albion Bakery,

410 YONGE STREET 410

Harry Ruthven's Whole-Meal Bread is in general favor; it is likely to be, for it keeps the doctor from the door; it is much cheaper than medicine, and is pleasant to the taste.

HOME-MADE BREAD

This genuine article can be had at Ruthven's, and is as palatable as any that can be produced in a private family. Who would make their houses hotter by baking at home, when they can buy their bread cheaper than they can make it.

Ladies who prefer to use their own recipes for cakes, can have them iced and ornamented at Ruthven's. Wedding Cakes always on hand. Picnics and evening parties supplied. Cooks and waiters engaged. Bread delivered daily to all parts of the city.

Her Gracious Majesty the Queen,
In regal splendour may be seen,
With sweet serenity of mien,
Ruling the waves which intervene
Betwixt the streets of King and Queen.
She to her loyal subjects sends,
And bids them go to Dorenwend's,
To see how Britain rules the waves,
Britain, whose sons shall ne'er be slaves.
Whosoever may lave in a Langtry Wave,
The world's admiration is certain to have—
To secure by a call, or maybe they'll send
To the Paris Hair Works of Dorenwend.
The bald, and the hoary, the straight-haired,
or thin

By a dip Saratogan are certain to win
Smiles of approval and amplest caresses,
On the strength of their new crop of Dorenwend's tresses.

Whenever A. Dorenwend has displayed his goods at the Exhibition, he has taken the First Prize; his business has now become so extended that he has determined to exhibit this year at home; his prizes, he doubts not, will come to him. A. D. undertakes to match every shade of color, from black to white; his 25 years' experience in New York and in other fashionable cities of this Continent, enables him to produce the most aesthetic effects, he supplies his patronesses expeditiously, and has pleasure in showing them Water Waves, Saratoga Waves, Langtry Waves, Bangs, Coquettes, Perfection-pieces, Water Fizzettes, Switches, Wigs, Ornaments for the Head, Golden Hair Wash, Beautaine for the Complexion, B. ng Nets, etc.

A. DORENWEND

Paris Hair Works, 103 YONGE STREET.

Between King and Adelaide.

Established - - 1874.



**NORMAN'S
ELECTRIC CURATIVE
APPLIANCES.**

Relieve and Cure Spinal Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Gout, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Consumption, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Sleeplessness, Colds, Indigestion

Ask for Norman's Electric Belts and you will be safe against imposition, for they will do their work well and are cheap at any price.

A. NORMAN,

4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE TRUSS, is the best in the world. Warranted to hold perfectly and be comfortable. Circular free. A. NORMAN, 4 Queen St. East, Toronto.

JAMES ADAMS

75 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO,

Calls special attention to his new season's

TEAS AND COFFEES

JUST ARRIVED.

BLACK GREEN, AND

JAPAN TEAS

In Caddies of

5, 10 and 20 lbs.

— AND —

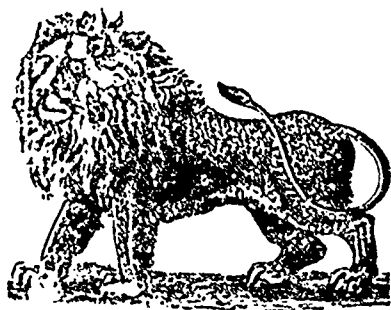
HALF CHESTS

AT ALL PRICES.

FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.

Coffee roasted on the premises and ground daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.



A Two Mouthed Lion!

Familiar as such of the denizens of Toronto and the neighborhood who can remember the city fifty years ago, have long been with the GOLDEN LION, they have probably not been accustomed to regard that quadruped as an animal with two mouths. It devolves on us therefore to indicate, in the first place that one of this creature's mouths is in Colborne street, and perhaps we need not inform our readers that the other is in King. The consuming power of this monster is worthy of the king of beasts; by the opening of the coming season he will have devoured some 522 packages containing Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Twoods, Dress goods, Mantles, Fancy Goods, hats and furs.

"Out of this eater comes forth"—drink, for as one approaches its King street mouth, one is confronted with the first drinking fountain that was presented to the city, this assuages the thirst of ladies and their lap-dogs at the same time, persons who have any acquaintance with the ancient world will recognize a reproduction of the Roman mosaic work in a representation of the lion on the floor, provided their attention is not too much engrossed by the display in the magnificent windows. On entering the arena of housekeeping goods, laces, gloves, hosiery, trimmings, corsets, fancy goods, etc., one learns that one price pervades the dealings of this establishment: one also learns that both customers and goods are lifted from one floor to another by means of elevators which are worked by hydraulic pressure. On one's way to the upper regions, one catches sight of a miniature railway, which is utilized without the aid of steam, the exclusive purpose for which it has been constructed is, to convey cash from the lower floor to the upper, enclosed in a circular box, this is emptied of its contents when it reaches the terminus at a central desk, and returned in order to re-

ceive and convey more of that which makes the lion (as well as the mare) to go. On arriving in the mantle and millinery show-rooms, large sofas invite one to lounge and survey the surrounding glories; here German and English mantles display their rival graces, and feathers wave in such form and color as might possibly frighten the tribes which originally wore them. A ladies' fitting-room renders this part of the establishment complete. Thence we pass to a spacious carpet and blanket room, where the products of Turkey and India, with Tangore rugs, are stored in great variety; lace curtains too attract the fair to this department to such an extent as is illustrated by a sale of from 3,000 to 4,000 pairs per annum. This department is surmounted by a dome which is the largest connected with any private building in the Dominion; the seat of government may be said to be located beneath this dome, whence, by a skilful arrangement of mirrors, the ruler of the establishment takes a bird's eye view of all below. There are as many sales people beneath this roof as there are weeks in the year, and about one hundred and forty work-people are employed out of doors; this involves an outlay of about \$1,000 per week in the busy season. The more valuable and portable classes of goods are nightly consigned to iron safes; these goods consist of silks, satins, and kid gloves; we were not a little surprised to find that which we should have passed as ordinary shelves, with silks reposing thereon, proved to be shelves of iron, which when required so to do, are folded back on other shelves, and so defy alike the fury of the fire, and the cunning of the thief.

Most of the parcels, prior to their being despatched from the portals of THE LION, are examined and measured a second time, and as some thirty-five thousand per annum, are so despatched, it is manifest that the Lion is one of the industrial classes of animals.

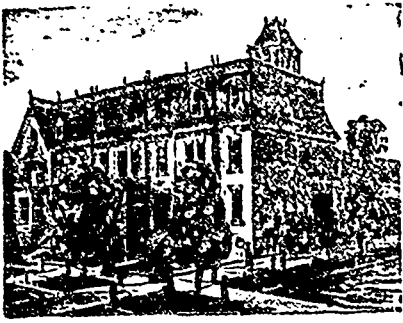
At the Colborne street mouth of the animal there is a wholesale department and Grange supply room, where, as may be gathered from the designation, special bargains can be effected. It was in 1827 that Mr. Walker the elder reached this country, he brought with him that which is of more value than gold; he worked in the employ of another, in the first instance; became the manager of that other's business, and ultimately bought the business which at that time was conducted within an area of thirty feet by twenty, from this beginning it has been developed by Mr. Walker and his sons, until the demand on the clothing department (from which THE LION, as a whole, has sprung) necessitates the employment of eight cutters, involving a pay-off of from \$400 to \$800 per week, according to the season. Such are the men who have contributed to convert "Muddy York" into "The Queen City of the West."

An Incidental Grievance.

We will present this case suppositively; let us assume that a graduate of the University of St. Andrew, Scotland, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh takes up his abode in Toronto, that he is the bearer of testimonials from a dozen or more Professors, Examiners, and others in the various branches of medical practice; is it not obviously to the interest of the community among which such an one resides, to know what his qualifications are? and would not the plan we have repeatedly advocated, of making our death-register offices do duty as register offices for persons who furnish evidence of being qualified to grapple with death—would not such a plan enable anyone to show what his or her qualifications are? As matters are at present, we have at least one licensed practitioner amongst us saying that "for the first ten years he was in practice he regarded the whole thing as a humbug," and we have no visible mark by which such an one can be distinguished from his fellow-practitioners. In the case we have supposed, on the contrary, we have a considerable number of facts attested, and they are facts in relation to practice. A brief abstract of them is subjoined, and as testimony depends for its value on the ability and integrity of the witness, we will cite some of the witnesses.—We have, let us suppose, Dr. Joseph Bell, Professor of Botany, Physician and Clinical Lecturer to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, as one of nearly a dozen men of mark, testifying to the fact of the gentleman he commends having achieved success in the practical study of disease and its treatment, unsurpassed by any of his fellow-students. As recently as 1879, we have the Chairman of the Commissioners of Portland, St. John, N. B., certifying to eleven years' discharge of professional duty on the part of our supposed medical arrival; the nature of the duty discharged by him, was the daily treatment of the diseases of women and children, of fever, delirium tremens and syphilis. The President of the Hospital Board, in the name of the governors renders similar testimony; the like is officially confirmed by the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion, at Ottawa, yet until we realize the project of our Register Office, the testimony of a whole world might be in a physician's pocket, and owing to the ideas of medical etiquette which dominate at the present time, neither the public, nor the physician would be appreciably benefited thereby.

It remains only to observe that the case which we have presented hypothetically is that of a gentleman of twenty-three years' experience as a medical practitioner, now resident in Church street, Toronto, and who habitually advertises in The Evening Telegram.

"The Churchwardens of St. James' Cathedral (which we are told is not a cathedral) have consented (as is their annual custom) to give visitors an opportunity to inspect THE WORLD'S PRIZE CLOCK from 8 o'clock, a.m., to 6 o'clock, p.m., admission 10 cents. Their neighbours, Messrs. Petley & Petley have likewise "consented to give visitors an opportunity to inspect" the Civic Prize—Petleys' establishment, resplendent as is that prize with all the silken glories of the season. Unlike the Cathedral authorities, Messrs. P. & P. exhibit THEIR PRIZE WITHOUT CHARGE."



— THE —

Ontarian Pulmonary Institute

274-278 JARVIS STREET.

TORONTO.

A neighborhood in which some dozen doctors reside may be presumed to be a healthy one; the house, (or rather group of houses) above designated is situated where four ways meet; it is therefore exceptionally airy, and as no street cars approach it nearer than the parallel street on either side, it is quieter than are other of the liner streets of the city. In going over the establishment, we found ourselves looking over tree-tops, and churches, on either side the building; we also observed that the number of the rooms exceeded that of the weeks of the year, that their size is suited to the various requirements of patients, and that transoms over the door of certain of the sleeping-rooms ensured to their inmates a current of pure air. From the westward windows one looks over a croquet-lawn, and from the eastern, over a civic forest, through which one catches glimpses of adjoining churches and houses; a few steps from the door, and one is cheered by the brightness and beauty of the Horticultural gardens, on the one hand, and those of the Educational department on the other; and if the proximity of churches be deemed desirable, there are five within an invalid's walk. Whatever can render a sojourn at this temporary home agreeable is provided within the house; we observed that an organ as well as a piano figured among the appointments of the drawing-room, and we

learned that all ordinary games, charades, and private theatricals are brought into requisition for the enlivening of the patients. They can enjoy the open air by stepping on to a balcony of seventy five feet, which overlooks the croquet lawn, and life at the Institute is also varied by taking drives in the Queen's Park, the High Park, etc. Every precaution is taken to secure perfect quietness for those patients whose condition renders such precaution necessary. The personal supervision of Dr. Williams, who has had eighteen years' experience in pulmonary disorders, is calculated to give confidence to sufferers, the more so, when they learn that that experience has involved the treatment of upwards of 40,000 cases. Dr. W.'s treatment may, in general terms, be characterized as that of inhalation; the manner of administering medicine by this means is twofold, viz. by an inhaling instrument, and by diffusing vapor through his patients' sleeping-room, all medicine, when rendered volatile, can be inhaled, and a physician of sufficient skill can medicate this air, and by such means can reach the disordered lungs as effectually as though he were treating an external organ. Dr. Williams has taken out a patent for a vapor inhaler, from which the patient draws breath for 15 minutes at a time, and this from one to three times a day, according to the requirement of the case. The medicated fluid thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties, and thus reaches the lungs with a degree of certainty unequalled by any known form of administration. The vapor to be inhaled can be rendered expectorant, soothing, stimulating, or astringent, at pleasure. Dr. Williams applies a steam atomiser, and has an arrangement for the introduction of compressed air to the lungs; he necessarily selects from these various appliances that which his experience satisfies him is most desirable in each case. Catarrh, throat diseases, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, are the disorders which succumb to this treatment. No charge is made for consultation. They who desire further information as to the mode of treatment etc., are invited to call at the Institute, or if it be inconvenient to do so, they can be furnished with a list of questions gratuitously by addressing Dr. Williams at the Institute, and enclosing postage stamp. . . . Dr. Williams directs a similar institution to that above described, in Detroit, besides which there is but one of the kind on the American continent.

PETLEY & PETLEY,

GOLDEN GRIFFIN.

128 to 132 King St. East,

TORONTO.

The world has often found it necessary to reform itself, and that portion of it which for so many years has flourished beneath the wings of the Golden Griffin would appear to be no exception to the rule. Petley & Petley are among those who believe that REFORMATION SHOULD COMMENCE FROM WITHIN, hence although our brilliant lamps do their best to exhibit the external glories of the Griffin (when nature's chief lamp is extinguished), it is not until one passes within the easternmost portal of the establishment, that one perceives how the hitherto dusky apartments have been made to present a quasi-bridal appearance; the skill of the architect, by the introduction of light from above, by constructing stair-cases in good taste, and by throwing arches across the interior, has rendered the place eminently attractive; and what the commercial enter, rise of the firm has accomplished in catering for the needs of all ages and both sexes (even to providing dressing-rooms for the ladies), perhaps all ages and both sexes had better go and see.

Opportunities golden
Will ne'er be withholden
By the firm at THE GRIFFIN--
The newly enrolled 'un,
For these merchants fraternal
By effort diurnal--
(And sending their "ads" to this newly-
sledged journal)
Have achieved a success
In the material of dress,
The solution whereof
It is easy to guess.
"It is due to the buying,"
Says one who, by p'ying,
Discovered the secret,
Which others, though vie'ing,
Continue as yet -only breathlessly trying.
One may safely predict that the home of the
Hughes
Will be celebrated now as the haunt of the
muse.

Advice to Housekeepers.

The public are beginning to appreciate the enterprise of Petley & Petley in providing them not only with goods at prices far below those of any other retail house in the city, but with magnificent premises in which to make their purchases stores which are a credit not only to themselves but to the city, and a boon to the many buyers who have been in the habit of straining their eyes when making their daily purchases in order to discern the many different fabrics and colorings. Large numbers of people visited this well-known and popular establishment during the past week, particularly on Saturday last, when their stores were crowded from early morning till late at night with a throng of anxious buyers, all eager to secure the bargains offered them in the different departments. We would advise economical housewives, who have not already visited Petley & Petley, to do so at once, and we are fully convinced that they will not regret their visit. —(Toronto World, June 22nd.

ALLIGATORS

IN QUEEN ST. WEST!

We cannot say that it was the attraction of the alligators, so much as certain pecuniary considerations which led to our bending our steps towards No. 521; when however we had reached our destination, we learned a lesson or two, which we consider worth learning. One circumstance in connection with our visit which was about as inconvenient as it was novel, may be worth relating, on account of its ulterior bearing, and that is, that a brisk succession of customers set in, in utter disregard to the interruption they caused in the conversation between the proprietor of the alligators and the writer: one of these, a laboring man, astonished the writer by walking off with a pair of boots for \$100; then came a girl who had hers for \$1.25; a lady took three pair for \$2.40; another had a pair for \$1.25; then came a lady who had hers for 50c., another, a pair for 75c., and a man took a pair for \$1.20, with laces to boot, a girl also bought a trunk on rollers for \$3.50. All this led to the natural reflection that boots, in certain circumstances, must pay better than driving a quill. It led to enquiry also how such rapid sales were brought about; the answer to this enquiry was two-fold—that Mr. Hardy exercises his best judgment in buying, and buys for cash—in regard to the sales he effects, the solution of their steady annual increase is traceable to that confidence on the part of Mr. H.'s customers (the result of seven years' experience) which leads them to repeat their purchases

AT THE ALLIGATOR

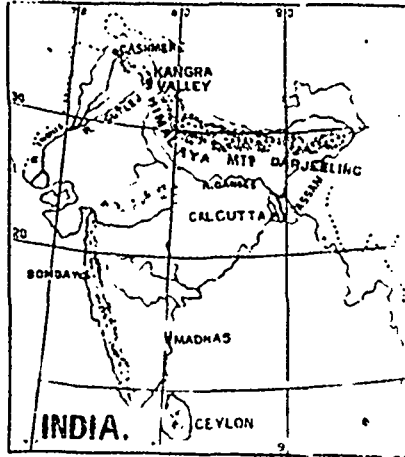
The extent of the variety available at this store is perhaps best exhibited in Mr. H.'s own words:—

You can have them high or low,
(The right boot high, the left one low,
(If your fancy suit you so);
You can have the toothpick tee;
You can have them good or bad,
(To make you glad, or make you sad);
You can even have them punch,
(Though, maybe from that you'd flinch),
You can have them great or small,
(Bound to suit the whims of all);
(Buy what you will, you won't have trash,
The Alligator sells for cash.)

One of the novelties which the Alligator exhibits, consists of cast-iron patches, ready fitted with nails, so that every one who has a few cents to invest, can become his own cobbler; another novelty, which the Alligator does not itself consume, consists of

40,000 BABIES'

GENERAL KEER'S Himalayan Tea,



Imported by him directly from India in March of the present year

The choice teas of Hindustan are grown on the slopes of the mountains, where the climate and altitude are most favorable for the production of a perfect tea. Nowhere else in India does tea attain the same delicacy of flavor and aroma.

The importer, whilst in India, drank Himalayan Tea in preference to all other kinds. He can, therefore, from long personal experience of its merits, speak of it with confidence.

Its characteristics are fragrance and delicacy combined with great strength, and an entire freedom from all disagreeable after-taste.

The advantage to the public of a supplier taking up a special line of tea, is that he can insure purchasers receiving the same good tea throughout the year; with regard to the prices given below,—the tea is an economical one, as on account of its strength it can, with care, be made to go further than ordinary black teas. This, and its excellent quality, should be borne in mind when contrasting it with other teas in the matter of price. The rates for such a tea have been fixed low, in order to place it within the reach of the community at large.

—PRICE—

From 60 cts. to 70 cts. per lb.,
According to size of package.

58 CHURCH STREET 58
TORONTO, ONT.

The North American Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office, - 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

HON. A. MACKENZIE, M.P., Ex-Prime
Minister of Canada, President.
HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., } Vice
JOHN L. BLAIR, Esq., } Presidents.
W.M. McCABE, Esq., F.I.A., London,
Managing Director.

This is the pioneer company of Canada in paying
its death losses immediately on receipt of the
necessary proof at its Head Office.

ACTIVE AGENTS REQUIRED.

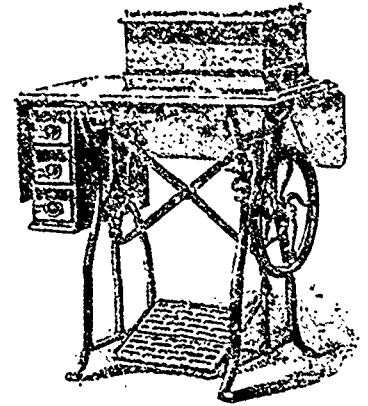
G. C. PATTERSON & CO.,

STEAM

Printers and Publishers,

4 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LATEST STYLE.



THE

Best Sewing Machine for all Purposes

FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

85 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO.

CASH HOUSE.

First-Class Goods at the Lowest Price.

H. MATHESON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

AND TEACHER OF CUTTING,

283 YONGE STREET, Cor. of Wilton Avenue.

Gentlemen's Furnishings in great variety. Suits
made to order at the shortest notice.

BIGELOW & MORSON,

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

Nos. 7 & 8 Masonic Hall, Toronto St.

S. GORDON BIGELOW. F. M. MORSON.

INTERIORS

SHOP-WINDOW TICKETS
AND DISPLAY CARDS.

Kept in Stock at 28 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Small Diamond-shaped Price Ticket . . . 5c. per doz
Square, Colored Price Ticket . . . 10c. per doz
Square, White Price Ticket . . . 10c. per doz
Printed on both sides—24 Tickets for 10c.

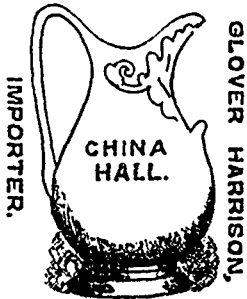
Any price desired, from One Cent to Ten Dollars.

Oblong Display Card, 2 x 6 inches . . . 25c. per doz

Large Cards printed to order, cheap, in any
size or style. All kinds of printing neatly done at
28 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Orders to the amount of 50c. prepaid, sent by
Post, Free.

CHINA HALL,



49 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

FOR PRESENTS

There is probably nothing more acceptable, and more constantly before the eye of the recipient, than ornamental glass and china. This may be seen in great variety, as imported from the principal manufactories of Europe, at the CHINA HALL, 49 KING ST. EAST. Among other attractions at the hall is a dinner table, laid out in the style of "the upper ten;" the dinner set being purchaseable for \$300. Handsome statuettes of Indians in gilt and silver, serve as chandelabra, and groups of cupids (which do not appear to be seriously disconcerted by the presence of a serpent among them) support the floral decorations, while crimson wine glasses lend the lustre of their color to the table. No one should visit the China Hall without seeing the charming collection of French figures in terra cotta; these although small, and easily removed, are singularly life-like; they are all wrought by hand, and convey the lineaments of the countenance as thoroughly as does a photograph; lovely and unlovely women are here grouped together; their lack of teeth and their no-lack of wrinkles depicted with the utmost impartiality; one of the most striking groups represents a couple at a well; the swain is gallant enough to help the young lady with her bucket, and "improves the occasion" to say sweet things; to which the lady obviously lends a no unwilling ear. Spaniards, French, Dutch, and Russian are all depicted; some of them as musicians, some vending fish, some begging, others gossiping, and others apparently philosophizing; one (of a pair) manifestly appreciating the merits of a glass of home-brewed, and the other conveying as completely as gesticulation can, his estimate of a bowl of soup. They who cling to the old willow-pattern for association's sake, can gratify their taste to an unlimited extent by communicating their desire to Mr. Glover Harrison, the proprietor of the store. As a visit will occupy less time than does description, we will commend the China Hall as one of the sights of the city.

GLOVER HARRISON,

PROPRIETOR

CHINA HALL

49 King Street East,

TORONTO.

Egyptian Embalming Company.

A Company bearing the above designation, whose headquarters are at Rochester, N.Y., presides over a School of Embalming; it grants its diplomas in the accustomed form of such documents "TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING,"—and it "greet" the citizens of Toronto and the world at large with the announcement that "Whereas JOHN YOUNG has attended the full and regular course of the Rochester School of Embalming, and has also, upon examination by the faculty of said School, given abundant proof of his proficiency in the science of Embalming and Preservation of Bodies; therefore, and in virtue of the above we consider JOHN YOUNG, of Toronto, Ontario, as a thoroughly educated Practical Embalmer, fully competent to practise successfully the art of preserving and embalming the dead."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereby grant this DIPLOMA, signed by our Secretary and Demonstrator, this Twenty Fourth day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.

L. A. JEFFREYS,

Secretary.

A. RENOUARD,

Demonstrator



CLAXTON'S

Music Store,

197 Yonge Street.

Established - 1870.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Musical Instruments

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—ALSO—

SHEET MUSIC

—AND—

MUSIC BOOKS.

Pianos, Organs, Violins and all kinds
of Musical Instruments repaired.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC, ART

—AND—

LANGUAGES.

338 - 340 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

Instrumental Director—Mr. W. WAUGH LAUDER, pupil of the Abbe Liszt, and full course graduate of the Royal Leipsic Conservatorium.

Piano, Violin, Harmony, Ensemble Playing, Etc.—CARL MARTENS, Royal Conservatory, Leipsic.

Organ, Harmony, Composition, Etc., Etc.—ARTHUR E. FISHER, Organist of St. Luke's.

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As to render many critics unbelieving,
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For the men who taste and try it,
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And repeat their orders too,
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They've found the "certain tonic"
Which dispels their ailments chronic,
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