

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

## 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 by DAVID EDWARDS, and sold by PATTERSON & Co., 4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Price, \$1.50 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 CONQUEROR OF QUEBEC.

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

A discussion which was raised some time ago by a very pleasant article of Professor Wilson in the *Canadian Monthly* disclosed the fact that Wright's "Life of Wolfe," though it had been published some years, was still very little known. It is not only the best but the only complete life of the soldier, so memorable in Canadian annals, whom Chatham's hand launched on our coast, a thunderbolt of war, and whose victory decided that the destiny of this land of great possibilities should be shaped not by French but by British hands. Almost all that is known about Wolfe is here, and it is well told. Perhaps the biographer might have enhanced the interest of the figure by a more vivid presentation of its historic surroundings. It is when viewed in comparison with an age which was generally one of unbelief, of low aims, of hearts hardened by vice, of blunted affections, of coarse excesses, and in the military sphere one of excesses more than usually coarse, of professional ignorance and neglect of duty among the officers, while the habits of the rank and file were those depicted in Hogarth's *March to Finckley* that the life of this aspiring, gentle, affectionate, pure and conscientious soldier shines forth against the dark background like a star.

Squerrys Court, near Westerham, in Kent, is an ample and pleasant mansion in the Queen Anne style, which has long been in the possession of the Warde family—they are very particular about the estate. In later times it was the abode of a memorable character in his way—old John Warde, the "Father of Fox-hunting." There it was that the greatest of all fox-hunters, Asheton Smith, when on a visit to John Warde, rode Warde's horse *Blue Ruin* over a frozen country, through a fast run of twenty-five minutes and killed his fox. On the terrace stands a monument. It marks the spot where in 1741, James Wolfe, the son of Lieut. Col. Wolfe, of Westerham, then barely fourteen years of age, was playing with two young Wardes, when the father of the playmates approached and handed him a large letter "On His Majesty's Service" which, on being opened, was found to contain his commission in the army. We may be sure that the young face flushed with undisguised emotion. There cannot be a greater contrast than that which the frank, impulsive features, sanguine complexion, and blue eyes of Wolfe present to the power expressed in the

commanding brow, the settled look, and the evil eye\* of Napoleon.

James Wolfe was a delicate child, and though he grew energetic and fearless, never grew strong, or ceased to merit the interest which attaches to a gallant spirit in a weak frame. He escaped a public school, and without any forfeiture of the manliness which public schools are supposed exclusively to produce, retained his home affections and his tenderness of heart. He received the chief part of his literary education in a school at Greenwich, where his parents resided, and he at all events learned enough Latin to get himself a dinner, in his first campaign on the Continent, by asking for it in that language. He is grateful to his school-master, Mr. Stebbings, and speaks of him with affection in after-life. But no doubt his military intelligence, (as well as his military tastes,) was gained by intercourse with his father, a real soldier, who had pushed his way by merit in an age of corrupt patronage, and was Adjutant-General to Lord Cathcart's forces in 1740. Bred in a home of military duty, the young soldier saw before him a worthy example of conscientious attention to all the details of the profession—not only to the fighting of battles, but to the making of the soldiers with whom battles are to be fought.

Wolfe's reign of peace was over, the "Patriots" had driven the nation into war, and the trade of Colonel Wolfe and his son was again in request. Before he got his commission, and when he was already thirteen years and a-half old, the boy's ardent spirit led him to embark with his father as a volunteer in the ill-fated expedition to Carthage. Happily, though he assured his mother that he was "in a very good state of health," his health was so far from being good that they were obliged to put him on shore at Portsmouth. Thus he escaped that masterpiece of the military and naval administration of the aristocracy, to the horrors of which his frail frame would undoubtedly have succumbed. His father saw the unspeakable things depicted with ghastly accuracy by Smollett, and warned his son never, if he could help it, to go on joint expeditions of the two services—a precept which the soldier of an island power would have found it difficult to observe.

Wolfe's mother had struggled to prevent her boy going, and appealed to his love of her. It was a strong appeal, for he was the most dutiful of sons. The first in the series of his letters is one written to her on this occasion, assuring her of his affection and promising to write to her by every ship he meets. She kept all his letters from this one to the last written from the banks of the St. Lawrence. They are in the stiff old style, beginning "Dear Madam," and signed "dutiful;" but they are full of warm feeling, scarcely interrupted by a little jealousy of temper which there appears to have been on the mother's side.

Wolfe's first commission was in his father's regiment of marines, but he never served as a marine. He could scarcely have done so, for to the end of his life, he suffered tortures from sea-sickness. He is now an Ensign in Duroure's regiment of

\*The late Lord Russell, who had seen Napoleon at Elba, used to say that there was something very evil in his eye.

foot. We see him a tall slender boy of fifteen, in scarlet coat, folded back from the breast after the old fashion in broad lapels to display its white or yellow lining, breeches and garters, with his young face surmounted by a wig and a cocked hat edged with gold lace, setting off, colours in hand, with his regiment for the war in the Low Countries. If he missed seeing aristocratic management at Carthage, he shall see aristocratic and royal strategy at Dettingen. His brother Ned, a boy still more frail than himself, but emulous of his military ardour, goes in another regiment on the same expedition.

The regiment was accidentally preceded by a large body of troops of the other sex, who landing unexpectedly by themselves at Ostend caused some perplexity to the Quartermaster. The home affections must have been strong which could keep a soldier pure in those days.

The regiment was at first quartered at Ghent, where, amidst the din of garrison riot and murderous brawls, we hear the gentle sound of Wolfe's flute, and where he studies the fortifications, already anxious to prepare himself for the higher walks of his profession. From Ghent the army moved to the actual scene of war in Germany, suffering of course on the march from the badness of the commissariat. Wolfe's body feels the fatigue and hardship. He "never comes into quarters without aching hips and thighs." But he is "in the greatest spirits in the world." "Don't tell me of a constitution" he said afterwards, when a remark was made on the weakness of a brother officer, "he has good spirits, and good spirits will carry a man through everything."

All the world knows into what a position His Majesty King George II. with the help of sundry persons of quality, styling themselves generals, got the British army at Dettingen, and how the British soldier fought his way out of the scrape. Wolfe was in the thick of it, and his horse was shot under him. His first letter is to his mother—"I take the very first opportunity I can to acquaint you that my brother and self escaped in the engagement we had with the French, the 16th June last, and, thank God, are as well as ever we were in our lives, after not only being cannonaded two hours and three quarters, and fighting with small arms two hours and one quarter, but lay the two following nights on our arms, whilst it rained for about twenty hours in the same time, yet are ready and as capable to do same again." But this letter is followed by one to his father, which seems to us to rank among the wonders of literature. It is full of fire and yet as calm as a dispatch, giving a complete, detailed, and masterly account of the battle, and showing that the boy kept his head, and played the part of a good officer as well as of a brave soldier in the first field. The cavalry did indifferently, and there is a sharp soldierly criticism on the cause of its failure. But the infantry did better.

"The third and last attack was made on the foot of both sides. We advanced towards one another; our men in high spirits, and very impatient for fighting, being elated with beating the French Horse, part of which advanced towards us, while the rest attacked our Horse, but were soon driven back by the great fire we gave them. The Major and I (for we had neither Colonel nor Lieutenant-Colonel), before they came near, were employed in begging and ordering the men not to fire at too great a distance, but to keep it till the enemy should come near us, but to little purpose. The whole fired when they thought they could reach them, which had like to have ruined us. We did very little execution with it. So soon as the French saw we presented they all fell down, and when we had fired they all got up and marched close to us in tolerably good order, and gave us a brisk fire, which put us into some disorder and made us give way a little, particularly ours and two or three more regiments who were in the hottest of it. However, we soon rallied again and attacked them again with great fury, which gained us a complete victory, and forced the enemy to retire in great haste."

Edward distinguished himself, too. "I sometimes thought

I had lost poor Ned, when I saw arms and legs and heads beat off close by him. He is called 'The old Soldier,' and very deservedly." Poor "Old Soldier," his career was as brief as that of a shooting star. Next year he dies, not by sword or bullet, but of consumption hastened by hardships—dies alone in a foreign land, "often calling on those who were dear to him;" his brother, though within reach, being kept away by the calls of duty and by ignorance of the danger. The only comfort was that he had a faithful servant, and that as he shared with his brother the gift of winning hearts, brother officers were likely to be kind. James, writing to their mother, some time after, shed tears over the letter.

Though only sixteen, Wolfe had acted as Adjutant to his regiment at Dettingen. He was regularly appointed Adjutant a few days after. His father, as we have seen, had been an Adjutant-General. Even under the reign of Patronage there was one chance for merit. Patronage could not do without adjutants. From this time, Wolfe, following in his father's footsteps, seems to have given his steady attention to the administrative and, so far as his very scanty opportunities permitted, to the scientific part of his profession.

Happily for him, he was not at Fontenoy. But he was at Laffeldt, and saw what must have been a grand sight for a soldier—the French infantry coming down from the heights in one vast column, ten battalions in front and as many deep, to attack the British position in the village. After all, it was not by the British, but by the Austrians and Dutch, that Laffeldt was lost. We have no account of the battle from Wolfe's pen. But he was wounded, and it is stated, on what authority his biographer does not tell us, that he was thanked by the Commander-in-Chief. Four years afterwards he said of his old servant, Roland: "He came to me at the hazard of his life, in the last action, with offers of his service, took off my cloak, and brought a fresh horse, and would have continued close by me had I not ordered him to retire. I believe he was slightly wounded just at that time, and the horse he held was shot likewise. Many a time he has pitched my tent and made the bed ready to receive me, half dead with fatigue; and this I owe to his diligence."

But between Dettingen and Laffeldt, Wolfe had been called to serve on a different scene. The Patriots, in bringing on a European war, had renewed the Civil War at home. Attached to the army sent against the Pretender, Wolfe (now major), fought under "Hangman Hawley," in the blundering and disastrous hustle at Falkirk, and, on a happier day, under Cumberland at Culloden. Some years afterwards he revisited the field of Culloden, and he has recorded his opinion that there also "somebody blundered," though he refrains from saying who. The mass of the rebel army, he seems to think, ought not to have been allowed to escape. These campaigns were a military curiosity. The Roman order of battle, evidently intended to repair a broken front, was perhaps a lesson taught the Roman tacticians on the day when their front was broken by the rush of the Celtic clans at Allia. That rush produced the same effect on troops unaccustomed to it and unprepared for it at Killiecrankie, and again at Preston Pans and Falkirk. At Culloden the Duke of Cumberland formed so as to repair a broken front, and when the rush came but few of the Highlanders got beyond the second line. Killiecrankie and Preston Pans tell us nothing against Discipline.

There is an apocryphal anecdote of the Duke's cruelty and of Wolfe's humanity towards the wounded after the battle,—"Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who thus dares look on us with such contempt and insolence." "My comm"

sion is at your Royal Highness's disposal, but I never can consent to become an executioner." The anecdotist adds that from that day Wolfe declined in the favour and confidence of the Commander-in-Chief. But it happens that Wolfe did nothing of the kind. On the other hand Mr. Wright does not doubt, nor is there any ground for doubting, the identity of the Major Wolfe who, under orders, relieves a Jacobite lady, named Gordon, of a considerable amount of stores and miscellaneous property accumulated in her house, but according to her own account belonging partly to other people; among other things, of a collection of pictures to make room for which, as she said, she had been obliged to send away her son, who was missing at that critical juncture. The duty was a harsh one, but seems, by Mrs. Gordon's own account not to have been harshly performed. If any property that ought to have been restored was kept, it was kept not by Wolfe but by "Hangman Hawley." Still one could wish to see Wolfe fighting on a brighter field than Culloden, and engaged in a work more befitting a soldier than the ruthless extirpation of rebellion which ensued.

The young soldier is now thoroughly in love with his profession. "A battle gained," he says, "is, I believe the highest joy mankind is capable of receiving to him who commands; and his merit must be equal to his success if it works no change to his disadvantage." He dilates on the value of war as a school of character. "We have all our passions and affections roused and exercised, many of which must have lacked their proper employment had not suitable occasions obliged us to exert them. Few men are acquainted with the degrees of their own courage till danger prove them, and are seldom justly informed how far the love of honor and dread of shame are superior to the love of life." But now peace comes, the sword is consigned to rust, and in promotion Patronage resumes its sway. "In these cooler times the parliamentary interest and weight of particular families annihilate all other pretensions." The consequence was, of course, that when the hotter times returned they found the army officered by fine gentlemen, and its path, as Napier says, was like that of Satan in "Paradise Lost" through chaos to death.

(To be Continued.)

## Newspaper Criticism.

### "THE EVENING NEWS."

A glance at the illustration, portrayed on the canvas which is stretched around the delivery van of *The Evening News*, might have led anyone to expect the sun of that journal to have set long ago; to judge from the appearance of anguish in the countenance of the boy on whom the rays of the setting sun are represented as falling, he must either have been seriously scorched by this departing luminary, or possibly by the caloric of the articles he is depicted as carrying under his arm.

An exceedingly cursory glance or two at this publication has served to show that it proclaims itself as "Toronto's best paper\*," a statement this, which leads one to enquire in what direction Toronto's worst may happen to be located.

In the same issue of the journal, wherein it declared itself "Toronto's best," we observed that it effected about a column and a half of advertising for such of the physicians of the city as did not object to have their opinions on the subject of puerperal fever published through such a medium. We may observe by the way that these gentlemen habitually debit the unresisting "atmosphere" with many of the ills which flesh inherits; this is but one of a

group of impalpable theories, which doubtless serve a useful purpose.

One may presume that the Editor has had the advantage of a Yank training, as in reporting the trial of Brady, he writes of "Cavendish" and "Burke." "An epidemic of mad dogs" is a decidedly novel form of malady.

"A DARK HORSE."

Under the above heading, we have "The new man a wonder—Mace gives him a good name;" and in the paragraph connected with the above, we find ourselves launched into a description of one "Mitchell, the new importation to the prize-ring."

The next feature of this journal which has attracted our attention is a flimsily disguised advertisement, under the title of "Jottings on the Toronto Traffic in Aerated Waters;" after wading through a few paragraphs, strongly impregnated with soda, we came to the interesting enquiry—"How many bottles do you have to use in supplying the hotels?" asked the reporter of Mr. Clark, the prominent Queen Street manufacturer. The unsophisticated Mr. Clark replies—"On the average, we use about 4,000 bottles annually, and each bottle, I would suppose, is filled on a yearly average, about ten times each month. From this you can form some idea of the quantity we dispose of every year." "What do you keep this time of year?" "Lemons, gingers, sarsaparillas, and all the winter drinks." It was calculated to edify the readers of *The Evening News*, doubtless, to learn that "the reporter burst a fragrant 'ginger,' quaffed it in two or three huge gulps, made his best bow, and departed."

Police Court intelligence—seasoned as it is with such attempts at the facetious as are illustrated by the subjoined paragraph—must be of engrossing interest, seeing that it is supplemented by a summary.—"When Michael Mitchell took up a position in front of the dock to-day, charged with neglecting to support his wife, the Magistrate adjourned the case for a few days in order to give the couple an opportunity to kiss and make it up."

The Yank proclivities of the Editor crop up again, in another column thus—"A parcel of seven pounds of gunpowder was found yesterday near the office of Harcourt, Secretary of State, for the Home Department." British titles are wont to be dissolved, so soon as they reach the land wherein every third person is either a general, or a professor. In drawing the vent-peg of the "hotel-men's" indignation, the Editor appears to have overlooked the fact of the existence of law-stationers in the city, who for an outlay of five cents probably, would supply his unsophisticated friends, the "hotel-men" with a copy of the Ontario Election Act. These gentlemen might then, by applying themselves to the study of this interesting document, be prepared for any onslaught—*Dexterous* or otherwise—prior to the recurrence of the next election.

It is doubtless edifying to learn that "two drunken men were lodged in the Central Police Station this afternoon, both suffering from *delirium tremens*," scarcely less instructive can it be to ascertain that "Inspector Langrill had a lot of scavengers at work on Yonge Street yesterday, and they made an excellent job of it, leaving the street, in as fine a condition as could be wished for." We trust the scavengers take the *Evening News*, and are not content with the perusal of one page of that occidental journal, as we have been; we think also that the reading of such a journal may tend to account for that characteristic of the people of Canada which is described by the Provincial Board of Health, in their first Official Report, as being marked by "a more than average degree of education and refinement."

\* April 11th, 1883.

## REGINA vs. CALOMEL.

An indictment for manslaughter against J. Calomel, M.D., tried at the sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the County of York, in the City of Toronto, A.D., 1883, before Mr. Justice Commonsense. The prisoner, on being arraigned, stated that he was ready for his trial.

Mr. Sifter, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, with Mr. Shakem, Q.C., for the private prosecutor, Mr. Globule, a brother of the deceased lady, Madame De Luded. Mr. O'Wiley, Q.C., appeared for the defence.

Owing to the unusual number of challenges, some time elapsed before a jury could be empanelled. The Crown and counsel for the private prosecutor objected to several of the jurymen. Among those challenged by the Crown and private prosecutor was Mr. Algernon Spruce, the Druggist; this gentleman was regarded as doubly objectionable, inasmuch as he had contracted a matrimonial engagement with the daughter of the Doctors' Detective Officer, and had a large stock of mercurial preparations on hand; Mr. Spruce had moreover been heard to remark that he "would stick to the bridge that carried him over."

Mr. Alexander Prig, a surgical instrument maker, whose Aunt Betsey's vocation is dependent on that novel medical dodge, "the nurse-voucher agency," or "directory for nurses"—Mr. Prig, with one eye on his Aunt Betsey, and the other on his surgical instruments, had been heard to say that "he thought he knew on which side his bread was buttered."

Mr. Casket, the Undertaker, was challenged for reasons too obvious to need explanation.

Mr. Taverner, the Hotel-keeper, was likewise challenged, as he had been heard to dilate on the number of persons who had become regular customers of his, in consequence of the prisoner (Dr. Calomel) having prescribed intoxicants for his patients, to say nothing of similar prescriptions which he was in the habit of making up for the doctor.

After considerable sparring between the professional men, the following jury was empanelled and sworn.—Messrs. N. Quirer, Frank Weigher, D. Liberator, I. N. Vestigator, I. M. Partial, T. Ruth, J. U. Stico, H. O. Nesty, I. N. Tegrity, I. N. Telligence, P. Onderer, and Mr. F. Oremam.

The subjoined indictment was then read to the prisoner:—

COUNTY OF YORK, } The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady  
To Wit } the Queen, upon their oath, present  
April, A.D., 1883, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, } that J. CALOMEL, on the 1st day of  
did feloniously kill and slay one Annie De Luded.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty"

Mr. Sifter, Q.C., then briefly opened the case for the Crown, to the jury as follows:—

May it please your Lordship,—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—The prisoner at the bar is charged with one of the most serious crimes that it is possible for a man to commit, namely, that he did, by culpable neglect of his duty, and by gross ignorance, cause the death of the ill-fated Madame Annie De Luded. The facts are of the following nature:—On the 20th day of March last, Madame Annie De Luded was delivered of a male child; the prisoner was called to attend her; on the third day subsequent to the birth of the child, Madame De Luded exhibited all the symptoms of puerperal fever: in skilful hands, the fever should have been prevented. Dr. Calomel however deprived this unhappy lady of thirty ounces of blood at the commencement of the disorder; it is but fair to observe that she was bled in an upright position, in order to indicate the fainting stage;

within a few hours of this incipient bleeding, her abdomen was covered with four dozen leeches, half a grain of morphia was administered to her every two hours; calomel and opium were given in repeated doses at short intervals, with a view to produce salivation; and when the too fatal result of this course of treatment was impending, cinchona (quinine), nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, beef tea and wine were hurriedly crowded on the sufferer, in the delusive hope of counteracting the evil of wholesale depletion, accompanied as that evil was, by the reckless administration of opiates, chlorides, etc. I shall now show you by unimpeachable evidence, that the death of this ill-starred lady is traceable to the grossest ignorance on the part of the prisoner. I now call Mrs. Betsay Prig.

Mrs. Prig, having been sworn, said:—I acted in the capacity of nurse to the late Madame De Luded. I saw thirty ounces of blood taken from her, on the third day after her confinement. I applied forty-eight leeches to the abdomen of Madame De Luded, by the order of Dr. Calomel, a few hours afterwards. When it became evident that the deceased lady was sinking, I gave her quinine, nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, beef tea, and wine until she was no longer able to swallow—I did this by Dr. Calomel's order.

Miss Ellen De Luded, being sworn, confirmed the testimony of Mrs. Betsay Prig.

Dr. O. Moios, being sworn, declared that:—To bleed at all—to say nothing of taking thirty ounces of blood and applying eight and forty leeches to the departed lady—unless she had been blessed with a Methuselah constitution, could not but be attended by a fatal result; and as for the administration of morphia, the Doctor observed that even *The Lancet* protests vigorously against it; while calomel, opium, quinine, nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, etc., were probably relics of the pre-Adamite earth.

Dr. E. Clectic and Dr. H. Y. Dropath confirmed the testimony of Dr. O. Moios.

The evidence for the prosecution being completed, Mr. O. Wiley, Q.C., proceeded to examine the witnesses for the defence.

Dr. Narcotic, being sworn, stated:—That the abstraction of thirty ounces of blood from a patient three days after her confinement, and the application of forty-eight leeches a few hours subsequently was in strict accordance with the practice of the highest authorities; that the administration of morphia, calomel, opium, quinine, nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, beef tea and wine, were precisely in accordance with the received practice.

Dr. Depletum, being sworn, confirmed the testimony of the previous witness.

These witnesses did not consider that there was anything of the nature of irony in their bearing the pall, at the funeral of their deceased patients. Neither did they recognize any analogy between their paying that mark of respect to the departed, and the duty of a tailor, in taking home his work.

The evidence for the defence being closed, Mr. O'Wiley, Q.C., the counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury—he observed that his client had but reduced to practice the principles of the advanced school of medicine to which he belonged, he had been unremitting in his attendance on the deceased lady, and notwithstanding every effort of his own, coupled with the advantage of consultation with his friends Dr. Narcotic, and Dr. Depletum, the malaria which prevails at this season of the year had overpowered the frail frame of his lamented patient.

The Counsel for the Crown, in addressing the Jury, said; Gentlemen of the Jury, as gentlemen who severally

sustain the tender relation of husband and father, I am confident that it would be culpable, on my part, were I to occupy your valuable time with more than a cursory glance at the evidence which has just been presented to you. I am satisfied that your individual knowledge of physical matters will lead you to recoil with scorn, the idea of draining the feeble frame of a mother of 30 oz. of that which has been declared by inspired authority to be "the life"—of depleting to this fearful extent, immediately after the said frame has undergone a shock which perhaps can only be adequately illustrated by that of an earthquake—of depleting, not only by means of the lancet, but by the further drain, involved by the application of four dozen leeches—I am sure that the unfettered exercise of your judgment will lead you to utterly repudiate and condemn such a mode of proceeding—be it commended by what traditional crazes soever—to repudiate and condemn no less the destructive accessories of morphia, calomel, opium, quinine, nitric acid, chlorate of potash, ether, ammonia, &c.; in view of the unintelligent and ill-judged administration of the foregoing category of life-destroying agents, it becomes my sad duty to ask of you, in mercy to survivors, to record a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner.

His Lordship, the Judge, in summing up the evidence of the case, charged the Jury to dismiss all prejudice from their minds; he then recapitulated the principal points of the evidence; reminded the jurors of the terrific drama that had been made on the vital forces of the deceased lady, of the testimony which had been rendered, as to the inevitable consequences of so great a depletion of an already enfeebled system, and of the fatal tendency of the narcotics, and other drugs which had been administered to her; His Lordship likewise directed the attention of the jurymen to the evidence for the defence, and reminded them that the duty they owed their fellow citizens, as guardians of their liberty and lives was to weigh the testimony which had been delivered on either side, in this case; and if, after giving the subject, their conscientious deliberation, they should conclude that the defendant was right in treating the deceased lady according to the precepts of that particular school of medicine to which he belonged, they would necessarily deliver a verdict of acquittal; even if they entertained any doubt on the subject, the law of the British Empire conceded to the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; if, on the contrary, they decided that a professional man, on whose course of treatment the health and life of thousands of his fellow-mortals were made (instrumentally) to depend, so far departed from the dictates of reason as to employ means, and make use of agents of a supposititiously beneficent character, which, in the judgment of intelligent persons are pernicious, then, however reluctant they might be to deliver a condemnatory verdict, they must reflect that they had no alternative. The Judge's charge being thus concluded, the jury did not deem it necessary to retire, in order to deliberate, but forthwith authorized the foreman to deliver a verdict of "guilty."

The crowd of physicians present in court appeared to be scarcely less affected, on the delivery of the verdict, than was the prisoner himself.

His Lordship, on proceeding to give sentence, observed that the Jury had returned a verdict of "guilty," and he could not say that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. When he addressed the prisoner, he remarked that it became his sorrowful duty to give sentence according to the requirement of the law of the case; he feared it might appear severe, but he was powerless to mitigate it; the sentence of the Court therefore was, that the prisoner be removed to the penitentiary for the term of ten years. The prisoner was therefore removed amidst great sensation in the Court.

## ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The Report of the Council of the Royal Canadian Academy for the year ending December 31st, 1882, has reached us. From this we gather that on the occasion of the Third Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Academy in Montreal, in April last, the Academicians were received with the utmost cordiality by the citizens, and especially by the Art Association, whose gallery was placed at the disposal of the Academy for the purpose of the exhibition. Canadian artists are said to have been well represented both by oil paintings and water colors, and certain of them who are studying in Europe, sent such fruits of their labour to the exhibition, as are said to give promise of the most gratifying results when they shall ultimately return to the land of their birth. American artists residing in New York and Boston contributed paintings of their own to this exhibition, for the first time.

The private collections of leading members of the Art Association of Montreal contain valuable paintings by the great masters of Europe, and these were laid under contribution for the enrichment of this exhibition.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Montreal in order to be present at the Meeting of the Academy, and at the Exhibition; he gave a ball to the citizens in honor of the Academy; the next Meeting and Exhibition of the Academy is to take place in Toronto; the Exhibition will be held in conjunction with the Ontario Society of Artists, and with its Art Union. The Council of the Academy predict that this Exhibition will bring together the best display of Canadian art that has yet been seen in the country. May 21st has been appointed as the opening day, and the evening of the 29th has been named by the Gov.-General for the Annual Assembly. His Excellency intends to preside at this assembly, and has intimated that Her Royal Highness Princess Louise will accompany him on this occasion. The visit of the distinguished founders of the Academy may be regarded as a farewell visit to the artists and to their friends.

We gather from the Academy's Report, that its finances have been in a sufficiently prosperous condition to enable it to make a grant towards establishing life classes in Montreal and in Toronto, under the supervision of the resident Academicians in those cities.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, having received its name from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has this year been fully and legally constituted by an Act of Incorporation passed by the Parliament of Canada, and has issued diplomas to its members. The National Gallery founded and presented to the Dominion by the Academy has been formally opened at Ottawa, and one of the Academicians has been appointed to supervise it.

## SLEEP-WAKING.

"A hotel boarder steals a gold watch from the proprietor while asleep—(*Evening Globe*, April 4th, 1883.)

## HOME FOR THE AGED AND INDIGENT.

There is happily more than one project of the above-named character on foot; the second of which we hear is to be supported on the principle of a guaranteed income for the year.

## THE CITY WATER OF TORONTO.

It might be well for persons who imagine that they are supplied with water from the lake, to betake themselves to the south of the Island, and there test the water by comparison. Perhaps an earthquake has taken place on that side the Island and the intelligence has not yet reached us.

A lawyer who had a prospective client (of our acquaintance), in tow, and who had not found time to study either phrenology or physiognomy, concluded that the application of a little moral soap might effect his purpose; the expected client endured to the utmost, until at last he turned upon his forensic friend with the enquiry—Can you tell me the composition of soap? The lawyer was not sufficiently conversant with the common affairs of life to be able to enlighten his friend on the subject, the latter therefore replied—"It is composed of lye (lie) and grease."

## Legal.

## UNCOMMON SENSE.

More than one of the professions appear to arrogate to themselves the possession of uncommon sense. For this reflection we are indebted to a confidential communication we have lately received from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. This communication would more usually be described as "a criminal subpoena," it is however adorned with a representation of the Royal and Imperial coat of arms, and the first words which greet one's eyes, on opening it are—"In the High Court of Justice." One naturally enquires—"What is in the High Court of Justice? The law's delay? Is that in the High Court of Justice?" One leaves that question in abeyance and passes to the words "Criminal Subpœna," and on furbishing up such little knowledge of grammar as one happens to possess, one arrives at the conclusion that the subpoena is a criminal document. In the same line one meets with a parenthetical hieroglyphic styled (Grand Jury).

One is reminded, as one proceeds, that Her Most Gracious Majesty is, by the favor of Heaven, "Defender of the Faith," but whether it be the faith of Buddha, of Mahomet, of Rome, of Protestantism, or half a dozen other faiths, there is no evidence to show; in that condition of perplexity wherein the afore-named considerations plunges one, it is exhilarating to meet with a royal "greeting" as one proceeds in the perusal of this peculiar document. Antiquarians, and only they, may be expected to translate "Ontario, County of York, to wit." When, however, one has observed that Her Majesty has thought proper to address one in the third person, and proceeds to say "We command you, and every of you," one is set wondering whether she contemplates the possibility of any part of one proving so disloyal as to disobey Her Royal behest.

The further one proceeds in the perusal of this Royal mandate, the more saddening is the impression that Her Majesty reposes but scant confidence in the fidelity of her lieges, for she continues thus—"All excuses whatsoever ceasing (we command), you and every of you personally be and appear in your proper persons (who would think of putting in an appearance in anything but a proper person?) before our Justices of \*Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery"—It must suffice to observe that, in obedience to Her Majesty's command, we did appear in our proper (or improper) person, on Tuesday the 24th ult., and gave evidence—"to and before the Grand Inquest," not against John W. Campbell," as required by Her Majesty, but on the contrary, we testified to his undoubted integrity as the result of several years' acquaintance with him; we did not recognize that Mr. Campbell had been guilty of any "misdemeanour" in stating the particulars of the mode in which he had been cajoled and defrauded by his rev. prosecutor. Her Majesty concluded this remarkable document by a threat, in case of "omission" on the part of "you, or any or either of you," to attend, of a demand on her part of one hundred pounds!

\* "To hear and determine."

## THE QUEEN (HUNTER) vs. CAMPBELL.

It is to be deeply regretted that the Rev. Dr. Hunter should have so far equivocated, as to have stated on oath before the Grand Jury at the recent Assizes, that the Editor of *Pulpit Criticism* had made an apology which was entirely satisfactory to

him. The rev. gentleman is perfectly aware that the so-styled *statutory* apology, to which anyone would be entitled in like circumstances (if he cared to receive it) did not withdraw one word of the original alleged libel; this, when explained by the Editor to the Grand Jury, accompanied by the assurance that no power on earth would induce him to withdraw a word of what he had published, resulted in their throwing out the bill.

By way of self-criticism, the Editor deems it well to remark that an article (by a Barrister) relating to law, an article on a scientific subject, and one relating to Fire Insurance have been omitted from this number of THE CRITIC, contrary to his wish, but he hopes to insert the respective articles in the ensuing number.

## PRIESTCRAFT.

Two coarse coloured engravings have disgraced a window in Yonge Street, for some months past; at first they were placed in the forefront, where they must have been seen by every passer-by; their attractiveness may be presumed to have somewhat abated at the present time, as they now figure in the back ground; they are intended to depict the death-bed of two opposite characters; the one is represented as rejecting with averted face, the advances of a priest, and is consequently beset by hideous figures, which are supposed to represent demons; the other, on the contrary, is supposed to be deriving all the solace obtainable from the attendance of a crowd of mitred hierarchs, and is depicted as passing serenely into purgatory, under the guidance of their croziers; we conclude that the latter death-bed was that of one who had a large balance in hand at his banker's, for the imagination must indeed be lively which could realize such a crowd of mitred heads in a garret of the poor; we regard such exhibitions as reprehensible in the highest degree; if they who are responsible for them feel compelled to resort to such manoeuvres in order to maintain their system, we think they will do well to ask themselves if, under such circumstances, it can be worth maintaining.

## REGISTER OF DEATHS IN TORONTO.

*Thirty-three for the week ending April 28th.*

The principal difference, in the estimate of the survivors, between the decease of the above-recorded number of human beings around us, and the same number of flies, would appear to consist in the circumstance of the dust of the one set of beings being committed to "caskets," and that of the other remaining unburied; the dust of the one, is wont to be followed by a train of persons whose conversation oscillates between prices current and the latest scandal, while that of the other remains unhonored by any such distinction.

"BEN."

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these—It might have been.

WHITTIER.

Sad it is when  
It pleaseth men  
Who "dinna ken,"  
To drive a pen  
Through (b)-e-e-n,  
And dub it Ben.

WHITTIER.

Parson—"How is it you don't come to Church now, Richard?"  
Laborer—"Bad enough, without going there, I guess."

## Education.

## MORAL AND LITERARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY JOHN R. PEASLEE, LL.D.

I shall not discuss the methods by which English literature is now taught in our high schools and colleges, as the literary work which I shall advocate in this paper will not interfere in the least with that which these institutions are endeavoring to accomplish, but will be supplementary to their noble work. That my position may not be misunderstood, I desire to say in the outset that I am decidedly in favour of retaining the present systematic study of English literature as a *distinct branch* in these institutions; instead of substituting anything for this work, as some erroneously suppose, I would give much more of it. In my opinion, however, our *high school course of study in English literature should begin with the authors of to-day (American) and go back to Chaucer*, instead of beginning with Chaucer and coming down to the present time.

I desire, before entering fully on my subject, to call the attention of educators to some of the mistakes that must be corrected before the public schools of our country can reach the highest standard of excellence in literary and moral training. One of these is the disproportionate amount of time given to the subject of arithmetic. Arithmetic has been and ever must be one of the fundamental branches of our common school curriculum, and I yield to no man in my estimate of the importance of the subject both in regard to what is usually considered as its practical bearing on the business affairs of life, and on its excellence as a means of mental discipline. Nor am I among those who would reduce the course of study in arithmetic to a few subjects, to those only that are generally considered necessary for all to know, to that only which is called "practical." Practical! there is a higher aspect of the practical than the mere use that some of us make of it in adding up our grocers' bills, or perchance in calculating discount and interest. The mental discipline, the intellectual power that the scholar obtains by the study of this subject, is the *really practical result of such a course*. It will not do to confine our course of study in mathematics to that only which popular opinion considers practical. I object, therefore, not that there is too much ground covered in arithmetic, or that it is too well taught, but that there is too much time given to it.\*

President Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio, says that more than half the time of the schools of that State, outside of the cities and large towns, is given to arithmetic. Think of it; more time de-

\*This has grown out of the notion of parents and teachers that the more time is given to a study, the more the pupils will necessarily learn of that study. Paradoxical as it may seem, the children of our district schools would learn as much arithmetic as they now do, if less than half the present amount of time were given to it. A child can learn something of many subjects, and not much of any one. It can learn as much arithmetic in one hour a day as in ten; for in the hour its mind will take in what it can assimilate, and any attempt to teach it more than this becomes a cramming process, and defeats its own end.

Teachers should therefore bear in mind, in making out their timetables of study, that only a limited amount of time per day can be profitably given to any one subject in the lower grades of the schools.

It will be remembered that in London a few years ago half-time schools were established for the youth who were compelled by necessity to work in factories, etc. The school inspectors thought, of course, the pupils who attended these schools could accomplish only one half as much as those who attended the full time. Imagine their astonishment to find, after thorough investigation, that the half-time pupils not only kept up with the others, but surpassed them. Let me say, by way of parenthesis, that the fault of too much study for children lies in the direction of cramming, and not in the variety of studies; that diversity in mental labor is less laborious than dwelling on a few subjects. As many subjects, therefore, as can be taught well should be taught.

voted to this one subject than to reading, writing, spelling, geography, and grammar combined; none to literature and composition! And what is true of the schools in Ohio in this respect, is true of those of most of the other States. Let the teachers of these schools cut down the time given to this subject to within the bounds of reason; introduce composition, letter-writing, and business forms; let them stop working puzzles in mathematics which are about as profitable as the famous fifteen puzzle, and turn their attention to reading, to improving themselves in literature, to acquainting themselves with the lives and writings of great authors; and let them take the results of that work into their school-rooms, and they will revolutionize the country schools of the United States.

In our city schools, less time is allotted in the programmes; still, taking into consideration the amount of home work required of the pupils, and the extra time taken to "bring up" the arithmetic, it is too much. A half-hour per day in the lower grades, and forty minutes in the upper, are amply sufficient. But the teachers have been made to feel that high per cents in arithmetic are the *sine qua non* of their success; hence, cramming for per cents takes the place of judicious teaching, to the great detriment of the pupils.

Fellow teachers, let us use all our influence against this cramming process, and teach according to the natural method; inspire our pupils with nobler aspirations than are to be found in monthly averages; and let the measure of time to be devoted to each subject, be determined, not by the question, How shall we obtain the highest per cents? but by what will benefit our pupils in after-life. This done, and there will not only be better instruction in all branches, but more prominence will be given to language, to composition, and to literature; and our youth will become more intelligent, useful, and influential citizens.

Another mistake—one which has a more direct bearing on my subject,—is the pernicious method of teaching history usually pursued. I refer to the stultifying process of compelling children to commit text-books to memory on this subject. It disgusts the pupils, and gives them a dislike for historical reading. As they take no interest in the subject, it is soon forgotten, and there remains only the bitter recollection of tiresome hours devoted to what, if properly taught, is pleasurable. As one of the principal objects of this paper is to show how to interest our youth in good reading, I will briefly explain, not only how history can be made interesting and instructive to pupils, but how a love of historical research can be implanted in them, that will remain through life, and largely influence their subsequent reading. First, all written percented examinations in this subject should be abolished. What is said in the text-book on the topic under consideration should be read by the pupils under the direction of the teacher. The teacher should see that they understand what they read, and question them in brief review of the previous lesson. He should read parts of other histories or reference books that bear on the subject of the lesson. He should also give questions, the answers to which the pupils should find for themselves, and should encourage them in relating historical anecdotes.

But history should be taught principally by biography. Biography is the soul of history. The life of a great personage, as of Cromwell, Napoleon, or Washington, contains nearly everything of importance in the history of the country in which he lived. Nothing is more entertaining to the young than the lives of the great men and women who have borne a prominent part in the world. This method has been tried for two years in Cincinnati; and in one school alone, more than five hundred historical and biographical sketches were read within the past year, and in one class sixty-one biographical sketches were given by the pupils to their class-mates; and the constant allusion to other lives than those under discussion led to a wide field of research. In a class in United States history, I would not confine the biographical work to our own country, but would encourage children to read and recite sketches of noted personages of other countries. If the method briefly indicated above be pursued, the pupils will become enthusiastic in the subject of history, and will gain a vast amount of information; but above all, they will acquire a taste for reading good books, which will remain with them through life.

(To be continued.)



## 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. 1

With that *disinterestedness* which has led the Medical Profession to keep a representative garrison on duty in the Legislative Assembly, for the sole purpose of watching over the health interests of the public, and to employ a detective office, for the purpose of prosecuting all Quacks except those who are perceptible in their mirrors—With the like *self-sacrificing disinterestedness*, the representatives of this noble (?) profession induced the Government to introduce a Bill in the session of 1871-72, with a view to establish a Provincial Board of Health for Ontario, a Board which is to maintain intimate relations with all Local Boards which, under the Act, (36 Vic. cap. 48) are already in existence, or may yet be organized. This august Board has now issued its first Report, the "various diverse subjects" of which it has arranged under eight heads, in order that the contents may "appear more interesting and more readily attainable than if they were loosely arranged in chronological order throughout." We hope no one will suggest that *the heads of the Board* appear (by their diction) to have been "loosely arranged"; we think it probable that ourselves may find some occupation for the said heads; we observe that they commence their report by arguing "the necessity for" their existence, and they quote one Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, who is said to have delivered *the centennial discourse* (a discourse presumably delivered every hundred years) on Public Hygiene, before the International Medical Congress of 1876. This gentleman relieved himself of the following oracular utterance, on the occasion. "Theoretically Public Hygiene is the most important matter any community can discuss, for upon it, in its perfection, depend all the powers, moral, intellectual, and physical, of a state." The "loosely arranged" heads proceed to plaster the powers who have constituted the Board, in the following style.— "Recognizing a growing belief on the part of the people in the axiomatic truth of this (the foregoing) statement, carefully appreciating the opinions of the general public, and being actuated by an earnest and solicitous concern for the welfare of the people over whom it has been called to rule (here it is obvious that the "loosely arranged" forget their "D. V."), the Government last session introduced a Bill, and the public representatives in the Legislature (unhappy dupes) agreed to its clauses, establishing a "Provincial Board of Health for Ontario, &c." The subject of "Immigrant Inspection" is that which the Board puts in the forefront of its Report, as one which is to furnish matter for "permanent discussion" between the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, that of the United States, and the "loosely arranged" heads already mentioned. It is well the several Governments have awoke to the necessity for preventing emigrants being sent to this country in the filthy condition they have been accustomed to present for we have a lively recollection of remonstrating with the Hon A. McKellar on that subject, nearly ten years ago, and being informed (after having made some dozen calls at his office) that—"we left the subject to the Dominion Government, and to the Imperial Government." There is reason to hope therefore (according to the testimony of

this newly appointed Board) that the Government has concluded that it is time certain measures were adopted in relation to "Immigrant Inspection." The Committee of public safety (which already includes three Physicians) is of opinion that it is also time to entertain the question of *Migrant Inspection*; a question which involves the consideration whether the treatment the sick receive at the hands of many who profess to heal, be or be not such as results in their *migrating to their grave*: at a rate which admits of reduction. It is a note worthy fact that these witnesses testify of themselves that they are "high in the scale of scientific ability," and in the same breath they state that the rate of mortality of this Province exceeds that of the city of Geneva, by three per thousand; one would not expect such a Board to inform us that the deaths in Ontario have increased from 39,000 in 1878, to 44,000, in 1880. For the present, we must decline being led by any such will-o'-the-wisp as that of the consideration of "undrained lands, and lands drowned by dams and rivers," which are alleged to "create widespread epidemics of malaria, and other diseases too extensive for local municipal action"—we prefer not to be led off scent by "the dams," and contemplate, on the contrary, devoting all possible attention to *the sires* of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario—to that body which habitually grants *indulgences* styled licenses to gentlemen who are as remote from themselves, and from each other (in their principles and practice of medicine) as the East is from the West. To our thinking it does not require an exceptional amount of logic to conclude that if the Allopaths whose number preponderates (as do the numbers of Roman Catholics in Christendom) in the Medical Profession—if the Allopaths be right, the Homœopaths &c., are wrong; they who are right therefore license those who are wrong to practise at the cost of the health and life of the community; the same argument will of course apply equally to the Hydropaths, Eclectics, Medical Botanists, Electricians, Magnetists, &c.; we apprehend that while the majority of the medical-profession is manœuvring by means of its Legislative garrison, its detectives, and its Boards of Health; while it is seeking to concentrate our attention on intangible "malaria," it behoves the community to at least divide their attention between *the undrained lands* and those who too often drain their pockets, their health, and their lives.

As the foregoing article is intended to be the first of a series, it is repeated from MEDICAL CRITICISM.

### SUGGESTION.

Since human credulity is ever on the watch for new objects to which to attach itself, and as "there is nothing new under the sun," we think the Faculty will do well to obtain a hint or two from Father Culpeper; this well known herbalist was wont to connect his instruction with astrology, and as if to forecast the delusions of later days, he says of the first herb in his alphabetical list—"It is under *the planet Mercury*, and a notable herb of his also, if it be rightly gathered under his influence. It is excellently good to remove witchcraft both in men and beasts, as also all sudden diseases whatsoever." One member of the medical profession in this city appears to be nearly on the track of Culpeper, as he tells his patients that neuralgia is traceable to (the planet) *Malaria*, which escapes from the soil in the spring, and during the present year has been unusually active, as *he escaped* before the spring set in, we remember another of these gentlemen tracing the malady of his patient, to the strawberries which were alleged to have been poisonous in that luckless season; they were probably gathered *under the influence of Mercury*. The second herb which appears in Culpeper's list, is, we learn "under

he dominion of Mars, hot, biting, and choleric, and remedies what evils Mars inflicts the body of man with, by sympathy, (a dash of Homœopathy here), as viper's flesh attracts poison, and the loadstone iron." If, in relation to the third herb mentioned in this list, the doctors substitute, in Culpeper's dictum, the word "disease," they might at once secure credence for the profundity of their astrological attainments, the passage would then appear as follows—"It is a disease under the dominion of Venus, and indeed one of her darlings."

#### TIPSY BOICUM.

That eminently bungling section of the community—the proof-readers, in passing off "The Great Anglo-Indian Tonic Beverage—Dipsiboicum," which promises to be "a complete strengthner (sic) for the young, middle-aged and old," obviously overlooked the freak of the printer's devil, in dislocating the type of "Topsy Boicum." The community must needs feel elated at the compliment paid to their intelligence, by the issue—through the agency of liveried boys—of myriads of grotesquely illustrated circulars, which depict supposititious "natives extracting the great vital principle that enters into the combination of DIPSIBOICUM from nature's laboratory," and give five colored illustrations of the supposed career of an individual, who, having travelled "half-way through life, finds himself mentally, physically, and financially bankrupt;" he enquires of himself, under these afflictive circumstances, "Is life worth living for?"

At this crisis of distress the thought of DIPSIBOICUM comes to his relief; "he rushes with the (somewhat indefinite) speed of the wind, determined to try its wonderful virtues. Almost delirious with the hope that 'Richard may be himself again,'" he is represented as carrying a bottle of DIPSIBOICUM to his previously disconsolate home; he feasts on this "true tonic," and as a natural consequence, the next representation we have of him, depicts him in possession of the floor of the House, manfully advocating among admiring senators, the Boundary and Streams Bill.

It would appear that the compiler of this latest medical "catch-em alive" has already studied the First Annual Report of the Ontario Board of Health, to some purpose, for we observe that he has availed himself of the boggy styled "malaria," and vouches for his "Topsy" being "used extensively in the East (probably in the neighbourhood of the Don) as a preventative against malarial fevers, etc." One is apt to wonder whether the mercantile gentleman who embarks in such an enterprise as that of the "Topsy," concludes that he is surrounded by idiots, or whether he be himself idiotic.

#### "TRANSPARENT HEADS."

A gentleman whose vocation it is to furnish substitutes for the fig leaves of Eden, was applied to by a clergyman recently, to supply him with some of the said substitutes; in the course of the conversation between the two, it transpired that the clergyman's wife was suffering considerably, it did not of course occur to his reverence that it requires nine men to make a tailor, and that consequently it might so transpire that he of the shears might happen to know far more of the human frame, and of human weaknesses than do "M. Ds.;" his reverence therefore dilated on the "pains in the lower part of the lady's back, which extended to the back of the head, and thence to the top of the cranium," little suspecting the transparency of his own head, which was manifested by the narrative, and that the tailor became aware that it behooved the parson to cultivate his intellect more, and his passions less.

#### COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

In times of political danger, committees of public safety have from time to time been organized by such citizens as deemed their property or their lives to be imperilled. There are not a few reflecting persons, who in view of the present rate of mortality, and the present amount of sickness and suffering which prevail in civilized communities, consider that the time has arrived to constitute similar committees in order to collect evidence on the subject of medical and surgical malpractice. One such committee is already organized in this city, and we shall probably soon be in a position to publish some of the results of its operations.

They who are in sympathy with the objects of the above-named committee will oblige by forwarding their name and address to the Editor, not with a view to publication, but for the advancement of the cause.

#### ANOMALY.

There are probably many who are scarcely aware that Physicians and Surgeons who corporately grant a license to practise, to other Physicians, (whose principles of healing are totally at variance with their own) will not on any account meet these said physicians in consultation; if this were merely a matter of personal caprice, it would be beneath notice, but when it is obviously based on the assumption that the one person is right (who has granted the license) and the other is wrong (who has received it), we think that it is more than time, considering that the health and lives of myriads may be said to hang in the balance between these contending parties—it is more than time that an appeal were made to facts, that lay persons may obtain some light thereon. We consider that the establishment of an Eclectic Hospital will afford one mode of solving this problem, and the registering of medical and surgical successes will present another.

If His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto were to visit "the barracks" of the Salvation Army, and to confer "Holy Orders" on Captain Joe Ludgate—if he were to proceed thence to the Synagogue, and were to extend a similar favour to the officiating Rabbi—thence to South Pembroke St., and were to lay his Archiepiscopal hands on the Friends' Minister, and so forth, he would probably loose caste among the faithful at St. Michael's, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, when granting their licenses to Homœopaths, Medical Botanists, Physio Medical Practitioners, Eclectics, Magnetists, Electricians, &c., we apprehend are acting in a fashion corresponding to that of the imaginary ordination of the Archbishop, and merit an estimate of their consistency, corresponding to that which would be entertained for His Grace, were he to ordain Captain Joe Ludgate, the Rabbi, and "The Friend."

#### DYSPEPSIA.

Persons have been cured of this disorder by taking a teaspoonful of glycerine after each meal.

Ladies—robust or otherwise—will do well to effect their purchases before 5 o'clock; this is desirable not only on account of those who are engaged in stores (who need rest and recreation as much as do the ladies), but on account of the gentlemen who are wont to leave their offices, about that time, and whose reluctant politeness is apt to be unduly tested by the presence of ladies in a car at that hour; as the horses are unable to plead for themselves, we would also whisper a word for them, in the ear of ladies—robust or otherwise.

## Social Subjects.

Persons who, on arriving in Canada from Great Britain, have not succeeded in playing the part of British *somebodies*, are advised to change the *role*, and try if the part of British *nobody* will not prove more effectual.

We cannot pretend to admire the spectacle of a wealthy public officer, who thinks fit to maintain the style to which wealth, if it choose, is entitled—we cannot admire the spectacle of such an one allowing his nephews to run about the gaol, and be kept in that institution, at the expense of the citizens at large.

Until a Register Office is established, wherein remarkable cases of cure, by surgical or other means, can be recorded, we intend to devote a portion of this journal to that purpose. When permission to give the name and address of the person cured can be obtained, such particulars will be published; the community will by such means become better informed, if the doctors will not.

A case of abscess of the liver, and cancer of the stomach known to us, has lately been cured by homœopathic treatment, the particulars of which can be known, by applying to the Editor.

### THE QUESTION OF CIVIC COMMISSIONERS *versus* UNPAID OFFICERS.

The question of municipal government and the necessity for a more thorough system, under which economy would be possible and political jobbery next to impossible, is daily pressing itself on the more far seeing of our citizens. No doubt during the past few years a change for the better has been observed in the character and capabilities of the men chosen to fill the position of mayor and aldermen respectively; but this brief experience should not lull the public into a feeling of false security, for even now we cannot help observing the seeking after prominence or party, which characterizes many of our civic representatives. It would be instructive to analyze the motives which prompt citizens to seek the positions which municipal government has to offer them. In some cases it is the innate thirst for prominence, the taking the "highest seat," notwithstanding the lack of the "wedding garment" of intelligence. In fact, it seems that, the more incapable a man is the more he frets and fumes to spend his idle hours on the stage of the civic council chamber. Others seek the honor for the sake of advancing some scheme in which they are financially or politically interested. In the estimate of this, we must be careful not to be unjust; for some may and do foster schemes which though of personal benefit, are at the same time of great public utility, and even if suggested by a man's private interest, if worked out for the benefit of the citizens generally, we must concede to such an one, credit for public work faithfully accomplished.

A series of incidents which sustain the position we take as to the calibre of the men usually sent to our Council, is that which immediately follows the January elections. First, the selection of Railway Directors to represent city interests, is made, and a struggle ensues for the the "fat things" to be distributed. Next comes the choice of committees, and here the political or financial schemer has an open field for the exercise of his powers, the *rapacity ruling* which transpires produces the desired results, and civic matters are once more, settled for another year to be under the care of men, whose motto usually is "Each for himself, and 'party' for us all."

The annual change of chairmen and members of committees is of itself an evil, for the work has only just been got to go smoothly, when the election takes place, and matters are consigned to fresh hands, to be put through the usual routine once more. Still the work of the city goes on, more by its own force than by the ability of our aldermen, and we find that the real workers are the paid officials, men who have been years in the city's employ, and who, in addition to the discharge of their legitimate duty, have to post the aldermen with suggestions as to what ought to be done. These suggestions are thrown out in the council by some city father, who gets the credit for originality; they are transmitted to the proper committee, reported back to the council, and ordered to be carried out by the man who was the original mover in the matter.

A single year's service in the council can hardly be supposed to qualify a novice to be the best director possible for city works and improvements. Such is an outsider's view of the present state of affairs. Let us look briefly at the other side of the question now before us. A remedy for some of the evils of our civic management, is suggested by the employment of efficient commissioners. In 1874, this plan was adopted in Washington, when three commissioners were appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. Such a plan would, we think be found to work successfully here, competent men for each department are engaged at such a salary as to place them above temptation, and ensure a degree of ability which cannot be found among ostensibly honorary workers. Commissioners are responsible for the proper carrying out of all works and improvements, and report progress to the mayor, who needs to be a citizen distinguished for his "integrity and intelligence," not the nominee of some political party. True economy would be maintained instead of frittering away money on continual repairs, if the plan of securing commissioners were adopted; our money would then be expended in such a way as effectually to promote the growth and development of our noble city.

Unbelievers in Revealed religion are invited to present their objections in the form of questions; such enquiries (subject to the judgment of the Editor) will receive a reply so soon as it may be convenient to give one.

There are certain unrecorded rules of propriety which obtain in civilized communities, and which no representative of such communities would think of transgressing; it so happens that the first enquiry which has reached us, in response to the above invitation, is presented in violation of those rules; it is therefore relegated to a position in which it can be seen privately, if anyone desire to see it, but it will not be published.

### Correspondence.

The columns of THE CRITIC are open to a free expression of opinion, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.

### PRISON LABOUR.

To the Editor of THE CRITIC.

DEAR SIR,—With the legal (or illegal) aspect of the course pursued by the Government of this Province, in adopting measures to appropriate for public uses, the property of the late Adam Mercer, I will not, at this comparatively remote date interfere, but on the contrary, I beg leave to offer a few observations on the subject of the relation the labour of the Mercer Reformatory occupies to that of workwomen outside a Prison. The labour of the inmates of the Reformatory is brought into direct competition with female labour outside. Shirts are said to be made in this establishment at the ridiculous price of 60 cts. per dozen. Can the promoters of this institution hope for the welfare of our numerous female population, who are struggling against the possibility of poverty, handicapped as they are, by the prison labour of the Mercer Institute? This institution may be clapped assel-supporting in more than the sense that the Mercer family paid it as a penalty for the neglect of their ancestor. It is but too evident to the commonest understanding that if female labour outside the walls of this Reformatory is called on to compete with the

insufficiently paid labour within, that the class of women suffering such unequal competition, must be driven into the meshes of that net of vice that in a brief period transforms honest labourers into vicious criminals.

J. I. E.

Toronto, April 28th, 1883.

To the Editor of THE CRITIC.

DEAR SIR,—Labor should by all means be raised to such a social level, as to make the artizan feel a pride in his vocation; it was so in Halifax, in years gone by, when it was thought a greater honor for a workman to exhibit his two-foot rule, than it was for the professional gentlemen to exhibit their bags of purple or scarlet. No person can fail to see the marked difference between the proud and manly bearing of the artizan of the Republic across the border, and the downcast and depressed artizans of our own city. The question at once suggests itself—Why this difference? the answer, at the same time, becomes apparent; in the one country, a man is not respected on account of his calling, but on the broad principle of his intellectual and moral standing. You will find the drawing-rooms of the wealthy as readily filled with invited guests from the workshops, and the neat factory girls, as from the so-styled upper circles of professional life; and again you will find members of the State Legislatures, as well as the representatives of Congress chose from the ranks of the working classes, when their personal qualifications fit them for the position; it matters little to the Democratic mind of the American people, whether the citizens have spent three years in the study of law, of physic, or at the workbench; they act on the principle of the grand old Scottish adage—"a man's a man for a' that."

Our Government has, year after year, made inquiry as to the cause of the great emigration of Canadians to the United States; is it any wonder that the Canadian artizan, whose attempt to raise himself to a position, in keeping with his intellectual qualifications has proved abortive here, should seek to address his grievances on the other side the line? Our Canadian artizans will continue to move across the border, so long as this state of affairs continues, and our Legislatures continue to extend special legislation to every set of men who unite under some professional title, such as the Association of Accountants, chartered at the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

What would people say, should the master-builders of Ontario ask for legislation wherein no person except the Association should be entitled to erect a structure? There would at once be an outcry, and justly, that the rights of the people were being legislated away, yet we are every day experiencing the same kind of legislation; members of the legal profession are advocating that no layman should be allowed to indite a legal document, or agreement, doctors are prosecuting those who are found guilty of effecting cures which themselves are wholly unable to do; would either of these corporate bodies be willing to be held responsible for giving improper advice? Would the lawyers be willing to be debarred from peddling in real estate? It would be but reasonable to protect the real estate agents against the spoliation of the legal profession, if that profession wish to deprive real-estate-men of the right of drawing up simple documents. It will be generally acknowledged that too many of the liberties of the people have already been legislated away, and I predict, if the practice be continued, a feeling of hostility to the professional men of this country will be developed similar to that which characterized the outburst of public feeling in the State of New York, in 1838 and 39, when the legal profession wished to prohibit the simplest document being drawn by a layman. The people of that State became so indignant as to exclude the legal profession from their Legislative Hall.

JOSEPH POWELL.

### Pulpit Criticism.

#### ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, CLOVER HILL.

On the morning of Easter-day, the first Lord's day after the full moon, which succeeded the Vernal Equinox, we repaired to the shrine of St. Basil, and witnessed there as imposing an array of vestments, on human exhibitors, as one may presume feminine art could devise and feminine fingers could execute, straw-colored satin embroidered with gold, and richly dight wreaths of flowers, wrought with taste and skill on some of these trappings, contributed to produce an effect which the lovers of a spectacle would admire; a full band, consisting of stringed and brass instruments, contributed not a little to the grandeur of the cele-

bratio... It is but little that we have seen of Rome, on her high days; we were therefore considerably surprised, in the midst of this orchestral display, to find our ears greeted by the familiar strains of Rossini's overture from "Semiramide;" it went merrily as a marriage-bell, and we must leave others to say in what way they could connect it with the sentiment of worship. "The Sacrifice of the Mass," as it is termed, engrossed the whole service, and it occupied so much time (as eked out by the overture, etc.) that the usual sermon was omitted.

Through the courtesy of the Archbishop, who (on the occasion of the writer's visit to St. Michael's Cathedral) lent him "The Key of Heaven," he is enabled to give some account of the Mass. Certain "Acts of Contrition, Faith, Hope and Charity" are required to be repeated by the faithful, prior to the celebration of mass; at the head of these "Acts" stands a prayer, from which one paragraph was evidently drawn by those who compiled the "Collect for the fourth Sunday after Easter," as used in the Episcopal Church; by way of being unlike Rome, the Reformers reversed the order of the positions; subjoined is the prayer, as offered in the Church of Rome:—

"O, Almighty and Eternal God, grant unto us an increase of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and that we may obtain what thou hast promised, make us love and practise what thou commandest, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then follow the several "Acts" above-named, the first of which, the "Act of Contrition," we transcribe:—"O my God! I am heartily sorry for having offended thee; and I detest my sins most sincerely, because they are displeasing to thee, my God, whom I should have never ceased to adore and love. I now firmly purpose, by the assistance of thy holy grace, never more to offend thee, and to avoid for the future, to the utmost of my power, all dangerous occasions which might expose me to sin."

The "Act of Faith" may be described as a devotional recital of the articles of the Christian faith, as recorded in the Creeds, with the remarkable addition, italicised in the "Act" itself—"I firmly believe that God the Son . . .

. . . is always *trving* to make intercession for us." This "Act" concludes with the following passage:—"I believe these and all other articles which the Holy Roman Catholic Church proposes to our belief, because thou, my God, the Infallible Truth, hast revealed them, and thou hast commanded us to *hear the Church*, + which is *the Pillar and the Ground of Truth*. In this faith I am firmly resolved, through thy holy grace, to live and die.

The "Acts of Hope" and "of Charity" being comparatively short, are subjoined:—

#### "AN ACT OF HOPE."

"O my God! who hast graciously promised every blessing, even heaven itself, through Jesus Christ, to those who keep thy commandments, relying on thy power, which is infinite, thy mercies which are over all thy works, and thy promises to which thou art always faithful, I confidently hope \* to obtain the pardon of my past sins, which

\* It is remarkable how men of every variety of mind, and of pretension, even they who claim to possess an authority above that of the Bible, are ever ready to appeal to PRIVATE JUDGMENT in relation to it, the portions (italicised as they occur in this "Act of Faith") afford an illustration of the fact to which we advert. See Matt. xviii. 17, and 1 Tim. iii, 15, in which passages it is assumed that the Roman Catholic Church is identical with "the Church," and "the pillar and ground of truth" respectively quoted above.

\* They who are without the pale of R. me, are for the most part as little aware as Rome herself, that the question of sin was settled on the cross.

I now detest ; grace to serve thee faithfully in this life, by doing the good works thou hast commanded ; and eternal happiness in the next, through my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

"AN ACT OF CHARITY."

"O my God! my Creator! my Redeemer! my Sovereign Good! whose boundless charity to me has been unceasing, and whose infinite perfections adoring angels behold with unspeakable delight, I love thee with my whole heart and soul, and above all things, and for thy sake, I love my neighbour as myself. (Not a Protestant neighbour presumably). Oh! teach me, my gracious God! to love thee daily more and more; and mercifully grant that, having loved thee on earth, I may love and enjoy thee for ever in heaven."

As the celebration of the Mass involves a prolonged service, it will only be possible to record (on this occasion) the first prayer; we shall do so, without comment, as we are indisposed to interfere with a service which, to the faithful at least, is a matter of the utmost solemnity.

A PRAYER BEFORE MASS.

O merciful Father, who didst so love the world, as to give up for our redemption thy beloved Son, who, in obedience to thee, and for us sinners, humbled himself even unto the death of the cross, and continues to offer himself daily, by the ministry of his priests, for the living and the dead; we humbly beseech thee that, penetrated with a lively faith, we may always assist with the utmost devotion, and reverence at the oblation of his most precious body and blood, which is made at Mass, and thereby be made partakers of the sacrifice which he consummated on Calvary. In union with thy holy Church and its minister, and invoking the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and all the angels and saints, we now offer the adorable sacrifice of the Mass to thy honor and glory, to acknowledge thy infinite perfections, thy supreme dominion over all thy creatures, our entire subjection to thee, and total dependance on thy gracious providence, and in thanksgiving for all thy benefits and for the remission of our sins. We offer it for the propagation of the Catholic faith; for our most holy father the Pope; for our Archbishop; and for all the pastors and clergy of thy holy Church, that they may direct the faithful in the way of salvation; for the Queen, for her Viceroy, and all that are in high station, that we may lead quiet and holy lives; for peace and good-will among all states and people; for the necessities of mankind and particularly for the congregation here present, to obtain all blessings we stand in need of in this life, everlasting happiness in the next, and eternal rest to the faithful departed. And as Jesus Christ so ordained when he instituted at his last Supper this wonderful mystery of his power, wisdom and goodness, we offer the Mass in grateful remembrance of all he has done and suffered for the love of us; making special commemoration of his bitter passion and death, and of his glorious resurrection and ascension into heaven. Vouchsafe, O almighty and eternal God (for to thee alone so great a sacrifice is due), graciously to accept it, for these and all other purposes agreeable to thy holy will. And to render it the more pleasing, we offer it to thee through the same Jesus Christ, thy beloved Son, our Lord and Saviour, our Priest and Victim, and in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, to whom be honor, praise, and glory, for ever and ever. AMEN."

Little would the Salvation Army imagine that one of the hymns recited in their "barracks" would be soon after-

wards repeated to a priest of the Church of Rome, and appreciated by him; but so it transpired on this occasion; in the course of a pleasant conversation with one of the priests, at the close of the service, it fell to the lot of the writer to recite the verses which commence with the line:

"I've found a Friend; oh, such a Friend! He loved me ere I knew him;"

The best feature of the Church of Rome, in the writer's judgment, is one which is unlikely to be generally apprehended, owing to its necessary privacy; and it would not be referred to in this place, but for its inexpressible importance; the practice of the priests in speaking plainly to the young of both sexes, of the necessity of bridling their passions, is that to which we refer; the sickly sentiment which obtains on this subject, in most non-Romish churches, results in wholesale hypocrisy on the one hand, and in sickness and suffering which exceeds calculation on the other; of this, the asylums for the insane and the graveyards are respectively filled with living and speechless monuments. It is obviously the *duty of parents* to warn their children, on this subject, but in view of the all but universal neglect of it, an elderly and judicious adviser, (whether "priest," "sister," or other person, is probably of but small moment) does well to discharge that duty.

\*Printed at length in No. 9, *Pulpit Criticism*.

A subscriber to *Pulpit Criticism* requests an explanation of the similarity between Is. xxxvii, and 2 Kings xix. The only explanation of the circumstance is, that the prophet in narrating the events of the history, made use of the national records. There is however much connected with the portion of scripture which is of deep interest; from 2 Chr. xxxii, 31, it is evident that intelligence of the destruction of Sennacherib's army had reached Babylon; the destruction of the Assyrian army accounts for the sudden acquisition of Hezekiah's wealth, as contrasted with his impoverishment, as described in 2 Kings xviii, 15, 16, and for his misplaced pride therein. In relation to the narrative of 2 Chr. xxxii, 21, it is most remarkable that we do not hear a word from Hezekiah on the subject of "the wonder"—"God left him, to try him, that he might know (as it is quaintly worded) all that was in his heart."\* The inscriptions on the sculptures in the British Museum confirm the historical accuracy of this narrative; two extracts from them are subjoined—"Because Hezekiah, king of Judea, did not submit to my yoke, 46 of his strong fenced cities, and innumerable smaller towns which depended on them, I took and plundered; but I left to him Jerusalem, his capital city, and some of the inferior towns around it. . . . And because Hezekiah still continued to refuse to pay me homage, I attacked and carried off the whole population fixed and nomade, which dwelled around Jerusalem, with 30 talents of gold, and 800 talents of silver (see 2 Kings xviii, 14) the accumulated wealth of the nobles of Hezekiah's court, and of their daughters, with the officers of his palace, men-slaves and women-slaves. I returned to Nineveh, and I accounted their spoil for the tribute which he refused to pay me." "Sennacherib, the mighty king, king of the country of Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgement, before the city of Lachish (Lakisha), I give permission for its slaughter." There is much matter of deep interest in the portions to which our correspondent has invited our attention, but this must not be dilated on at present.

\*See Blunt's *Undesigned coincidences*, one of the most valuable books ever written in relation to the Bible.



**JOHN D. NASMITH  
BAKER,  
MACHINE-MADE BREAD**

Ordinary Bread,

**CAKES, PASTRY, ETC.**

STEAM BAKERY.

**Cor. Jarvis and Adelaide Streets,  
TORONTO.**

**WEIGHTY CONSIDERATIONS.**

Are "cheap," and "low-priced" identical terms?

Is it worth while to ensure good weight?

Are some legal enactments mere frauds?

Is bread made by machinery preferable to hand-made bread?

Is there such a combination, in connection with the preparation of food, as "cheap and nasty"?

Do the fuel, the labor, and the anxiety of baking bread at home cost nothing?

Does it ever occur to anyone that the horses which deliver their bread eat oats? That account-keeping and delivery involves wages? That the combined cost of these items exceeds by three or four times the cost of production?

**PERKIN'S**

**Photographic Studio**

*Is now becoming the most popular  
in Toronto.*

Children's Pictures, an assured success. Rustic Scenery, entirely different from any hitherto employed, constitutes one of the attractions of the studio. This establishment has recently been refitted at great outlay, and every accommodation is provided which the most aesthetic can desire.

**CABINET** Per **\$3.00** **PHOTOS.**  
Dozen

**293 YONGE STREET.**

*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 Blackford's Boot Store,  
King Street East.*

**LUMBERS'  
Botanical Remedies!**



Lumbers' **SURE CURE** for PILES  
A Speedy and Permanent Cure for this  
Painful Malady.

Lumbers' **AGUE CURE**  
A never-failing cure for Intermittent Fever,  
and Fever and Ague, in all its stages. And  
it will also be found invaluable in all nervous  
and bilious diseases.

Lumbers' **LIVER PILLS**  
These remove obstructions of the Liver and  
act SPECIFICALLY UPON THIS ORGAN, chang-  
ing its secretions. They are excellent in all  
affections of the Liver, generally removing the  
pain in the side and shoulder in a short time.

Lumbers' **CATARH REMEDY**  
Nature's Remedial Agent for this stubborn  
Disease. Simple, Safe and Sure.

Lumbers' **TONIC MIXTURE** and Anti-  
Dyspeptic Purgative Pills

A speedy and Permanent Cure for Dyspepsia  
or Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appo-  
tite, Headache, Dizziness, and all those com-  
plaints peculiar to females.

Lumbers' **PULMONARY POWDERS**  
For Obstinate Coughs, Wheezing, Tickling in  
the Throat, Pain and Tightness in the Chest,  
and Difficulty of Breathing. Very efficacious in  
Asthma, Bronchitis and Severe Inflammation  
of the Lungs.

Lumbers' Specific for the **KIDNEYS**  
For the Gravel, Difficulty in Voiding Urine,  
attended with heat and Scalding, and all affec-  
tions of the Kidneys. In inflammation of the  
Kidneys it gives prompt relief. It will also  
be found a sovereign remedy in White or  
Flour Albus, Gonorrhoea, &c.

Lumbers' **KING of LINIMENTS** and  
**RHEUMATIC PILLS**

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritation  
and Weakness, Lumbago, Sprains, Contra-  
ction of the Tendons, Ague in the Back and  
Face, and all pains situated in any part of  
the body. The pills are a very valuable and  
successful remedy for Acute and Chronic  
Rheumatism, used in connection with the  
Lung Liniments.

**FOR SALE BY ALL PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.**

**WM. LUMBERS, Sr.,**  
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

**288 Carlton Street, Toronto.**

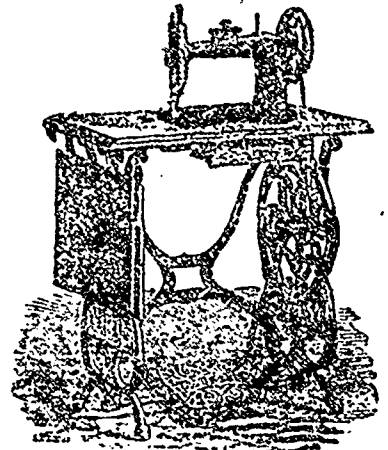
**J. B. COOK,**  
**ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER**  
ALBERT HALL,

Nos. 191 to 193 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Four Ambrotypes for 50 cents. Tablets, \$4.00 per  
dozen. Highly Finished Cabinet Photos.,  
\$2.50 per dozen.

Advertisers will please to observe that  
arrangements have been concluded with  
the Muses, whereby they have gushingly  
consented to tune their lyres according  
to the requirements of any applicant, be  
the subject "Ning Yong" teas, or "Cin-  
galese," and not excluding bugs and  
leas. See Chaney's Adv't.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.



**A. W. BRAIN,**  
AGENT FOR

**Light Running Domestic  
AND "NEW HOME" MACHINE.**

And General Sewing Machine Agent. Machines  
for Knitting Mills on hand. Repairer of all kinds  
of Sewing Machines. Needles, parts and attach-  
ments for sale. Removed from 7 Adelaide  
Street East, to

**98 | YONGE STREET | 98**  
DOMESTIC OR NOTHING.

**D. W. KINGHORN,**

**Plumber and Gas-Fitter,**

**97 CHURCH STREET.**

*Twenty-two years' experience in the  
practical working of the  
Business.*



**CLAXTON'S  
MUSIC STORE,**

**197 Yonge St.**

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.*

## CINGALESE.

If your mind be ill at ease,  
 Relating to your falling hair;  
 Forego the use of Bruin's grease,  
 And try instead the CINGALESE;  
 The work of years you'll then repair,  
 And fructify your falling hair.  
 Or should the snowy locks of age  
 A wife's or husband's thoughts engage—  
 "The winter of (such) discontent"  
 Cares not for washes one "red coat"—  
 For unguents, powders—none of these—  
 But solely for the CINGALESE.  
 Seek not, for a sterile soil  
 The replenishment of oil;  
 Still less aspire to scalp-like wig,  
 For which but few would give a fig—  
 Polly speculates in these,  
 While wisdom goes for CINGALESE.  
 And may your glossy, flowing locks  
 Escape such matrimonial shocks  
 As fell to poor John Wesley's lot,  
 When Madam W.'s ire waxed hot;  
 Wiggings so terrible as these,  
 Are warded off by CINGALESE.

To the Medical Profession and all whom  
 it may concern.

Phosphatine, or Nerve Food, a Phosphate-Element based on Scientific Facts, Formulated by Professor Austin, M. D., of Bos on, Mass., cures Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Head ache, Nervous Attacks, Vertigo, Neuralgia and all wasting diseases of the human system. Phosphatine is not Medicine, but Nutriment; it contains no Vegetable or Mineral Poisons, Opiates, Narcotics, and no Stimulants, but simply the Phosphatic and Gastric Elements found in our daily food. A single bottle sufficient to convince. All Druggists sell it. \$1.00 per bottle.

## LOWDEN & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

55 Front St. East,  
 TORONTO.

## DR. VAN BUREN'S

## KIDNEY CURE

CURES

Bright's Disease, Diabetes,

AND ALL

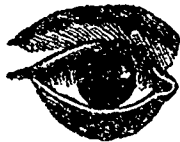
KIDNEY TROUBLES.

In order to enjoy perfect health, it is most essential that a constant watch should be kept upon the action of our internal organs. From the important part they play in the economy of our nature, the kidneys must not be neglected. It is in relation to this that Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly on the kidneys, and by bringing them into a healthy condition drives pain and disease from the system. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

LOWDEN & CO.,  
 Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

## CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

The fact of a physician restricting his practice to the treatment of two or three organs of the body, implies that, in his opinion, the attempt to extend a practice over a wider range of ailments is (to say the least) less likely to be successful; and the restriction of a physician's practice to two or three organs, obviously gives his patients a better prospect of successful treatment than can be afforded by the practice of a more general practitioner.



## ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE

125 Church Street, Opposite the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Ont.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M.C.P.S.O.  
 Proprietor.

Permanently established for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, throat and chest,—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Deafness. Also diseases of the Heart. Under the PERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, the proprietor.

The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined when required with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous system, stomach, liver, and blood, &c.

IN CATARRH—Inhalations dissolve the hardened concretions that form in the nasal passages, scatter inflammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affection, no matter of how long standing or from what cause it may arise.

IN THROAT DISEASES—Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quincy, &c., with amazing rapidity.

IN BRONCHITIS—Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the mucous membrane to a healthy action; also immediately soothing the cough, and effecting entire cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic forms.

IN ASTHMA—Inhalations immediately arrest the paroxysms and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction, and by restoring the delicate mucous membranes of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent.

IN CONSUMPTION—Inhalations loosen the phlegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the blood, assist assimilation, remove consolidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soothe the pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past.

By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head, Throat, and Lung affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If possible, by all means call personally for Consultation and Examination. But if impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE,  
 125 Church-street, Toronto, Ont.

## H. STONE & SON, UNDERTAKERS, YONGE 239 STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Telephone Communication by day or night.

## N. P. CHANEY & CO.

## Feather & Mattress Renovators

230 King Street East.

New Feather Beds, Pillows and  
 Mattresses for sale.

A fretting moth bath oft made landlord fret,  
 And tell the world he has "A House to Let;"

But what is worse—

Hath oft found Madam's furs,

Has drawn upon her purse—

And sadder still, has heard her curse.

By Patent means, and pains,

Chaney the moths enchains.

And thus obtains his daily gains.

By "sluggish wains," arrive in trains

The work of moth, and that of sloven,

Bound for redress in Chaney's oven.

Moths removed from Furs, Buffalo Robes, Carpets, and Clothing of every description. Orders promptly attended to. Cash paid for Feathers of all kinds.

## JAFFRAY & RYAN

## WHOLESALE GROCERS,

IMPORTERS OF

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

When domestic brawls are brewing,

And you're contemplating rning

A mistake that's past undoing,

Drink a cup of Jaffray's tea.

Be the season that of cleaning,

Or the period of weaning,

Or the gladsome time of gleaming,

Still there's need of Ryan's tea.

Elesnora, when she dances,

Says that nothing so entrances

(Always barring Owen's glances).

As a cup of Jaffray's tea.

Just so, Tom, when he is mowing,

Harrowing, or hoeing,

Muck-raking, or sowing,

Is the boy for Ryan's tea.

It was rapid little Rhoda,

When she ran for washing soda,

Who—delighted with the odour—

Told her mother of the tea.

Ning Yong - 50 Cents.

244 Yonge St.

—AND—

2 LOUISA ST. EET.



**B**E your object of pursuit  
 Fragrant flowers, or luscious fruit—  
 And to these, a trusty guide,  
 One in whom you can confide—  
 You'll perhaps not find a doughtier wight,  
 Than he who's known as Henry Slight.  
 His lilies fair, and roses rare,  
 Their charms combine  
 Beneath the vine,  
 And oglantine.  
 His "Gipsy Queen" displays her sticon,  
 While Jessamine,  
 With sweet "La Reine"  
 An "Elsley Jean"  
 Enhance the scene.  
 The new, the rare,  
 The debonair,  
 With odorous incense  
 Scent the air—  
 And should you wish  
 To view their shrine,  
 (And sit beneath the Prontias vine)  
 Repair to the city of Catharine.  
 If you should please to affirm you "don't  
 want to,"  
 Then call at the corner of King St., Toronto.

**HENRY SLIGHT,**  
 NURSERMAN.

71 YONGE, Cor. KING ST., TORONTO.

*Best Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Grape  
 Vines and Choice Flowers.*

**F. G. CALLENDER, M.D.S.,**  
**Dentist of Forty Years' Practice.**  
 SPECIALTIES.

*The Preservation of the Natural Teeth of  
 Children and Adults.*

OFFICE-46 GERRARD ST. EAST.

\$50 Award is offered for a superior preparation  
 for cleansing and preserving the teeth and impart-  
 ing a healthy vigor to the gums, than Calender's  
 CRISTAL AND FAVORITE COMPOUND DENTIFRICE.

Enquire of your Chemist for it.

**CASH HOUSE**

First-Class Goods at the Lowest Price.

**H. MATHESON,**

**FASHIONABLE TAILOR**

AND TEACHER OF CUTTING,

233 YONGE STREET, Cor. of Wilton Avenue.

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

**Homeopathic Pharmacy,**

394 YONGE STREET. TORONTO

Keeps in stock Pure Homeopathic Medicines in  
 Tinctures, Effusions and Pellets. Pure Sugar of  
 Milk and Globules. Books and Family Medicine  
 Cases from \$1 to \$12. Cases refitted, Vials re-  
 filled. The Homeopathic Pocket Manual just  
 out, containing valuable information for the  
 people in the treatment of the most common  
 complaints of children and adults. Showing the  
 use of the most popular Homeopathic Remedies.  
 Sent to any address, on receipt of a 3 cent postage  
 stamp. Orders for Medicines and Books promptly  
 attended to.

D. L. Thompson, Pharmacist.

To Her Royal Highness  
 Princess Louise.



**MISS STEVENS**  
 IS SHOWING A  
**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**  
 OF  
**MILLINERY**  
**FEATHERS,**  
**FLOWERS,**  
 AND  
**FANCY GOODS.**

*The greatest economy consistent with Style  
 and quality has been secured.*

**FAMILY MOURNING A SPECIALTY**

**MISS STEVENS,**

251 YONGE ST., Opp. Holy Trinity,  
 TORONTO.

**THE COMPLETE WORKS**  
 OF  
**FRANCIS PARKMAN**

Popular Edition. 8 vols. Cloth, in Set, \$12.

**THE COMPLETE WORKS**  
 OF

**Nathaniel Hawthorne.**

With Introductory Notes by G. P. Lathrop.  
 Riverside Edition. With Illustrations.  
 12 vols. Cloth. Per vol. \$2.25.

**LIVES**

OF THE

**QUEENS OF ENGLAND.**

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

With Portrait of the Queens. New Edition  
 8 vols. \$20.00.

**WILLING & WILLIAMSON,**

Booksellers and Stationers.

7 and 9 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**OAK HALL.**

"One price" is the motto of this es-  
 tablishment, and it reduces its principles  
 to practice, as they best know, who have  
 tried to obtain a reduction, Oak Hall is  
 the only house which challenges criticism  
 in the following fashion—"We make no  
 false representations"—"All goods marked  
 in plain figures! We do not deviate"  
 —"Our principles are Truth, Honor,  
 and Square dealing!"—"All goods war-  
 ranted as represented"—"Our clothing  
 is made of the best Scotch, English, and  
 Canadian Tweeds." A free advertisement  
 in the CRITIC will be given to anyone who  
 can disprove the foregoing assertions.

Buyers seek the Oak Hall store,  
 Because they've purchased there before;  
 Again they come, and yet again,  
 Like chickens to the parent hen.  
 Come they for Pants, or for a Vest,  
 They know they'll have the very best;  
 Neighbour and friend have told them the  
 same,

Declared they would be entirely to blame,  
 If the N. P. they should fail to promote,  
 By investing forthwith in an Oak Hall  
 coat;

Discreetly they act on good advice,  
 Discover they purchase their goods at a  
 price

So low as may safely defy competition,  
 Though yielding to buyers the fullest  
 fruition.

*It is as good as a play to watch some  
 of the transformations of daily occurrence  
 in our Boys' Department, where business  
 grows brisker as the need for Spring  
 Clothes increases and people learn what  
 advantages are secured by dealing here.  
 Do not spend your precious time and  
 strength in ransacking the shops for your  
 Boys' Clothes when you can come here and  
 find everything at your hand.*

**OAK HALL,**

115, 117, 119, 121.

**King Street East,**

**TORONTO.**