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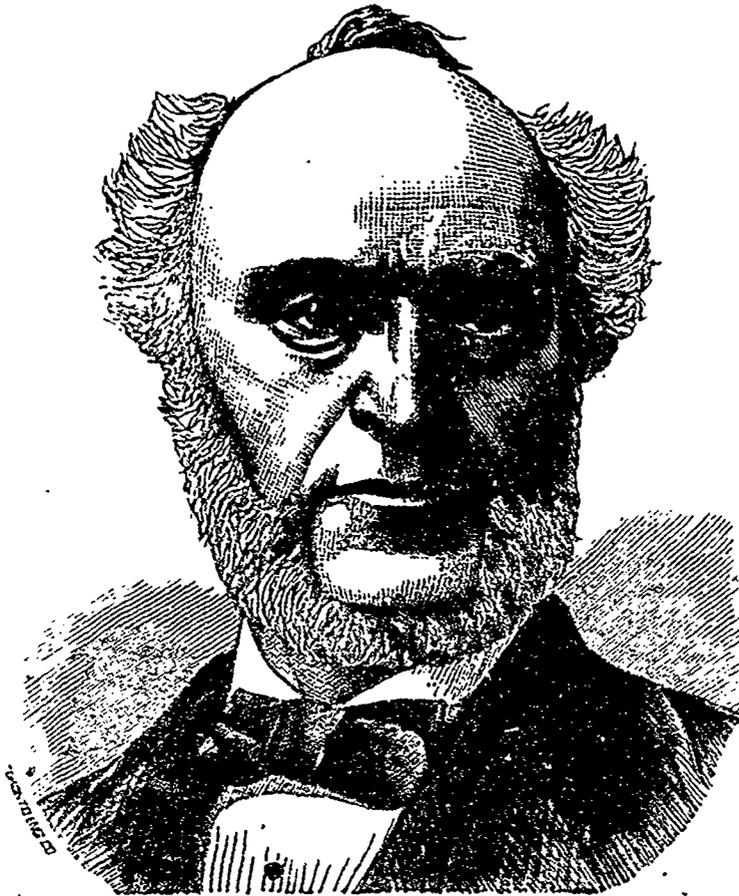
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The Critic.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

No. 5.



THE HON. WM. McMASTER.

If to testify to the financial soundness of a customer, and thereby to induce confiding innocents to trust the man with goods—then, after the lapse of a few days, to swoop down on the goods so entrusted, be honorable, Canada need not look far, and she has not looked far, for those she delights to honor.

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.

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Contributors will be remunerated according to merit.

THE EARLY YEARS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

No. II.

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

In spite of his laziness, Abe was greatly in demand at hog-killing time, notwithstanding, or possibly in consequence of which, he contracted a peculiarly tender feeling towards swine, and in later life would get off his horse to help a struggling hog out of the mire or to save a little pig from the jaws of an unnatural mother.

Society in the neighborhood of Pigeon Creek was of the thorough backwoods type, as coarse as possible, but hospitable and kindly, free from cant and varnish, and a better school of life than of manners, though, after all, the best manners are learnt in the best school of life, and the school of life in which Abe studied was not the worst. He became a leading favourite, and his appearance, towering above the other hunting shirts, was always the signal for the fun to begin. His nature seems to have been, like many others, open alike to cheerful and to gloomy impressions. A main source of his popularity was the fund of stories to which he was always adding, and to which in after life he constantly went for solace, under depression or responsibility, as another man would go to his cigar or snuff box. The taste was not individual but local, and natural to keen-witted people who had no other food for their wits. In those circles "the ladies drank whiskey-toddy, while the men drank it straight." Lincoln was by no means fond of drink, but in this, as in everything else, he followed the great law of his life as a politician, by falling in with the humor of the people. One cold night he and his companions found an acquaintance lying dead-drunk in a puddle. All but Lincoln were disposed to let him lie where he was, and freeze to death. But Abe "bent his mighty frame, and taking the man in his long arms, carried him a great distance to Dennis Hanks' cabin. There he built a fire, warmed, rubbed and nursed him through the entire night, his companions having left him alone in the merciful task." His real kindness of heart is always coming out in the most striking way, and it is not impaired even by civil war.

Though sallow-faced, Lincoln had a very good constitution, but his frame hardly bespoke great strength; he was six feet four and large boned, but narrow chested, and had almost a consumptive appearance. His strength, nevertheless, was great. We are told that harnessed with ropes and straps he could lift a box of stones weighing from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds. But that he could raise a cask of whiskey in his arms standing upright, and drink out of the bung-hole, his biographer does not believe. The story is no doubt a part of the legendary halo which has gathered around the head of the martyr. In wrestling, of

which he was very fond, he had not his match near Pigeon Creek, and only once found him anywhere else. He was also formidable as a pugilist. But he was no bully; on the contrary, he was peaceable and chivalrous in a rough way. His chivalry once displayed itself in a rather singular fashion. He was in the habit, among other intellectual exercises, of writing satires on his neighbours in the form of chronicles, the remains of which, unlike any known writings of Moses, or even of Washington, are "too indecent for publication." In one of these he assailed the Grigsbys, who had failed to invite him to a brilliant wedding. The Grigsby blood took fire, and a fight was arranged. But when they came to the ring, Lincoln, deeming the Grigsby champion too much overmatched, magnanimously submitted for himself his less puissant step-brother, John Johnston, who was getting well pounded when Abe, on pretence of foul play, interfered, seized Grigsby by the neck, slung him off and cleared the ring. He then "swung a whiskey bottle over his head, and swore that he was the big buck of the lick,—a proposition which it seems, the other bucks of the lick, there assembled in large numbers, did not feel themselves called upon to dispute.

That Abraham Lincoln should have said, when a bare-legged boy, that he intended to be President of the United States, is not remarkable. Every boy in the United States says it; soon perhaps, every girl will be able to say it, and then human happiness will be complete. But Lincoln was really carrying on his political education. Dennis Hanks is asked how he and Lincoln acquired their knowledge. "We learned," he replies, "by sight, scent and hearing. We heard all that was said, and talked over and over the questions heard; wore them slick, greasy and threadbare. Went to political and other speeches and gatherings, as you do now; we would hear all sides and opinions, talk them over, discuss them, agreeing or disagreeing. Abe, as I said before, was originally a Democrat after the order of Jackson; so was his father, so we all were. . . . He preached, made speeches, read for us, explained to us, etc. . . . Abe was a cheerful boy, a witty boy; was humorous always; sometimes would get sad, not very often. . . . Lincoln would frequently make political and other speeches; he was calm, logical and clear always. He attended trials, went to court always, read the Revised Statutes of Indiana, dated 1824, heard law speeches, and listened to law trials. Lincoln was lazy, a very lazy man. He was always reading, scribbling, writing, ciphering, writing poetry, and the like. . . . In Gentryville, about one mile west of Thomas Lincoln's farm, Lincoln would go and tell his jokes and stories, etc., and was so odd, original, humorous and witty, that all the people in town would gather round him. He would keep them there till mid-night. I would get tired, want to go home, cuss Abe most heartily. Abe was a good talker, a good reader, and was a kind of newsboy." One or two articles written by Abe found their way into obscure journals, to his infinite gratification. His foot was on the first rung of the ladder. It is right to say that his culture was not solely political, and that he was able to astonish the natives of Gentryville by explaining that when the sun appeared to set, it "was we did the sinking and not the sun."

Abe was tired of his home, as a son of Thomas Lincoln might be, without disparagement to his filial piety; and he was glad to get off with a neighbour on a commercial trip down the river to New Orleans. The trip was successful in a small way, and Abe soon after repeated it with other companions. He shewed his practical ingenuity in getting the boat off a dam, and perhaps still more signally in quieting some restive hogs by the simple expedient of sewing up their eyes. In the first trip

the great emancipator came in contact with the negro in a way that did not seem likely to prepossess him in favor of the race. The boat was boarded by negro robbers, who were repulsed only after a fray in which Abe got a scar which he carried to the grave. But he saw with his own eyes slaves manacled and whipped at New Orleans; and though his sympathies were not far-reaching, the actual sight of suffering never failed to make an impression on his mind. "In 1841," he says, in a letter to a friend, "you and I had together a tedious low-water trip on a steam boat from Louisville to St. Louis. You may remember, as I well do, that from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio, there were on board ten or a dozen slaves shackled together with irons. That sight was a continued torment to me, and I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio or any other slave border." A negrophilist he never became. "I protest," he said afterwards, when engaged in the slavery controversy, "against the counterfeit logic which concludes that because I do not want a black woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either. I can just leave her alone. In some respects she certainly is not my equal; but in her natural right to eat bread which she earns with her own hands she is my equal and the equal of all others." It would be difficult to put the case better.

While Abraham Lincoln was trading to New Orleans, his father, Thomas Lincoln, was on the move again. This time he migrated to Illinois, and there again shifted from place to place, gathering no moss, till he died as thrifless and poor as he had lived. We have, in latter years, an application from him to his son for money, to which the son responds in a tone which implies some doubt as to the strict accuracy of the ground on which the old gentleman's request was preferred. Their relations were evidently not very affectionate, though there is nothing unfilial in Abe's conduct. Abraham himself drifted to Salem on the Sangamon, in Illinois, twenty miles north-west of Springfield, where he became clerk in a new store, set up by Denton Offutt, with whom he had formed a connection in one of his trips to New Orleans. Salem was then a village of a dozen houses, and the little centre of a society very like that of Pigeon Creek and its neighborhood, but more decidedly western. We are told that "here Mr. Lincoln became acquainted with a class of men the world never saw the like of before or since. They were large men,—large in body and large in mind; hard to whip and never to be fooled. They were a bold, daring and reckless set of men; they were men of their own mind,—believed what was demonstrable, were men of great common sense. With these men Mr. Lincoln was thrown; with them he believed and with them he moved and almost had his being. They were sceptics all—scoffers some. These scoffers were good men, and their scoffs were protests against theology,—loud protests against the follies of Christianity; they had never heard of theism and the new, and better religious thoughts of this age. Hence, being natural sceptics and being bold, brave men they uttered their thoughts freely. . . . They were on all occasions, when opportunity offered, debating the various questions of Christianity among themselves; they took their stand on common sense and on their own souls; and though their arguments were rude and rough, no man could overthrow their homely logic. They riddled all divines, and not unfrequently made them sceptics,—disbelievers as bad as themselves. They were a jovial, healthful, generous, true and manly set of people." It is evident that W. Herndon, the speaker, is himself a disbeliever in Christianity, and addicted to the "newer and better thought of this age." He gives one specimen which we have omitted for fear of shocking our readers, of the theological criticism of these redoubt-

able logicians of nature; and we are inclined to infer from it that the divines whom they "riddled" and converted to scepticism must have been children of nature as well as themselves. The passage, however, is a life-like, though idealized, portrait of the Western man; and the tendency to religious scepticism of the most daring kind is as truly ascribed to him as the rest.

It seems to be proved by conclusive evidence that Mr. Lincoln shared the sentiments of his companions, and that he was never a member of any Church, a believer in the divinity of Christ, or a Christian of any denomination. He is described as an avowed, an open freethinker, sometimes bordering on atheism, going extreme lengths against Christian doctrines, and "shocking" men whom it was probably not very easy to shock. He even wrote a little work on "Infidelity," attacking Christianity in general, and especially the belief that Jesus was the Son of God; but the manuscript was destroyed by a prescient friend, who knew that its publication would ruin the writer in the political market. There is reason to believe that Burns contributed to Lincoln's scepticism, but he drew it more directly from Volney, Paine, Hume and Gibbon. His fits of downright atheism appear to have been transient; his settled belief was theism with a morality which, though he was not aware of it, he had really derived from the Gospel. It is needless to say that the case had never been rationally presented to him, and that his decision against Christianity would prove nothing, even if his mind had been more powerful than it was. His theism was not strong enough to save him from deep depression under misfortune; and we heard, on what we thought at the time good authority, that after Chancellorsville, he actually meditated suicide. Like many sceptics, he was liable to superstition, especially to the superstition of self-consciousness, a conviction that he was the subject of a special decree made by some nameless and mysterious power. Even from a belief in apparitions he was not free. "It was just after my election, in 1860," he said to his Secretary, John Hay, "when the news had been coming in thick and fast all day, and there had been a great 'hurrah, boys!' so that I was well tired, I went home to rest, throwing myself upon a lounge in my chamber opposite to where I lay was a bureau with a swinging glass upon it; and, on looking in that glass, I saw myself reflected nearly at full length; but my face, I noticed, had two separate and distinct images, the tip of the nose of one being about three inches from the tip of the other. I was a little bothered, perhaps startled, and got up and looked in the glass; but the illusion vanished. On lying down again I saw it a second time—plainer, if possible, than before; and then I noticed that one of the faces was a little paler—say five shades—than the other. I got up and the thing melted away; and I went off and in the excitement of the hour forgot all about it,—nearly, but not quite, for the thing would once in a while come up and give me a pang, as though something uncomfortable had happened. When I went home I told my wife about it; and in a few days afterwards I tried the experiment again, when, sure enough, the thing came back again; but I never succeeded in bringing the ghost back after that, though I once tried very industriously, to show it to my wife, who was worried about it some'at. She thought it was 'a sign' that I was to be elected to a second term of office, and that the paleness of one of the faces was an omen that I should not see life through the last term." The apparition is, of course, easily explained by reference to a generally morbid temperament and a specially excited fancy. The impression which it made on the mind of a sceptic, noted for never believing in anything which was not actually submitted to his senses, is an instance of the tendency of superstition, to creep into the void left in the heart by faith,* and as such may be classed with the astrological superstitions of the Roman Empire, and of that later age of religious and moral infidelity of which the prophet was Machiavelli. But if Mr. John Hay has faithfully repeated Lincoln's words, a point on which we may have our doubts without prejudice to Mr. Hay's veracity, Mrs. Lincoln's interpretation of the vision is, to say the least, a very curious coincidence.

* Or rather, we presume, by the lack of it.—ED.

OUR BRASS BAND.

SOLO BY VICTOR B. HALL.

As the individual above-named has repeatedly informed the public, through one of his advertising media, that he has "become very greatly exalted," it is but right that he should favor us with a solo. If anything of the nature of exaltation attach to him, it is traceable to such considerations as the following:—The intrinsic power of herbs, which he sells in the name of his wife, his ceaseless advertising of himself by all available means, his perpetual aping whatever he thinks will answer his purpose in the Bible, and creeping among various bodies of religious professors. One of his modes of aping a Biblical narrative has been to stretch himself on a dying man, mouth to mouth, etc., after the fashion of Elijah, with the difference in result however of his patient not recovering. We have also seen him extend himself in the Queen's Park, in order to illustrate Nebuchadnezzar's eating grass. We give these brief particulars that our readers may apprehend the character of the "very great exaltation" to which this specimen has attained, and may the better appreciate the merits of his solo. We can answer for his having been bent on "exaltation" for some years past, as we have a lively recollection of his announcing that the position of a General in the Army is one which he appeared to consider himself qualified to fill. As we have not yet heard of the Duke of Cambridge making advances to him with any such object in view, we presume he must have had a prescient eye on the *Salvation Army*; he may be said to have been qualifying for distinction in that sphere for some years past; at one period he has appropriated the idea of "a Truth-seeker's Association," at another that of "a Gospel Health Movement," and more recently, that of "The United Christian Temperance Friends." Like Wild the Great, he has abandoned a handicraft, and gone in (from time to time) for *Ecclesiastical engineering*. The first published illustration of his skill in this direction, which we shall present, bears the twofold title of "Victor's Epistles to the Churches," and "Victor's Glad Tidings to the World;" the recognition accorded by "the world" to these "glad tidings," as stated recently by their author is, that it has been naming its soap, its brooms, and its ploughs "Victor" ever since.

What the effect of the "Epistles to the Churches" may have been, we have not ascertained. Their author shall have the privilege of rehearsing his solo, or rather, so much of it as any listener will care to hear:—

"Vol. I., No. 1.—*Learn the Ways of the Early Christians.*
Epistles.

"VICTOR, a servant of Jesus Christ, separated unto the Gospel of God concerning his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, to all the beloved of God, called to be saints, grace to you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." (As all of our readers may not be familiar with the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Romans, it may be well to observe that the "epistle" of "Victor" is a verbatim copy of the opening portion of that of the Apostle, save that the name Victor is substituted for that of Paul.) The writer proceeds to dilate on "chismatic divisions in the Church," bids us all "prepare for his next epistle in the name of Jesus," and so far diverges from the style of the Epistles Apostolic, as to announce that "Advertisements in this column (margin of "the epistle") are 25c. per line." Two of the advertisements announce the existence of the "Victor Baths." Of the nature of the "Glad Tidings to the World," it may suffice to state that under the

general heading—"All mankind on one common footing," we are addressed in the following fashion:—"Victor B. Hall, Lecturer on *Natural Science*, and exposé of all impositions, publicly declares the medical science of the nineteenth century to be a delusion."

These "glad tidings" further announce that "The greatest physician ever known, was born with the passive principle of a Nazarite in him, and the Omnipotent active principle, God, brought him forth." The "glad tidings" conclude by the announcement that "custom not reason is the law of Christians' manners." The "glad tidings" in common with the "Epistles to the Churches" are accompanied by a margin from which we gather that "Advertisements in *this* column (are) 25c. per line." One of the gentlemen whose name is used in this margin to "predict a great future for the "very greatly exalted" compiler of the epistles, has expressed his bitter regret at having uttered his prediction. Victor, like Cromwell, prays and keeps his (herbal) powder dry, and as he doubtless intends to become General of the *Salvation Army*, if of no other, we will present a specimen of his published instruction on the subject of prayer.—"Directions for sick persons. How to pray. Preparation—Find out the character and place of the spirit you are about to address. . . Great and Almighty Spirit, wonderful creating, preserving, and developing principle, every where present, in the purest air I ought to breathe, in the vital food I should eat, in the living waters of ripe juicy fruits, and in the flowing sap of trees I was intended to drink. The more I contain of Thee, the healthier am I, and the longer shall I live in this present form. In this sense I understand Thee to be 'OUR FATHER, who art in Heaven, etc.'" The Lord's Prayer, we learn, "should have the good effect of saving one from sinning after the similitude of Adam's transgression." We may be said to obtain some light on the subject of this embryo-general's views relating to "Adam's transgression" from the same sheet that contains the so-styled prayer; we learn that "the eating of unripe fruit robs one of self-control;" that such "fruit, if eaten, would make Adam wise to do good or evil," and that "he would surely lose his vitality by so doing." "Eve's mistake," according to this theologian, consisted in her "partaking of unripe fruits;" the circumstance of her having given such immature fruit to Adam is said to have resulted in his "acquiring the habit of eating semi-developed food;" among "the lamentable results" of this delinquency, we read, are "premature and painful births; loss of self government; shrubs and herbs, bearing juiceless fruits, of which Adam had to eat all the days of his life. His descendants sought out many inventions," etc. Among these "inventions," it will be conceded that the device of issuing a parody on the Epistle to the Romans, etc., bordered with the intelligence that "advertisements in this column are 25c. per line," is unique.

The probability of the author becoming, by these and kindred means a "General in the (Salvation) Army" would not appear to be so remote as might be supposed; he is not dismayed at trifles, and the circumstance of his having been desired by the Captain to abstain from figuring on their platform simply developed his fertility of resource; he knows that the penitent form of "the army" is equivalent to the absolution of the priest, he therefore makes short shrift of the past,* and fiddles on their platform to the praise and glory of his "Developing Principle." Although the

* One PHENE CHAMBERLAIN, of Hamilton has stated that she is prepared at any time to testify before a Judge that VICTOR has made a proposal to her which indicates the identity of his practice with that of DR. and MRS. DAVIS.

President, Vice-President, and some hundred others of his dupes have discovered the nature of the will-o'-the-wisp they were following and have severed their former connection with him, he is equal to the occasion, continues to exhibit his herbs, reiterates his old stories, sows advertisements of all kinds broadcast, and succeeds like Wild the Great in catching 'em alive-o'." When less conversant with civilized life than he now is, he taught the world how to rid themselves of a bailiff, by advertising that a strange creature might be seen beneath his roof, banqueting on raw turnips, etc.; he however hands over all such terrestrial concerns at the present time to his "Sarah," who does not believe in "calling him lord."

His mode of consoling the widow of the man, whom he was seen to be mesmerising, and whom he declared to be in a trance, until the evidence of dissolution in the case was overwhelming—his mode of consoling the widow immediately after the funeral was alike characteristic and unique. "Here," said he, "Mrs. H. (suing the action to the word) I've brought you his spirit, there it is," and he acted as if presenting the disconsolate woman with an invisible reality; on the platform of his society, on the same evening, he informed his friends (clapping his hands on his breast the while) that he "had got the said spirit, and felt good" in consequence; he represents that the large number of seceders from his society have been suspended, and if we add that he has outwitted the doctors' detective officer, we shall have said enough to indicate that his qualities are such as may not improbably result in his realizing the object of his ambition, and becoming a General in the army.

Were he to apply for the position of Assistant Curate at the Bond Street Congregational Church, such a step might be regarded as a *coup-de-main* which might facilitate the realization of his aims, and the sale of his herbs in the interim.

EDUCATION IN RELATION TO "PROFESSOR AND MADAME HAZLETON.

We are informed by a city paper that Madame Hazleton had issued "a tempting circular," and further that one of her accomplices was a half-negro-baby." We confess to being at a loss to know how a baby can be said to have been an accomplice. In the same paragraph we perceive that Madame is said to have "swindled a number of business houses" (in the city), and yet that the Toronto merchants escaped almost altogether uncheated."

The foregoing selections appeared in what we take to be the best city paper, but we will pass to the consideration of the nature of the education the fifty young ladies can have received, some of whom pawned their jewellery in response to a circular which was couched in such terms as those subjoined—"By this incomparable process, every species of miniature impaired by time and progressive refinement and aestheticism is magically reproduced in a manner worthy of immortal poem. In this elegant and charming theory we shall immediately educate students, in which a fascinating and adroit proficiency is readily acquired. We adopt original methods of tuition, eminently and admirably designed to inspire the proselyte with bright zeal and ambition to attain the worthiest excellence."

We are not inclined to make further extracts from "this incomplete and hasty manual" which we may presume was compiled by the Negro Professor, in the intervals of his whitewashing, and at a time when his whiskey was insufficiently dashed with water; but that which most concerns us, is, whether it be possible for the schools of this Dominion to turn out girls so utterly ignorant of the requirements of epistolary composition as to be duped by such a document as that of Professor and Madame Hazleton.

Miscellaneous.

"We have to be hammered into shape by all sorts of hard blows before we are good for anything. The only thing we can ask is that the strokes be so well given that we shall not be bent awry; that the character shall not receive some fatal twist from which it may not recover.

He comes, and lays my heart all heated
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into His own fair shape to beat it
With His great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, 'As God will!'
And at His heaviest blows lie still.

He takes my softened heart, and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, 'As God will!'
And in his mighty hand lie still."

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

The dog eats grass, and licks his sores when sick; the cow, and even the calf pretend to be dead, to induce the crows to pick the vermin from about their eyes and ears; the chick, so soon as it breaks the shell, picks gravel to aid digestion; the mongoose, after being bitten by its enemy, the snake, retires to the fields, to seek the antidote to the poison, and returns quite well; and at certain seasons wild animals resort from the most distant parts of India to the "salt-licks," to renovate their constitution.

Salmon quit the sea at a certain season, and ascend the rivers, thereby getting rid of their tormentors, the sea-lice (which the fresh water speedily kills), and at the same time reaching the spots destined for the propagation of their kind. After depositing the spawn, the parent fish, black, lank, sickly, and consequently unwholesome, hasten to the sea to recover their health; whence they proceed in another year, increased in size, and brilliant as silver, to run a similar course, so long as life continues. The young fry also, the moment they break the egg, turn their heads seaward, and never stop till they reach the ocean, whose action is necessary for their growth and health.

FEVER AMONG COWS.

To judge from the *temperature of the milk* in a dairy at the north eastern part of the city, the cows in that region must be in a high state of fever. Doctor Awdc's *depletive* practice would in this case, no doubt, prove to be an effectual remedy for the malady.

We hear of the death of a young man in this city, traceable to inflammation which supervened after the operation of cutting off piles; the barbarian who operated, did not apparently know that a tobacco poultice would both have removed the piles and saved the life.

We are at a loss to know how a house, which in course of erection, has been pronounced exceptionally liable to fire, can be rendered otherwise by the payment of \$30 00; perhaps the sage legislators who enacted the civic by-law will enlighten us on the subject.

Fowls moult early or late according as the coming winter may be early or late.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.

PART III.

The opening sentence of the third part of this work is, we venture to consider, somewhat too characteristic of the country:—"A suspension bridge, built across the top of the Montmorency Fall, had been too slightly constructed, and had not stood very long before it broke asunder while a *habitant* and his wife were crossing it in their market cart. They were swept at once over the cataract, never to be seen again." We may safely assume that the person or persons who constructed the bridge on the verge of a precipice 250 feet high, in such a fashion that a *habitant's* market cart proved to be too severe a test for its strength, were not disturbed by any enquiry, or if they were, the catastrophe would probably be attributed to the ponderous nature of the market cart. It is well for Jumbo that he did not precede the market cart.

With regard to the literary character of this third part, although it is not characterized by the gross blunders and absurdities of the former two, we do not reach its sixth line before we are confronted with crudity of composition, and we soon read that the "cone" of ice and snow at the foot of the Falls of Montmorency, is said to "grow;" we had not previously heard of growing ice; neither had it been our privilege to hear of a "foliage-embowered road;" nor of the "situation of a seminary" rendering it "less vulnerable than many other districts to outside influences." There is one good sentence in this part, and we are glad to notice it—"The French-Canadians have always fought for a faith and an idea, hence they have remained French." Another sentence in the wake of this, may also deserve to be transferred—"The thirteen colonies, which fought for material interests, are American, not English."

We are tempted to take some further extracts, on the score of their interest—"The north shore of the St. Lawrence is more French than is the south, where the proximity of the United States, and the influence of the English settled townships are sensible (which we will translate perceptible). From Montreal downwards the towns of course excepted you are to all intents in a land where English is not spoken. Below Quebec, far down to the Labrador coast, is the most purely French portion of all. You may find greater simplicity of life, and more of the old customs in such a primæval parish as Isle Aux Coudres, further down the river, the people on the coast where the St. Lawrence becomes the Gulf, are sailors and fishermen rather than farmers; they along the Ottawa are lumberers and raftsmen; but the Cote de Beaufort is fairly typical of the whole of French Canada.

We observe that there is so much resemblance between the practice of the Roman Catholic population of Lower Canada and the good people of St. James', Toronto, that they each have their burial plots for "unbaptized infants." Among the passages of interest which occur in this third part of the work, we select the following—"In the district of Quebec, you may often hear a *habitant* speak of going "*au fort*" (to the fort), meaning thereby "*au village*" (to the village)." Then we have the following touch of nature—"In the old days, when *seigneur* and *cure* both derived their income from impost on produce, the degree of consideration in which a *habitant* was held by his superiors, and consequently his respectability, was settled principally by the amount of wheat he sowed."

The writer of this part of the work favors us with some sufficiently crude metaphors, among which we read that "the hill here advances abruptly towards the river;" it would give us

great pleasure to see this abruptly advancing hill. The titles of the *seigneurs* also, we read, "had nearly quite disappeared" before the conquest of the country. Waving such awkwardnesses as these however, we will take an extract or two which merit transfer:—"One of the most interesting aspects of the feudal tenure was the social relation between *seigneur* and *consitaire* (landlord and tenant). This was nearly always a paternal one, so much so, indeed, that it was quite as much a duty as a right by courtesy of the *seigneur* to stand god-father for the eldest children of his *consitaires*. M. De Gaspe gives an amusing account of a friend receiving a New Year's visit from a hundred godsons. The whole system of colonization originally rested on two (classes of) men, the *seigneur* and the *cure*. Through them the Government worked its military and religious organizations, while their interest in the soil, from which both derived their income, were identical."

Of the French system, the Abbe Casgrain remarks:—"The democratic and secularizing spirit of our age is opposed to these feudal and ecclesiastical institutions, but we may be permitted to doubt whether it could have invented a system better adapted to the genius of our race, and to the needs of the situation."

Among the glimpses of Lower Canadian life, we obtain from this part, are the following:—"In the summer, wizened old *confres* (old people), too bent and worn out for any other work, salute you from the tops of the piles of stones they lazily hammer between the complacent puffs of their pipes, and their comments on passers-by. In winter, you have to turn out to let the snow-plough with its great wings, and its long team of six or eight horses go past, amid cheery shouts from its guides, whose rosy faces and icicled cheeks topping the clouds of snow that cover their blanket coats, make them look like so many 'Father Christmases.'" "If you stop to drink of the springs from the hillside, the odds are greatly in favor of some of the host of brown-skinned, black-eyed, merry looking children that play about the neighboring house being sent over to ask 'if Monsieur will not be preferred to have some milk?' You like the clear ice-cold water. "*Bien, c'est bonne l'eau frette quand on a soif*" (Well, cold water is good, when one's thirsty), but Monsieur will come in perhaps, and rest, for "*sacre il fait chaud cet apres-midi*" (d—n it, its warm this afternoon). Monsieur, however, goes on amid all sorts of good wishes and polite farewells. One of the most striking sights by the roadside of a night towards the end of autumn are the family groups 'breaking' flax. After the stalks have been steeped, they are dried over fires built in pits on the hillsides, then stripped of the outer bark by a rude home-made machine constructed entirely of wood. Oxen do much of the heavier hauling, their pace being quite fast enough for the easy patient temperament of the *habitant*. A characteristic mode of measuring distance is by the number of pipes to be smoked in traversing it. Every now and then a roadside cross is passed, sometimes a grand *Calvaire*, resplendent with stone and gilding, covered by a roof, and from its high platform showing afar the symbol of Christian faith; as a general rule, a simple wooden cross enclosed by a paling reminds the good Catholic of his faith, and is saluted by a reverent lifting of his hat, and a pause in his talk as he goes by. Sometimes you meet with little chapels like those at Chateau Richer. They stand open always, and the country people, as they pass, drop in to say a prayer to speed good souls' deliverance and their own journey. Robberies are almost unknown, and in many districts locks are never used. Even very poor cottages have masses of brilliant flowers in the windows, and little garden plots in front, neatly kept and assiduously cultivated, for the altar of the parish church is decorated with them."

Such are some of the scraps which we have gleaned from this third part of "Picturesque Canada," which, in our judgment are of sufficient interest to justify their extraction, and to render us "a little blind" to some of the minor faults of the writer.

THE DRESS OF THE PERIOD IN ITS RELATION TO HEALTH.

A lecture on the above-named subject has been delivered under the auspices of The National Health Society of Great Britain. Dr. Treves, who delivered it, has given us abundant food for reflection; the Doctor tells us that the costume of a people is to some extent a reflex of the national mind, so we may conclude that future generations will look back on the present era as an age in which their ancestors suffered from frizzes on the brain, from profusion of birds' feathers (or the imitations thereof), from elevated heels, from tight lacing, arsenic, powder, putty, and other addenda from the studio of the artist.

Fashion, the Doctor tells us, has at one time decreed that a woman should wear an excrescence on her head, and a lump on her back, and we might add, black patches on her skin. In quoting from a fashion-book, he says: "With this style of bonnet, the mouth is worn slightly open;" possibly the same book might direct that "the Grecian bond is worn with these heels, and the Alexandra limp with these." The edicts of a New York dress-maker or tailor will continue to command the fealty of the masses, spite of all considerations but those of fashion; it is therefore to little purpose, as we venture to opine, that a professional man, or any one else may deprecate tight-lacing or any other craze, so long as women cherish the delusion that men admire it; wasp-like waists, we should say, are about as abhorrent to most men as are waspish tempers. Dr. Treves' testimony with regard to the practice of tight lacing is that a lady who might elect to appear with one of her eyes closed with an ornamental plaster would be less insane than is the tightly laced, inasmuch as the plaster would obstruct but one organ, whereas the lacing injures many, the doctor also depicts a European lady lamenting the love of deformity of the Chinese, as manifested in their feet, and concludes that deformity of the waist is the greater evil, he even draws a comparison between the flattened heads of a certain Indian tribe and the flat heads which cherish deformed waists, and the comparison is not flattering to the civilized. The circumference of a waist in a perfectly developed woman is from 26 to 28 inches; "a perfect female waist," in the estimate of fashion, should not exceed 16, or about the circumference of the neck of an athletic man. In the majority of the models of the London costumiers, the waist measures from 20 to 21 inches; inasmuch as these models illustrate the sentiments of the dress-makers and their customers, they indicate a source of injury to the popular health which may help to account for the present rate of mortality. The natural waist is oval in outline (as seen in sections of the body); the deformed waist is round. It would doubtless be pronounced "uninteresting," were we to dilate at length on the variety of evils entailed by this ludicrous fashion; we must therefore be content to indicate that the malady styled gall-stones is said to be three times as common in women as it is in men; ulcer of the stomach also, colic, spasms, and affections of those organs from the derangement of which women exclusively suffer, are all largely attributable to the senseless practice of tight-lacing. It were easy to dwell at greater length on this form of suicide, but if women are incapable of concluding that they cannot contract the span of their waist without at the same time curtailing the span of their days,

it would be waste of time to enlarge further on the subject. We will therefore conclude with a quotation from Dr. Treves: "Of all means that the ingenuity of man could devise for preserving the youthfulness of the figure, there is perhaps none that will prove more useless, or that will more completely defeat its own purpose, than the persistent wearing of an arrangement of steel and whale-bones."

THE EXHIBITION.

It is a serious detraction from the supposed importance of the press notices of articles exhibited, when one knows that those notices rise and fall like a thermometer under the genial influence of the advertising columns. The exhibit of the Corn-cob Pipe Company and others found no place on the *Globe's* map, and no notice in its columns; the Company, however, relied on their wares advertising themselves, and were doubtless gratified at the acceptance by the Princess of their pipes on behalf of the Marquis of Lorne and Prince George of Wales.

The adjudication of prizes must needs present a chronic difficulty to those who desire that the awards should be distributed according to merit; for technical knowledge, involving as it may be said to involve, acquaintance with all the kinds of fraud which attach to the class of articles exhibited, is indispensable, integrity on the part of the judge is not less indispensable, and there are those who affirm that this latter qualification is not always present. We should say that when a Doctor-judge passes such a stench-destroying invention as that of Mr. Norman, and all electrical appliances without recognition, it evinces either gross ignorance on his part (at which one cannot be surprised) or corresponding disingenuousness, which is hardly less surprising.

We would suggest that the institutions which are restricted to "gentlemen only," be in future described as "for swine only."

An evangelist of this city who does not strike bargains to deliver essays at so much per quarter, but supports himself on the principle adopted by the Apostle Paul, found his faith rewarded in the following fashion on the 24th ult. A little dog which belongs to the neighbourhood in which this gentleman resides, and which had previously kept its distance from him when he had made advances to it, approached him with a dollar bill in its mouth, as the Evangelist's need of the bill exceeded that of the dog, he removed it, and no doubt bethought him of Elijah and the ravens.

"TWO MAGNIFICENT CONCERTS."

Such has been the entertainment said to have been provided by the caterers for the public at the Horticultural Gardens! Had they promised such a floral display as admitted of being seen, we could have recognized the application of their adjective; their next concerts will probably be announced as "beautiful."

EXAMPLE TO "ROOSTER" FIGHTERS.

A couple of roosters were recently engaged in hot encounter, when a peace-making brother stalked up, and stood between them until their wrath had abated, the three then went their several ways.

Is it to prevent a dog biting a second time, or to give him the privilege of so doing, that his owner is allowed by the law the alternative of paying a fine, in view of the diversion afforded the dog?

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. V.

When persons contrive, by one means or another to inveigle a Legislative Assembly into giving them corporate existence, they are thenceforth committed to make as much fuss as possible, in order to sustain the delusion which gave them being. "Committees of the Whole" (six) have most industriously beaten the air, and they tell us that "so much work arose from action inaugurated at their first meeting, that a special meeting of the Board was held on the 6th of June. In addition to this, another special meeting was called for the 27th of June, at which *previous work* was completed and new work undertaken." The labours of the six, embodying as we have already seen, the work of nine committees, are said to have been recorded, and a *resume* thereof is given in a "condensation of the minutes of the various meetings" which figures in an appendix. The first decision at which "The Committee of the Whole" six arrived was that a trip to Boston, New York, and Albany, at the cost of the Province, was desirable, they therefore *moved* the Provincial Secretary to request them to go, their pre-concerted compliance with the Secretary's request they express in the following fashion.—"In obedience to the commission of the Honourable, the Provincial Secretary, &c.," your committee proceeded to Boston, etc., to enquire into the details and modes of working of the various Boards of Health of those places"—to ascertain (in other words) how the Medical Trades Unionists of those parts conduct their business.

As no signature is attached to the Report of this so-styled "Committee" we will hope (in the interest of the Provincial Exchequer) that it so far resembled the nine Medical Committees with which we were lately occupied, as to consist of a single individual. We perceive that the Committee speaks of itself in the plural, but we imagine this is in imitation of royalty and bishops. "Having placed themselves in communication with the various (American) Boards as to their intentions (the Committee tells us) cordial invitations were received from the Medical Trades Unionists in the States: "thus armed" says the Committee (*armed with an invitation*) he or they proceeded to Boston; the details of this expedition are not entirely such as ordinarily fall into the hands of the Queen's printer; we learn that the Committee "called at the office of the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board, but unfortunately found that gentleman absent;" that "his place was taken by another gentleman, and that the representative was out of the city, but was expected to return the following day." All this, and the further information that the absentee "called on the Committee," on the following day, made an appointment "to meet them at his office," etc., seeing that it is presented to us under the sanction of the royal arms, must be regarded as of extreme importance. One suggestive fact however ekes out as the result of it all, on which further light would probably prove to be instructive; it is veiled in the following form—"The Boston Board has undergone several changes through

political causes, which have seriously affected both its organization and usefulness."

We observe that the Power which controls the Boston Board whatever it be, has very judiciously associated with it "*the work of the State Board of Lunacy.*" The Ontario Committee complains of this arrangement as having reduced the work of the Boston Medical Trades Unionists to "practical matters relating to public nuisances, such as the pollution of streams and rivers." Much plunder could not accrue to the Board when its action was restricted to such an extent as that, and it was to be expected that the Ontarian Committee would sympathize with the Bostonians under those afflictive circumstances. The mysterious reference to "political causes" as affecting prejudicially the Boston doctors leads to the conclusion that the State of Massachusetts is becoming as wise as that of Indiana, and is disposed to forego the extension of any trade privileges to the medical profession, in the name of *protecting the people*. So far as we can judge from what is constantly reaching us, the protection that is most urgently needed by the defenceless people is protection *against* the doctors, and the most effectual mode of securing it will be the issue of a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the Medical Acts.

The work alleged by the Committee to be "still carried on" by the Boston Board, notwithstanding the "political causes which seriously affected both its organization and usefulness," appears to us to indicate that if it has not been decently buried, it is in a fair way to be, the Board is stated to be occupied with the publication of weekly mortality statistics, legislation for the restriction and prevention of smallpox (occupation in relation to the preceding subject would hardly be chronic, one may presume) and investigations into the nature and causes of malarial diseases. It would require a vigorous exercise of faith on our part to conclude that the State of Massachusetts will long sustain a Board for the purpose of prowling abroad in the investigation of the nature and causes of malarial diseases. The characteristic shrewdness of our American cousins manifested itself in the constitution of the Boston Board, which, it appears, consists of a physician as chairman, a lawyer, and a layman; had the constitution of our Provincial Board been similar to that of Boston, we should doubtless have been spared the performance of the farce of six doctors, constituting nine committees, and this unique arrangement being the result of "discussion in Committee of the Whole" six. We should not object to our own Board so far imitating that of Boston as to have an executive officer devoted to the duty of overlooking the scavengers, and we think it quite possible that the administration of such an officer might be an improvement on that of our City Commissioner.

We observe that the Boston Board concerns itself with eleven different subjects, one of which is the prohibition of the use of salt on sidewalks; another the granting of licenses to sell fish, a third, the granting of licenses to soap-men, and so forth; "the Committee of the Whole" of our six do not appear to consider us sufficiently *advanced* to advocate such measures on this side the line. We must conclude the present notice with a quotation which indicates the impotence of the profession on the one hand, in relation to diphtheria, and on the other, the extent to which the disorder is traceable to neglect in regard to drainage:—"In the case of diphtheria, the result of the examinations during the past year revealed the fact that with a total of 1,704 cases, 601 of which were fatal, it was found that 1,342 occurred on premises where the drainage was defective, and only 235 where the premises were in good sanitary condition (or where) at least defects were not noticed."

HARD TO KILL.

There was a Norman officer, named Francois de Civille, who was serving in the defence of Rouen in 1562, whose curious history is narrated in a French medical journal (*Le Practicien*). He was captain of an infantry company, and on October 15th was shot with a ball from an arquebuse, which broke his right jaw and passed through his neck. He fell from the rampart into the trench below, and very soon after, his body, and that of another soldier lying by his side, were buried on the spot. This was about noon. In the night, his valet who had heard of the burial of his master, obtained permission from the governor to transfer the corpse to a more worthy tomb. He dug up the two bodies, but the faces were so much disfigured that he could only tell which was his master by the sparkle of a diamond on the finger of one of them. The valet having taken up the body, found it still warm. He bore it to the surgeons of the garrison, but they refused to waste time over it. The faithful servant, however, still retaining some hope, took the body to his own house, and sent for the relatives of his master and for two physicians and a surgeon. After incessant care, some signs of life were evinced, and the buried man was restored. But for many days Civille tossed unconsciously on his bed in a violent fever. He was gradually recovering, when, eleven days after his interment, the city was taken. The terrible excitement and noise of the day redoubled the fever, and an officer of the Royal army, having taken possession of the house where Civille lay, had the sick man thrown unceremoniously from the window. He fell on a dung-heap, and there lay in his shirt for three days and nights, when he was found by a relative, who had him carried to a chateau about three miles from Rouen.

A few months after, Civille rejoined his regiment. He lived to be an octogenarian, and his death at last resulted from a cold caught by spending a whole frosty night beneath the windows of a young woman with whom he had fallen violently in love.

LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Committee of Public safety has concluded that if, like the Church of Rome, the Medical Profession elects to adhere to its Latin prescriptions, like the Church of Rome, it shall also give an English translation of the same. Among other advantages accruing from this arrangement, patients will learn, when they see the word "placet" in their prescriptions, that they are imbibing colored water.

SUFFERING AND ITS RELIEF.

One might have supposed, prior to experience, that the forethought which provided the Ambulance for the Hospital would have anticipated that sufferers from accident, who may need the Ambulance would have enough to endure, without being dunned by the driver for 75 cents under such circumstances.

A Californian physician claims that the juice from eucalyptus leaves has induced the hair to grow on his bald head. He was in the habit of pounding to a pulp the leaves, which he applied to his head for the cure of headache, and was surprised to find a new and abundant crop of hair commence to grow.

HOSPITAL CONVERSATION—ENCOURAGING.

Well, so you killed that child!

What else could I do? Bound to get rid of it somehow.

—(From an Ear-Witness.)

Pulpit Criticism.

RIVAL THEATRES.

The Rev. Hugh Johnston's recent attack on the secular theatres will hardly have commended itself to those outside the market for which the rev. gentleman caters. The onslaught is according to the traditions of Methodism; it constituted an *ad captandum* appeal—intended to catch those who may be presumed to have been predisposed to listen to it; the negation involved by Methodists abstaining from the patronage of the drama, will be regarded by no one as demonstrative of moral excellence on their part.

From our own point of view, the suppositiously sacred and the secular stage are conducted on similar principles; the foundation of each reposes on the dollar, and each institution exists by appeals to the senses; we trust therefore that as the theatre ecclesiastical enjoys the monopoly of Sunday, all rivalry on its part will speedily abate.

A CHRONOLOGICAL CHART.

It has devolved on an intelligent carpenter to show *the Church* that great things can be done apart from what ordinarily passes for learning. That which chronologists had hitherto overlooked, has been discovered and demonstrated, as the result of some five and thirty years' labor, by Mr. Stevenson, a resident of Toronto. We refer to the fact that the wars of the Israelites, and not a few of the leading events in their history transpired at or about the time of their Sabbath and jubilee years, so far as regards the wars, the circumstance is of the utmost interest, inasmuch as it illustrates at the same time the goodness and the severity of the Almighty—his goodness, because in the event of obedience, He fulfilled his pledge, and wrought a septennial miracle in their behalf; and severity, because in the event of disobedience, he held the Gentile nations over them as a scourge, while they for their part, in the consciousness of the working of this septennial miracle, whenever they resolved on waging war with Israel, naturally did so when they could ensure a double amount of booty, and inflict a corresponding blow. We may, perhaps, give a more detailed notice of this chart in our next number.

PULPIT CRITICISM SUPERSEDED.

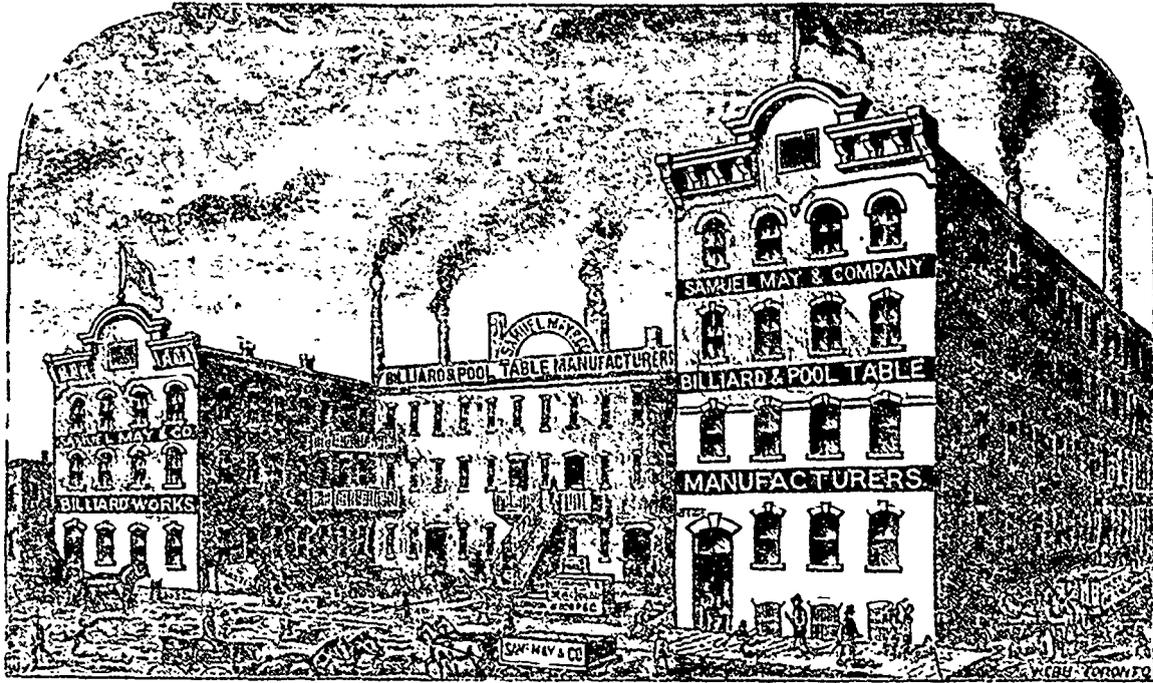
The mode in which critics who are hostile to the Bible run off with each other's criticisms, and in their turn find an interminable crowd of less instructed imitators doing the like reminds one of fowls to which a small bone has been thrown; the first recipient of the bone regards herself as happy in the consciousness of possession, unable though she be to appropriate it; she is of course quickly followed by the other members of the harem, each of which lays claim to possession of the bone; the bone necessarily remains a bone of contention, and nothing more. Professor Hirschfeldler has (so to speak) picked up some of these, and shown their worthlessness; he dilates at some length on the endeavor of adverse critics to invalidate the book of Daniel, by assigning a later date than that attached to it, to the names of some of the musical instruments which occur in Ch. iii, 7, 10. The arguments, such as they are, tend to show (what unfortunately many arguments do) that scholarship and folly are not uncommonly united. It is maintained that "at least four of the names of the instruments are of Greek origin, and were not known to the Babylonians in the time of Daniel." This objection is ludic-

musly characteristic of the stilted conceit which animates the class of men from which it comes. What acquaintance have they with the instruments which "were known to the Babylonians in the time of Daniel"? The sound of Babylonian viols had slumbered for four and twenty centuries, we take it, before these hostile critics "muled and puked" in Germany; and we should cheerfully forgive them if, on cross examination, it transpired that they were not conversant with the Chaldeans' knowledge of the names of their musical instruments. Their argument however takes the following form:—

The Greeks used certain instruments which bore the same name as did some of those used in Babylon, therefore the Babylonians obtained their instruments from Greece! In reply to this ludicrous assertion, Professor Hirschfelder shows that as early as the reign of Solomon, the Hebrews adopted some Sanscrit and Malabar names of articles imported from India, such as *koph* an ape, *tukki* a peacock, and *algumin* the algum wood; the Professor also shows that the names of plants, spices, and other products imported by the Greeks from the East, bore with them, as might be expected, their Phœnician, or Hebrew names, and he cites the word *nether*, which in the mouths of the Greeks becomes *nitron*, and in English *nitre*; this will be more intelligible to an English reader, when he learns that the Hebrew word, as conveyed to the Greeks, would consist of but the three letters *n t r*. The Hebrew *kinnamon*, becomes in Greek, *kinnamomon*, and in English, *cinnamon*; *mor* again in Greek is *murra*, in English, *myrrh*, the Hebrew *shushan*, a lily, Greek, *souson*, Hebrew *sak*, Greek *sakkos*, a sack, or sack-cloth; Hebrew *gamal*, Greek *kamelos*, a camel. According to the argument of the German critics and their plagiarists, the Hebrew kinnamon, etc., is traceable to the English cinnamon, but some of us will be apt to conclude that the stream does not run backwards. Professor H. gives the following examples of the names of Greek musical instruments as traceable to the Hebrew—*nevel*, Greek *nabla*, a lyre, *kinnor*, Greek *kinura*, a harp. It may be well to point out that our own word 'navel' is one of many which come directly from the Hebrew, and that the instrument (*nevel*) was so named on account of the resemblance of its form to the navel. The four names of musical instruments, which the critics allege that the Greeks originated, are *kitharis*, a kind of harp or lyre, *sambuke*, another kind of harp, *psalterion*, the psaltery, and *symphonia*, a kind of bagpipe; these, the Professor shows, are derived respectively from the Hebrew *kaithros*, or *kitarses*, *sabbeka*, *pesanterin*, and *sumponia*, if the critics please to affirm that the Hebrews obtained the words from the Greeks, we suppose the Professor can afford to laugh at them. It is a fact (which will be interesting to scholars) that Strabo, the Greek geographer, states that the name *sambuko* is of barbarian (i. e. Oriental) origin (Lib. x). The Professor also suggests the following etymological consideration, which appears to us to be too interesting to omit. The Hebrew noun *soph* means a reed; with the addition of the terminal *on* we have the Hebrew *siphon* a tube a siphon, from which without doubt, the corresponding word in Greek and in English is derived. The instrument would thus obtain its name from the leathern bag receiving the air by a tube. Unfortunately for the adverse critics, the Greek word *sumphonia* is never employed by classical writers as the name of a single musical instrument, but always to represent a combination of instruments or voices. Professor H. comments on the lack of integrity on the part of the critics, as evidenced by their silence with regard to such evidence of antiquity of the books of Daniel and Ezra respectively as is afforded by the peculiarity of the Chaldee employed in those books. It is so easy to repeat the

attacks of spurious learning, and real learning is so comparatively rare among those who ought to be qualified to repel such attacks, that we do not deem it necessary to apologize for adding another weighty reply from Professor Hirschfelder. The Professor observes that the Canon of the Old Testament was closed about 435 B. C., and enquires how, under such circumstances, the critics can allege that the book of Daniel was written about the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (160 B. C.) The Professor then cites Josephus, on this point, in the following fashion—"For we have not an innumerable multitude of books among us, contradicting one another, (as the Greeks have), but only twenty-two books, which contain the records of all past times, which are justly believed to be Divine; and of them, five belong to Moses, which contain his laws and the traditions of the origin of mankind till his death. This interval of time was little short of three thousand years, but as to the time, from the death of Moses to the reign of Artaxerxes king of Persia, who reigned after Xerxes, the prophets, who were after Moses, wrote down what was done in their times in thirteen books. The remaining four books contain hymns to God, and precepts for the conduct of human life. It is true, our history had been written since Artaxerxes very particularly, but hath not been esteemed of the like authority as the former by our forefathers, because there hath not been an exact succession of prophets since that time." "During so many ages as have already passed, no one has been so bold as either to add anything to them, to take anything from them, or to make any change in them;* but it becomes natural to all Jews, immediately from their very birth, to esteem those books to contain Divine doctrines, and to persist in them, and if occasion be, willingly to die for them." (Josephus against Apion, b. 1, 8). Josephus gives the number of books of the Old Testament as twenty-two, to make the number correspond with the twenty two letters of the Hebrew alphabet. His classification of the books is as follows:—5 books of Moses; 4 books of hymns and ethics, namely, The Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles. His thirteen prophetic books are: 1. Joshua; 2. Judges and Ruth; 3. Samuel I, II.; 4. Kings I, II.; 5. Job, 6. Isaiah, 7. Jeremiah and Lamentations; 8. Ezekiel; 9. The twelve minor prophets; 10. Daniel; 11. Ezra, I, II (i.e. Ezra, and Nehemiah), 12. Chronicles I, II.; 13. Esther; a similar mode of numbering the books appears to have been adopted by Jerome in Prolog. galeato, Opp. ix, 454. Jerome says: "The books of the Old Law are in like manner twenty-two—Moses, 5; the Prophets, 8; the Hagiography, 9." Josephus placed the closing of the Canon in the reign of Artaxerxes, and this was the time the prophet Nehemiah carried out his great work of reform. (Neh. xiii) About 450 B. C. Nehemiah obtained permission from Artaxerxes to visit Jerusalem, and to rebuild its walls. About 437 B. C. he returned to Artaxerxes, but two years subsequently he re-visited Jerusalem, where he remained till his death, which took place about 420 B. C., that is 260 years before the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, who died in Persia about 160 B. C. It was during Nehemiah's last visit to Jerusalem that the closing of the Canon is generally believed to have been consummated. It has always been the conviction of the Jews that the Canon of their Scriptures was closed during the period of Ezra and Nehemiah, and that all books now contained in the Hebrew Scriptures were included in the Canon.

* Josephus probably did not suspect the pious fraud which occurs in Judges xviii, 30, where, lest idolatry should attach to the family of Moses, some sacrilegious hand has substituted the name of "Manasseh" for that of the prophet.



THE KING OF GAMES AND THE GAME OF KINGS.

Prior to dilating on the characteristics of the king of games, we will briefly glance at the game of kings. Whether the game was imported from the Persians during the consulate of Lucullus, or introduced from the East to Europe by the Emperor Caligula, we shall not stop to discuss, but on the contrary, shall avail ourselves of certain manuscripts. In the will of Cathure More, a sub-King of Ireland, who reigned over the district of Leinster, and who died in the year A.D.; 148, occurs the following bequest:—"To Drimoth, fifty billiard balls of brass, with the pools and cues of the same material; ten tric-tracs* of exquisite workmanship; twelve chess-boards with chess-men."

It was on the return of the Templars from the second crusade, that they introduced the game of billiards more generally; the game presented the two-fold attraction of an amusement, and a health-preserving exercise; as such it commended itself to the monks of the period, and we venture to conclude that the student-order of the present day would display more wisdom than they do, if instead of the violent exercise by which they cultivate muscle at the cost of brain, they were so far to imitate the monks as to direct their attention to this scientific game. They might then discover the possibility of blending gymnastics with science, of teaching the eye to judge of distances, the mind to calculate forces, and the arm to execute with rapidity the dictates of the will; they might learn that this game expands the chest, and affords a practical basis for the appreciation of mathe-

* Tric-Trac (which is the French and German name for backgammon) was a game somewhat similar to the backgammon of to-day: it was a favorite diversion of the clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and so important a qualification for a gentleman was a knowledge of the game considered that Sir Roger DeCoverley when seeking a chaplain "of piety, learning and urbanity," stipulated that his reverence should at least know something of backgammon.

matical and geometric truth. We next hear of the game of billiards in the reign of Louis XI. of France, who preferred this pastime to the bloody tournaments of his day. Mary, Queen of Scots, was a passionate lover of the game, and on the eve of her execution, wrote to the Archbishop of Glasgow that her "billiard table had just been taken from her as a preliminary step to her punishment." As the King of France married the Dauphin to Mary, it is supposed she became acquainted with the game during her sojourn in Paris. The Empress Josephine was so fascinated by billiards, that during Napoleon's gloomy moments she was wont to challenge him to a game, and he is said never to have appeared more happy than when so engaged. The adaptability of the game to both sexes will no doubt eventuate in it being generally adopted in the houses of the affluent. Among the feminine devotees of the game occurs the name of Madame De Stael, the Duchesse De Berri also, by her attachment to it, rendered it fashionable among the elite of Paris; there are probably at the present day few houses of any pretension in Europe, where the billiard room is not regarded as indispensable. With respect to the salutary effect of the game, the late Sir Astley Cooper remarked that:—"In country houses, removed from the theatre and the balls of the metropolis, operas, soirees, and other amusements peculiar to large cities, billiards would not only supply the place of these excitements but would contribute something healthier and purer to the desired enjoyment. We should all sleep more soundly (he added) if we made it a rule to play billiards for an hour or two each evening before going to bed. Our wives and children would be more healthy and happy, and more fond of home, for there is nothing that so endears the family circle, as the recollection of amusements shared in common."

Were we not restricted as to space, it would be easy to furnish illustrations confirmatory of the testimony of Sir Astley, but it behoves us rather to dilate somewhat on what has been accomplished in Toronto, by way of fostering the game of billiards, in the eminently practical fashion of manufacturing the tables. Eighteen years ago

Messrs. Riley & May became the pioneer billiard manufacturers of this Dominion; at that no very distant period, there was no necessity for a manufactory of the kind of greater dimensions than eighteen feet by twelve, and Mr. May's own hands, with the aid of a single workman, were adequate to the demands of the establishment for manual labor. At the present time the manufactory which is depicted at the head of these columns will convey some idea of the extension of the business, the portion to the right has been erected by Mr. May, the present head of the firm, and its five flats will be occupied by about one hundred and thirty men. The ground floor will be chiefly occupied by the show rooms, while cabinet-makers, fitters, slate-finishers, marquetry cutters, ball-turners, cue-makers, upholsterers, varnishers, etc., will occupy the upper floors. The floorage of the establishment exceeds 30,000 square feet, and it is all but superfluous to add that every improvement in machinery that ingenuity and experience could suggest has been introduced, so that they who are sufficiently interested in the game of billiards to witness the various processes by which a table and its furnishings are produced, will always be welcome to inspect the factory. There is one feature of the billiard table on which Mr. May specially prides himself, and that is the cushion for which he has taken out patents, in relation to successive improvements; the great difficulty Mr. M. has had to overcome is that of procuring STRAIGHT FIRE-TEMPERED SPRINGS, this he has surmounted by inventing a cushion which has a RIBBON OF ROLL-TEMPERED BRASS CUT STRAIGHT FROM THE SHEETS; this brazen ribbon in combination with the finest Para rubber, imparts increased and uniform elasticity to the cushion throughout; billiard players will not need to be told how absolutely dependent they are, for enjoyment of the game, on that uniformity of elasticity in the cushion which renders the table so fascinating. The manufactory extends from

81-89 Adelaide St. West,

TORONTO.

THE

Toronto Silver Plate Co'y.

No one need look further than to the works of the above-named Company, to witness a most striking and beautiful illustration of the common-sense policy known as the "N. P." We were attracted to this interesting enterprise through the display made by the Company at the Toronto Exhibition; the brilliancy of the display elicited an expression of admiration from H. R. H. the Princess, and its intrinsic excellence was recognized by the award of a gold medal on the part of the judge; the taste displayed in the construction of the case which contained the goods was likewise recognized by the award of a silver medal. Refinement is often indicated in small matters, and one no sooner enters the door of the substantial new factory of the Company, than, instead of being confronted with the stale superfluity, "positively no admittance," one's eye is caught by the red coat of the handsome young guardsman, who is depicted, bayonet in hand, on the glass of the opposite door, and from whose mouth (as on a cloud of smoke), "No admittance" is made to emanate.

It is due however to the memory of the originator of this branch of industry, prior to passing beyond the inner portals of the factory, to say a few words parenthetically in recognition of the benefit conferred by an inventive manufacturer on unnumbered thousands of his race. It is to Geo. Richards Elkington, founder of the firm of Elkington & Co., of Birmingham, that civilization is indebted for the myriads of objects of utility and beauty which, when electroplated, contribute in so many ways, to the enjoyment of life. The few persons on this side the world, who have witnessed the processes of coining, will know what the several stages are in the manufacture of plated ware; they will at least be able to realize the smelting of the "pigs" of raw metal which in the case under consideration, consist of tin from Cornwall (the County which used to supply the Phenicians), antimony from Austria, and copper from Germany or from Lake Superior, it is a noteworthy fact that it is easier to procure the copper from Germany than from our own lake. They who have witnessed the process of coining will know that the primary "pig" is reduced by means of the crucible to a *port* of greater refinement, that the refined plates are again reduced by means of machinery, involving immense pressure, to a ribboned form, and that the dimensions of the ribbon are regulated by the requirements of the workman.

Ponderous machinery has been imported from the States for this purpose, and we are glad to be able to add that some of the presses were manufactured in Brantford; the Company make their own moulds, and among the prettiest objects we saw, in going over the building, were the wreaths of flowers in red wax, which had been prepared as models for the moulder. The work of the designer, both in regard to the form and the ornamentation of the various articles produced, is necessarily of supreme

importance, but it is with the several departments of a factory as it is with the parts of the human body—"the eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee, nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

Among the classes of articles produced at this factory, are Tea Sets, Epergnes, Castors, Table-ware, Baskets, Butter Dishes, and those bright ornaments which lend their lustre to the "caskets" of the dead; of this latter class of goods, the Company are turning out one and a-half ton per week; if we add that until this factory was opened, this class of goods was imported from the States, we shall be content to leave our readers to reflect on the political lesson suggested thereby.

This Company has the distinction of being the only MANUFACTURING Company of the kind in the Dominion; by way of illustrating the variety of objects which are sent to the factory, we may remark that we saw two reflectors for the head-lights of railway engines, which were there for the purpose of being re-plated. It cannot be necessary to describe the process of electro-plating, although it may not be superfluous to observe that the word: "quadruple plate" which figure in the Company's trade mark, pledge the Company to a four-fold coating of silver on the goods; the practice of weighing the goods, prior to their being submitted to the battery and subsequently, supplies an easy test of this operation.

The repairing and replating of silverware when the public becomes aware that it can thus be rendered as handsome as when new, will doubtless constitute an important element in the business. One hundred and thirty (pair of) hands are already employed here, of whom twelve are girls; as there is an ample sphere for the display of artistic taste in this direction, we hope to see the proportion of girls increase. These 'hands' have come—partly from Europe, and partly from the States; about a score of them are learners, though upgrown, and some are youths of this city, with intelligence enough to have discerned that in this branch of industry, they have a new and most promising sphere for the exercise of whatever mechanical and artistic taste they may happen to possess.

Of the show room, and its galaxy of brilliant objects, it is not easy to write in terms adequate to convey an idea; the many thousand persons who witnessed the display of goods made by the Company at the recent Exhibition will be able to regard that display as a selected specimen of the Company's products, and the gold medal above-named serves to indicate the official appreciation of it. Beauty of design is here blended with richness and variety of material, and whatever taste, skill, and capital united can produce is here to be seen in all the glory of gold, silver and enamel.

Although the public can hardly be invited to gratify their curiosity by visiting the factory, they will doubtless soon observe that many of the articles produced thither are lending their charms to the shop-windows from one end of this wide Dominion to the other; and such members of the community as may experience the need of a designer, need not extend their search beyond the limits of this factory, for we trust they may long be able to avail themselves of the guidance in this respect of the intelligent gentleman on whom it devolved to show the writer over it.

DIPSIBOICUM.

I've tasted of the "Dipsi"
Without becoming tipsy,
Nor has it rendered me as yet 'gigantic';
Its virtues of prevention
I need, of course, not mention
As they're echoed from Pacific to Atlantic.
Though clothed in garb of fiction
And commended with such diction,
As to render many critics unbelieving,
Its herbal combination
Is not merely a creation
Of the fancy—neither can it be deceiving;
For the men who taste and try it,
Are the men who wish to buy it—
To buy that they may live a little longer,
And purchase it they do,
And repeat their orders too,
For they find that they are daily growing
stronger.
They've found the "certain tonic"
Which dispels their ailments chronic,
Though they have not seen the "natives"
yet "extracting";
As they care not to be prying,
Or with Dingnan to be vying,
Of the recipe, they will not be exacting.

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'Tis pounded fine—
"Of meat the wine"—
And therefore yields nutrition ;
To tender child,
Or athlete wild,
It brings alike fruition.
Dyspeptics thrive,
And oft outlive
The men who erst were stronger ;
And men of brain,
Who overstrain,
Find life worth holding longer,
For Johnston's beef
Has brought relief,
And settled the vexed question
Of giving strength
To all at length
Spite of their indigestion

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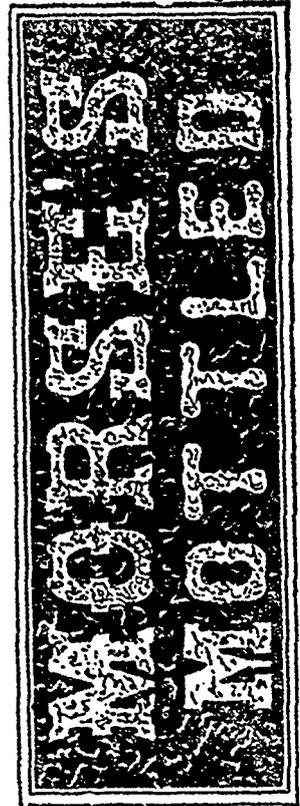
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereby grant this DIPLOMA, signed by our Secretary and Demonstrator, this Twenty-Fourth day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.

L. A. JEFFREYS, A. RENOARD,
Secretary. Demonstrator.

J. YOUNG, The Leading Undertaker

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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?

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As it is but gradually that any new system becomes known, it will hardly be superfluous to make some general observations, descriptive of the educational system above-named. The Kindergarten represents a mode of conveying instruction to children which is traceable to the uncommon gift styled common sense; it manifestly involved much thought on the part of Friedrich Froebel, its originator, and one of its incidental recommendations is that the system it involves can hardly be adopted by a teacher as a mere profession; it necessitates aptitude for teaching on the part of all who espouse it, and consequently affords a guarantee that the instructor is not merely a repository of knowledge, but possesses the power of imparting it; the lack of the power of communicating knowledge has ever been one of the great hanes of our educational systems, and at the root of that may be said to lie the consideration that the door stands open to teachers (as it does to members of other professions) in utter disregard of personal qualification. "Froebel starts from the fundamental idea that all education should begin with a development of the desire for activity innate in the child"; in other words, he utilizes natural tendencies. "Each step in the course of training is a logical sequence of the preceding one; and the various means of occupation are developed, one from another, in a perfectly natural order, beginning with the simplest, and concluding with the most difficult features in all the varieties of occupation." So far as it may be possible to convey an idea of the proceedings at Mrs. Arthur Graham's school from a brief visit, and within the compass of a column in this portion of *The Critic*, we will endeavor so to do. The first thought that would impress an observer, on witnessing the arrivals at this, or any other school probably on this side the world, would be the need of instruction in the ordinary proprieties of civilized life, which is manifested by the scholars, as the probability is that Master (or Miss) would come lumbering in, duly fortified with chewing gum, cap-retaining the position it did when out of doors, and either no salutation offered, or by way of amendment, a side-wise wag of the head; the first piece of instruction therefore consists in suggesting that the gum might be advantageously chewed prior to arrival, that caps are apt to be removed, in civilized countries, before entering a room, and that in such countries it is customary to present the right hand and bid 'good morning.' The instruction in this school may be said to be conveyed in the garb of play; when therefore the children have taken their seats at a table, which for the purposes of their games (or studies) is covered into square inches—at the ringing of a bell, they commence with a song, then follows the Lord's prayer (the suitability of which it is needless to discuss) and after that a lively and limited collective repetition of the multiplication table, then a short talk about birds' nests, followed by a united song plus gesticulation, (with piano accompaniment) on the subject of a

LITTLE BROWN THRUSH.

There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in the tree.

He is singing to me, he is singing to me,
And what does he say little girl, little boy?
Oh! the world's running over with joy,
Don't you hear! don't you see! hush! look here, in my tree.

For I'm as happy as happy can be,
For I'm as happy as happy can be, &c.

Then came the presentation to each child of a box containing cubes, and a series of questions such as would naturally suggest themselves to an intelligent person who desired to lead a child to think on the subject before it. It will be seen by this cursory glance at this Kindergarten, that an admirable teacher who likes her avocation is indispensable to the success of the school, and that such a school is more like the orderly frolic of a nursery than what we have been accustomed to associate with the idea of tuition: it delights the children as well it may, and it cannot fail to lead to much the same kind of interchange of thought which takes place between an intelligent mother and her child.

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Two recipients of this Company's Diploma in Toronto.

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

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L. A. JEFFERYS,

Secretary

A. RENOLARD,

Demonstrator.

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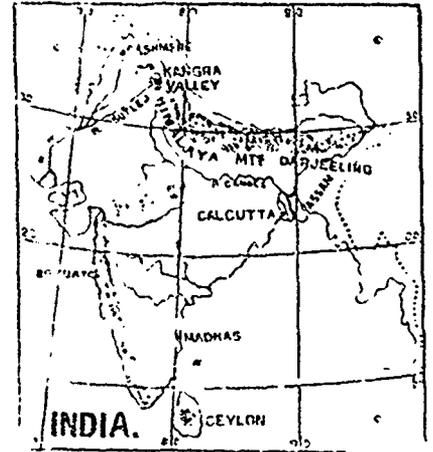
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The importer, whilst in India, drank Himalayan Tea in preference to all other kinds. He can, therefore, from long personal experience of its merits, speak of it with confidence.

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

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

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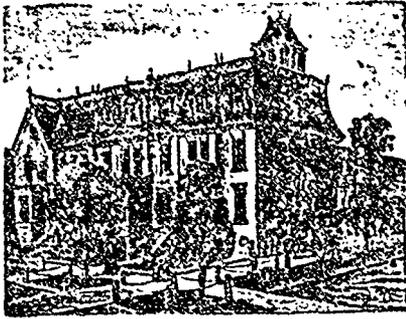
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OTTAWA, June 6th, 1883.

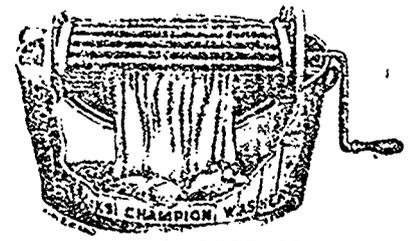
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