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Local Notice—Dr. Garvey

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.

At a meeting of Notaries held at Aymer, the 7th instant, E. d'Orsay, Esq., of Hull, was chosen to represent the District of Ottawa in the Quebec Provincial Board of Notaries, during the coming three years.

We publish elsewhere an article translated from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the leading French paper in the United States, containing remarks upon the Canadian Exhibition at Philadelphia. This appreciation, coming from an independent foreign source of great respectability, may be accepted as an intelligent and impartial appreciation of the display which Canada has made at Philadelphia.

Mr. F. Davis, Q.C., of Sarnia, has, we are happy to learn, been appointed Junior Judge of the County of Middlesex, which it may be added, includes the City of London. Next to York and Toronto, the district is the largest in the Province of Ontario, containing about 100,000 inhabitants. Mr. Elliot, the Senior Judge, has represented to the authorities on various occasions within the last few years his inability to do the work alone. He is to be congratulated on the ability and experience of his assistant.

The organ of the Opposition in Toronto has of late been greatly exercised over the non-appointment of a junior Judge for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville. Here we have a happy illustration of the freedom which a newspaper may exercise in the line of fault-finding when working in the interests of an irresponsible Opposition. The truth is, there is no present necessity of making any appointment, and until there is no real need in saying the Government have sufficient regard for the economy of the finances of the Province not to make any. It is not very long since the Mississauga was the organ of a Government, and the habits of its youth have still a very strong influence both upon its faith and morals. Those were days when not only were offices greedily gobbed up when they became vacant, no matter whether they were necessary to the efficient administration of public affairs or not, but new ones were created without even the shadow of an excuse—except that some political hawk was clannering for his reward. We beg our contemporaries to remember that a different state of things prevails now. The present Ministry have so far adhered to the principle of doing that which is most in accordance with the demands of public convenience, whether in filling vacant offices or creating new ones, at a sacrifice of popularity, a sacrifice which, the Tory party when in power were never willing to make, preferring rather to immolate what little of principle they professed to have. If the Mississauga is anxious for a new pup upon whom to hang a grievance, we are prepared to furnish it. The junior judgeship of the United Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengary has been vacant for some time, and no appointment is yet made or likely to be.

SOME BREATHING SPACE.

Once more the celestials are at their old work of bickering foreigners, the old animosity against Christians having broken out in some district or other of which not having any allies at hand we are unable to give the exact latitude and longitude. In these cases some 20 were killed and a few hundred dwellings burned. But after all, is not this one an interesting set-off to the recent onslaught upon the Chinese of California? What question is who are the barbarians?

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

We quite concur with the Montreal *Witness* when commenting on Col. Waring's new work on the above subject as given in its model that there ought to be in every centre of population some one who devotes his studies professionally to giving advice on this subject, and that no house should be built or altered without the advice of such a one. An officer competent in such matters should be employed by the sanitary authorities of every town, whose duty would be the inspection of the drainage and sanitary conditions, not only of the public works but of all private houses. This is done now to some extent, and it could not be thought a hardship if the customary smaller out-of-beds smaller chosen from the police force, on account of his retirement or non-service, should be followed up by an educated engineer and chemist, who could penetrate to the causes of evils which no, however sharp, can deal with.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The body of learned and skilled men thus designated is just now the butt of the criticism whereto the satirical writing for the Toronto *Globe* has led that journal hangs

on to an obnoxious person, principle or institution with bulldog tenacity, it will probably go so for some time to come. What provokes our contemporaries' ire in the present instance is the refusal of the Council to admit a lady applicant to full professional standing, even after passing examinations as strict as have to be undergone by a male practitioner of the healing art. This refusal is attributed, somewhat sneeringly, to an anxious feeling that "the craft is in danger." We think the *Globe* does this honourable profession an injustice. If there are any men who daily give examples of the beauty of unselfishness, it is the disciples of Esculapius. Their calling is laborious in the extreme; they are at the beck and nod of every nook who fancies he feels poorly; they practice an art which is crude under penalties heavy enough to scare any one; they have all the charge which a genteel appearance and establishment imply; and they attend the poor without making a charge; and in the majority of instances find it a rare luxury to sign a receipt for services which they almost forgot having rendered. Such men hardly deserve to be designated as selfish, or to have their actions in a corporate capacity reviewed on the assumption that they are. In regard to the particular matter in question, it appears to us that they not from avarice and self-consideration for their own interests, but with a due regard to the gravity and delicacy of the matter. There can, in our opinion, be no objection to a female branch of the medical profession; but it should be a branch, the province of those being to it being very restricted and most distinctly defined.

THE CARE OF FOUNDLINGS.

We have on the best of all authority that the poor we shall always have with us; there is at least one class of dependents on a perennial crop of which society may depend apart from the general pro-

tection cited. And of all claimants on charity they best deserve to be so design-

ated, and their case is one which only a

heart of stone could disregard. We refer to foundlings whose orphanage has

in no instance any of the alleviations

which sometimes lighten the orphan's lot, except indeed such as Christian com- passion is prompted to afford. Consider-

ing how costly is the process of filling up

Canada's waste places with emigrants

from distant lands, those who at

their own charge concern them-

selves in the preservation of the

lives of these helpless outcasts are

worthy of honor little lower than the

highest, and their motives and move-

ments should not be lightly aspersed.

The Grey Nun of Montreal, of whose

charitable ministrations this work is a promi-

nent feature, have been put on the de-

fensive in regard to the way in which they

filled their voluntarily undertaken task.

The difficulties of that task are stated in

a report to the Sanitary Committee of the

Montreal City Council. Some of

these babies were brought to the institu-

tion in bags and boxes; others were

wrapped in bloody rags, which adhered

closely to their little bodies; others

wounded by instruments, bruised, bleed-

ing, and suffering from contusions, and

most of all were in such a debilitated and

degraded state that the ladies were ap-

pealed that they entered the hospital

alive. A few days ago, one little infant

was handed at the door, reclining on a

little straw in a tin kettle. It is not very

surprising that infants introduced to the

care of the charitable Sisters in this

shocking fashion should drop and die in

spite of all that was compassed for them.

It is more to be marvelled at than that the cold hand should close so many. The

figures extracted from the report of Dr. Larocque, who has the master in hand,

is worth quoting as giving a bird's eye

view of the subject. The first point of

interest is the enormous proportion of

the public money spent on the care of

the infantile mortality of the country.

He tells us that the infant mortality of

Quebec is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality of

Montreal is 100 per cent.

He further states that the infant mortality

of the United States is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Dominion is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Ontario is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Quebec is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Nova Scotia is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of New Brunswick is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Prince Edward Island is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Newfoundland is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of British Columbia is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Alberta is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Saskatchewan is 100 per cent.

He also states that the infant mortality

of the Province of Manitoba is 100 per cent.

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