

THE SLOW POISONING CASE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED.

Dr. Johnson's Examination.

THE EXAMINER staff strained every nerve yesterday to put before our readers the evidence given in the poisoning case. The task was rendered all the more difficult by reason of the accidental breaking of a wheel in our power press. But by the kindness of the manager of the Herald we were enabled to accomplish it,—though the issue was a little late; and by the promptitude of Messrs. McKinnon & McLean and their foreman, of Esdale Foundry, our press is again in good order.

The accident and other causes prevented the insertion of some notes of the scene which was presented at the examination. Many of our city readers (of course among them we do not include the ladies) have seen the police court, it only may be that they caught sight of it through the open door as they went to the City Clerk's office to pay their civic taxes or to the Water Commissioners' office in an endeavor not always successful, to induce them to be reasonable in adjusting the water rate. To those of our country readers whose business never brings them into the City Hall, we would say that the court is a plain room, facing the north-east, with windows in two sides. On a raised platform at the east end is the judgment seat where the Stipendiary Magistrate dispenses law and justice, to evil-doers and of lawbreakers generally. Below the judgment seat, is the Magistrate's clerk, Hadley V. Palmer, Esq., who seems quite at home at his work. A semi-circular table extends beyond the clerk's desk, at which seven or eight persons can comfortably sit; five or six feet beyond this is an open space, then a railing, and beyond this the seats for the spectators, when the pending case is sufficiently interesting to attract them.

Never since the room was used as a court room was there such an audience as yesterday. It was full as full I could be; and if it were not for the excellent arrangements of the policemen, who refused to admit more than the room could hold comfortably, there would have been an unpleasant crush. At 11 o'clock Mr. Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench, and the counsel their seats at the semi-circular table. Attorney General McLeod occupied a seat towards the upper portion. Mr. M. McLeod, Q. C., (retired for the Crown) at his right hand. Further round still to the right, sat E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Q. C., who watched the case for Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, opposite these gentlemen sat Mr. Peters, the counsel for Mrs. Weeks. There was almost a silence in the Court, every one looked in expectation of hearing and seeing something,—except the lawyers, who seemed to look for nothing, and to expect no more—when a rattle was heard, and every head (excepting those of the lawyers) was turned towards the door, as the interesting-looking accused one entered. As she walked in, attended by her brother and her medical adviser, Dr. Warborton, it was evident that everyone was mentally comparing the prisoner and her garb with the description telegraphed by Attorney General McLeod to the police authorities of St. John, and which will be within our readers' recollection. The prisoner was accommodated with a seat immediately before the railing facing the Judge, and her brother sat beside her. The Attorney-General at once arose and called Dr. Johnson, on account of whose illness the case had been postponed from last Thursday. The Doctor answered to his name. He looked pale and ill, and was accommodated with a chair placed for him on the witness stand. The examination lasted (with the exception of a short recess for lunch) until 5 o'clock. For the first three hours it was, it must be admitted, insufferably dull. The Attorney-General examined Dr. Johnson from a bulky brief, in which everything seemed to have been entered. Every attendance at Mrs. Sutherland's was inquired into, her ailments and complaints were asked about. Mr. Peters took voluminous notes, and as every prescription was spoken of he seemed to compare it with a duplicate from a bundle which was near him. There was surprising little of that legal sparring which one looks for in a court room. The Attorney-General's examination was very thorough; he seemed to have mastered every detail. When the witness came to the discovery of the poison, then came the first ruff to the calm among the lawyers. Dr. Johnson was proceeding to tell that Mrs. Sutherland called his attention to the sediment in the bottle of whiskey, and that she thought something was wrong, when Mr. Peters was on his feet in a moment, protesting against the Doctor giving any evidence of what his patient told him was in the bottle. The learned counsel put his points very neatly, and many thought the evidence would be ruled out, until Mr. M. McLeod, Q. C., rose and replied to him very quietly, but arguing very forcibly that this was part of the very proceeding they were engaged to enquire into. Mr. Hodgson took no part in the argument; he sat with his arms folded regarding each counsel as he addressed the court. His duty it seems is to "watch"—and he does it. Occasionally he turns to his client, Mr. Sutherland, who sits behind him, and they confer together. As frequently he talks with the Crown Law officers, but whether conferring with them, or in mere conversation, it is not possible to know. After hearing the argument, the Judge admitted the evidence.

Today there was a large crowd at the opening of the court, but it thinned visibly when Dr. Johnson began to read the long list of his prescriptions. Dr. Johnson seemed to be in better health and spirits today, notwithstanding his long and tedious examination yesterday. Mr. Weeks, too, appeared brighter, easier, and more self-contained.

DR. JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

With regard to the skin, there was a tawny discoloration and a branny exfoliation all over the body, on sides, arms, thighs and abdomen; but upon the limbs below the knees it was not observable, as they had been bathed quite frequently. This loss of power referred to was preceded by pains in the legs. She also complained of a numbness in the hands and a distressing pain in the feet. To relieve this pain I resorted to fomentation and liniment. I used ammonia liniment for rubbing the feet. I first ordered a liniment containing one-quarter ammonia, but afterwards increased its strength to one-third ammonia. I directed this liniment to be applied to the feet and legs. When I speak of the exfoliation, I refer to the parts to which the liniment was not applied. The fomentation was of hot water, but there was very little fomentation done so far as I remember. The eyes presented the symptoms of conjunctivitis. They were red and inflamed, also swollen and painful. She kept on bathing them. There was not so much fear of the light, but the room was still darkened. The light was such as was comfortable for a sick room. The blinds were down. If I wished to see a prescription I would have to go to the window with it. At this time there was excessive weeping of the eyes and running of the nose, also hawking and spitting. The feet were completely paralyzed at the ankles. The hands were partially paralyzed. If she tried to pin her dress she found that she had no power to propel the pin, neither could she at one time tell by sense of touch whether or not it was the head or the point of the pin which her hands were slightly pierced as a test. I tried her in this way several times, and she could not tell the head from the point of the pin. I did not know to what cause to attribute a good many of her symptoms. I had to await developments. It was what I term expectant treatment. The gastric symptoms were gradually improving all this time. I was treating her for gastro-intestinal complaints. On December 27th the following prescription was given: white bismuth, 4 drachms; pepsine, grains 12; powdered opium, grains 2; powdered sugar 2 drachms, to be divided into eight equal powders; a powder to be taken every four hours as directed. During this period—from the 26th December to 2nd January—I prescribed on the 29th December 8 ounces maltine; and on the 2nd January a liniment composed of tincture of belladonna, 1 oz.; tincture of chloroform 1/2 oz.; tincture of capsicum 2 drachms; tincture of arnica 1/2 oz.; olive oil 1/2 oz.; spirits of wine to make 4 oz., and to be used for the legs and feet. She was to my mind making satisfactory progress daily. To restore the powers of the feet and other limbs were the great things for me to look after. I could not fully account for the paralysis which I found. Paralysis of the kind she had might undoubtedly arise from various causes; but that some toxic cause acting on the blood was the cause in her case was the only conclusion I could arrive at at the time. No one poison would produce precisely the same symptoms; but arsenic would produce just the same symptoms as Mrs. Sutherland experienced. On the second day of January Mrs. Sutherland continued taking the whiskey, milk and maltine, and I think she was taking a fresh egg in the morning. Her stomach was getting a good deal better. On January 2nd a new bottle of whiskey was provided. It was a very light green bottle, like an ordinary wine bottle. I saw this bottle first on the morning of the 3rd. It was by Mrs. Sutherland's bedside, where she always kept her bottles of whiskey, as she was accustomed to measure her own doses and mix them for herself. She was then moderately well, with the exception of her paralysis. On the 3rd the prescription given was two anti-typhoid powders, as she desired something to make her sleep during the night. One powder was to be taken each night. On the 3rd when I went in I proceeded to dress her feet and legs myself. I asked for some flannel bandages, and while these were being got ready I thought I would give her a dose of her brandy and milk. I took up the bottle and poured either a dessert or table-spoonful, added the milk and maltine, and gave her the dose. After this I dressed her feet, gave some necessary instructions and left. I called again on the afternoon of the 4th. I found her about as she had been for the preceding day or two, progressing favorably. She told me that during the night she had a good deal of pain in her legs. She also told me that on the previous day, as she held the bottle up to pour out her whiskey, she observed a sediment in her bottle, to which she intended to call my attention at the time, but it slipped her memory. She was afraid, she said, that this sediment might be something wrong, and did not take anything more from the bottle, but obtained another bottle from which she had drunk in the interval. I took the bottle over to the light of the window, and discovered an almost white sediment therein. I also observed one or two small glistening crystals lying on the bottom of the bottle. I requested Mrs. Sutherland to send the bottle down to my office for examination. It was sent in the evening and delivered to my son Arthur in his store. I had previously told him to expect a bottle from Mrs. Sutherland. I told Mrs. Sutherland she could, if she chose, pour off some of the liquor before sending the bottle, but to be careful of the sediment. I saw the bottle on the following morning and it was about quarter full. I asked my son Arthur if he could just then make a test for sugar of lead. I saw this test made. There was no reaction to show sugar of lead. I next instructed him to prepare a filter, to filter off the liquor and get the powder. This was done. On Monday morning the filter paper was fairly dry, and I took off some. I made an examination and analysis of it as well as I could. I compared it with sugar of lead under the microscope and found no resemblance. I then took sulphate of zinc and found no resemblance. I then took some arsenious acid and found that it closely resembled it. Arsenious acid is the arsenic of commerce. I then told my son to prepare for a chemical analysis of the powder. He was ready for me some what late in the afternoon of Monday. He submitted it to the test known as the "Hydrogen Test," or "Marsh's Process." It gave us the reaction of metallic arsenic. This is not a difficult process. Satisfied that the powder was arsenic, I wrapped up the powder and took care of it. I have a small part of it in my possession now. My son took five grains and sent it to Prof. Moerk, of Philadelphia. The only possibility of its not being arsenic, as shown by the test, was that it might be antimony. To a practiced eye, however, there is no great difficulty in discerning the one from the other. I had no difficulty myself. I was satisfied that the powder was arsenic. Antimony is a poison and can be made destructive of life. Many deaths have been caused by it. An answer came back from Prof. Moerk—who was my son's teacher in Philadelphia—in ten or twelve days, i. e., a week from the following Friday. My son mailed the package and got the answer back—so he told me.

Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Examination of Dr. Johnson continued. To the Attorney General: The symptoms were such as those produced by arsenic. I refer to the troubles of the nerves, muscles and skin, and to the peculiar condition of the tongue. These might all be caused by arsenic. I can explain the symptoms upon the theory of arsenical poisoning; I can't without. The symptoms of arsenical poisoning would differ as to patients and to conditions of the body when it was taken. In a simple case it would produce gastric symptoms first, irritation and pains about the stomach and throat. If there were any milk in the stomach the milk would be curdled and there would be vomiting and great distress. If the dose were large it might be thrown up; but if sufficient remained in the stomach it would probably produce inflammation of the bowels and diarrhoea. If enough had been absorbed into the system, it would produce redness of the eyes and most likely running of the nose, showing inflammation of the mucous membranes of these organs. There would be a gradual swelling of the face and eyelids. There would be a good deal of febrile disturbance, and light would be painful to the eyes. There would also be a very peculiar white tongue and possibly salivation. The tongue would be what is known as a "silvery white tongue." If a heavy dose were taken it would produce death. But I am describing a case of moderate poisoning. The skin would be at first hot and dry, and it would become exfoliated after a time, resembling the exfoliation of the cuticle after scarlet fever. A branny skin is one in which there is a rough, branny appearance. There would be a sense of constriction about the throat, and a disposition to be hawking something out of it. The pulse would be very rapid, and the whole system would be in a state of disturbance. Every case does not produce all the symptoms. A good large dose of arsenic might be taken and the whole of it thrown up in ten minutes, and that would be the end of it. Paralysis is the termination of all the acute symptoms in many cases. Arsenic causes paralysis. I cannot speak from experience, but I do from authority when I say that arsenic is known to produce paralysis. Paralysis is both sensory and motor—that is to say, the sense of touch is lost, also all voluntary motor power. Paralysis from arsenic shows itself in the feet, in the legs below the knee, and in the arms below the elbow. There is first a loss of power to draw the foot outwards. The foot falls inward, and the patient has not the power to put it back again. A good deal of pain precedes all this. Loss of sensibility is shown by not being able to feel where and when the skin is touched. Pinch the skin or prick or press it and there will be no knowledge of the act; apply hot or cold, blunt or sharp instruments to it and there will be no sensibility. I have come to the conclusion that the cause of these symptoms in the case (of Mrs. Sutherland) is arsenical poisoning. These were the symptoms which appeared positively first on or about the 10th or 13th December, and onward; more especially, on or about the 25th day of December, there were symptoms of acute arsenical poisoning. The symptoms prior to the 10th December might have been caused by arsenic, but I won't say so positively. I have no reference to the blind boils; I mean the gastro-intestinal symptoms. I saw the patient vomit three or four times. She showed me what she had vomited on two or three occasions. Perhaps I did not actually see her vomit more than once. Twice I saw dark bilious vomit. That would be either on the 25th October or on the 10th December. I think it was on the 25th October. I distinctly remember seeing two dark bilious vomits, but I cannot fix the days. As to the swelling and inflammation about the eyes, the underlid was affected more than the upper. It affected the free motion of the lids. When I visited her, Mrs. Sutherland would first rub her eyes and then lift her upper lid with her hand, in the effort to see me more clearly.

[Witness here read over prescriptions given by him for Mrs. Sutherland's use, and put up by Mr. George Hughes, Apothecaries Hall, between 1887 and July 13, 1889, after which the prescriptions were made up at his son's.] There is nothing in the medicines I gave my patient to produce the symptoms which she exhibited. Some of the ingredients are poisonous if given in poisonous doses, but I gave them in medicinal doses. It is utterly impossible that they could have produced the disease under which Mrs. Sutherland is at present suffering. Some of them were outward applications, and they would not produce the symptoms exhibited. After discovering what the sediment was, the bottle containing it, which was sent by Mrs. Sutherland, and also that part of the filtrate which was not sent away, has been in my possession. Some of it was sent to St. John. I took care of the sediment and went on with my work as usual. I reported to Mrs. Sutherland, in answer to a question put by her, that the sediment was some nasty stuff, and that it was a good job it was discovered before she took much of it. I didn't think it wise to tell her what it was for fear that she might be frightened. My next step was to write a note to Mr. Sutherland. This I did on Monday evening, the 6th. I had missed him on the occasion of my last visit; and I therefore sent the note up to his house. He received it, and I saw him in pursuance of it on the following morning, 7th January. I told him that I had discovered arsenic in the bottle; that the sediment was arsenic, and that my mind was satisfied upon that point. I also told him that the only other thing that it could be was antimony. I informed Mr. Sutherland that my discovery threw light upon what Mrs. Sutherland had been passing through, and what could not be otherwise explained; and that I should have to treat the case as one of arsenical poisoning.

I went on to treat the case on the principle of eliminating any arsenic remaining in the system, though I did not think there was any, as nearly a fortnight had elapsed since the time at which the arsenic was administered. She was then improving day by day and has improved ever since. Arsenic will remain in the system three weeks; and it may be out in three or four days. But if the system were soaked with the poison, administered in constant small doses, it might be three weeks before it would be eliminated. Arsenic is rarely found in a living person after two weeks; but if the person died on account of it, it could be found in the body at any time. I had frequently, before the discovery of the arsenic, made enquiries suggested by the suspicion that my patient was being poisoned; and Mrs. Sutherland's, as well as my own mind, was in a constant state of watchfulness against poison, particularly lead. This was about the time she began to complain of numbness and uneasiness in her feet and arms. The symptoms of lead poisoning are numbness in the hands and arms, causing what is known as the "dropped wrist." There is not much loss of sensibility but there is a loss of muscular power, the paralysis being limited to the extensor muscles. Lead poisoning can also be observed by the peculiar condition of the gums, but this did not appear in my patient's case. I was in expectation that some day I should find the explanation of what I could not understand in my patient's case, before I discovered the arsenic in the bottle. Potassic Iodine is the one remedy used to eliminate arsenic or other metallic poison from the system. I prescribed it and wine of iron for her health and to improve the condition of the blood. She is now much improved. I have not seen her for a week. She greatly improved from the 7th or 8th January, after which they were no symptoms of gastric disturbance, her appetite improved, and her tongue cleared. There was no improvement of the paralysis for nearly a month after. Then the tactile sensibility was partially restored.

Court took recess.

Enquiry resumed at 2.30.

Dr. Johnson's examination continued. The sediment I discovered in the bottle was arsenic acid. It is very slightly soluble in cold water. In order to get its full solution it has to be boiled in water. It is very slow in solution. Its solubility is 1 to 500 in alcohol. It would have to be in alcohol a long time and frequently shaken before it would be soluble. It is considered very slightly soluble in alcohol. In ordinary whiskey there is about 50 per cent. of pure alcohol. I do not know what effect the combination of arsenic and whiskey would have—whether it would have a different effect or not from its solution in pure alcohol. With regard to my discovery of the arsenic: I made no further report of my discovery to any person, as I was waiting the return of the sample sent for analysis to Philadelphia. That arrived before I made any further report. The next action I took was to call in Dr. Taylor. That was on Jan. 29th. The doctor saw the patient with me. It was mostly at my own suggestion that Dr. Taylor was called in. Mrs. Sutherland made a remark to me on the previous morning, saying that friends of hers were talking about her case, and asked me if I would like a consultation. I agreed to the consultation, and Dr. Taylor was called in. The next communication was made to Mrs. Sutherland, Sr., and to Mrs. Sutherland herself. After that I was making preparations to have the authorities informed of the facts of the case. I suggested to Mrs. Sutherland that I would like to speak to her uncle, and that I should advise him to inform the authorities of the affair if they had not been previously informed. I did not inform her uncle then, but on the afternoon of the following day, 30th January, I told her brother that if some of her own friends and guardians did not inform the Attorney General of the case I would do so myself. Her uncle was brought into town to see me at my request, and I told him the facts and also asked him to see the Attorney General. He promised to let me know his decision next morning. I did not see him in the morning. Mr. Davies, however, called, and suggested that Mr. Sutherland should call at my house at 2 p. m., and that Mr. McLeod would be there. Those who met were myself, Dr. Taylor, the uncle and some others. We met and talked over the case. The result was that Mr. Sutherland decided that the Attorney-General be sent for and he (Mr. S.) would state the facts to him. The Attorney-General did attend. The meeting was held on the afternoon of Jan. 31st, at my office. Dr. Taylor met me six or seven times in consultation, I think. Mrs. Sutherland's little daughter was the principal attendant on her during the time she was confined to her bed. This was from the 10th of December. She slept with her, and brought all her food. I think there was a servant in the house at the time, but not one in the early part of the month. About Xmas time Mrs. Sutherland, Sr., came and has remained ever since. I forget the time, but it was likely sometime about the middle of January. A Miss Cousins took charge and was present when I was last there. I think the servant's name was Stewart. I think Miss Stewart was there in December, when some of the acute symptoms were manifested. I don't think there was another servant there then. I have seen none since. The dose of whiskey and milk I administered on the 4th was from the second bottle. I did not notice any perceptible harm from the dose. I think I gave her either a table-spoonful or dessert-spoonful. I don't think there would be much arsenic at the top of the bottle then—it would all likely be at the bottom. I made a test of the liquor from which I filtered the arsenic a day or two ago, and found no reaction. The great danger would be when the liquor became reduced to near the bottom of the bottle. The first bottle of whiskey was obtained on the evening of the 24th December. The second would be open on the 2nd January and used. I gave her the dose I spoke of on the morning of the 3rd. I saw Mrs. Henderson there on one or two occasions. I also saw Mrs. Farquharson and Mrs. McKay there. When I saw Mrs. Sutherland last she was able to be carried down stairs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters.—On the 4th January Mrs. Sutherland drew my attention to the sediment in the bottom of the bottle, which she said she noticed in the bottle the previous day. She sent the bottle to my son's store at my suggestion. It was brought,

BEER BROS.

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HARRIS & STEWART,

Charlottetown, Feb 12, 1890—

was informed, by Miss Marion Sutherland. I did not see the bottle between the time I saw it at Mrs. Sutherland's and afterwards at my son's shop. I have the bottle in my possession now. I don't know who had the bottle in custody between the time of the discovery of the sediment and the time it reached the store. When I took the bottle to the window of Mrs. Sutherland's house and looked at it for the first time, I formed the impression from a crystal I saw therein that the sediment was either lead or arsenic. Either of these substances were dangerous. I considered it safe to leave the bottle with Mrs. Sutherland. I deemed it proper to ask her to send it down to my office, as I did not wish to make a demonstration before her. I do not think that the bottle of whiskey containing the sediment had anything to do with Mrs. Sutherland's present state of health. The facts prove the contrary. This finding of the arsenic is only valuable to show the possibility of arsenic having been used before. The discovery explained symptoms that were not explained before. Mrs. Sutherland might have received one or two doses previous to the discovery. I think 2 grains is the smallest quantity known to kill. I can form no correct idea of the quantity given by the results which followed, or of how many doses were given. There is no mistake about the 12 grains found in the bottle being sufficient to kill half a dozen men, but if it were used from the bottle in question it would not kill quickly, but would keep up a continued poisoning as the quantity held in solution would be sufficient to have a directly fatal effect. I can't say if the first bottle had any effect on the patient. She had an acute attack which I believe to be from arsenical poisoning on the 25th December. That attack improved so far as the gastric symptoms were concerned, in four or five days. During the time between the 25th December and 2nd January Mrs. Sutherland was still taking the whiskey, and the gastro-intestinal symptoms were gradually improving. The medicine I gave her may have counteracted the effects of the arsenical poisoning. Mrs. Sutherland told me other persons in the house had drank from the first bottle, and no bad effects had resulted. I asked Mrs. Sutherland for this bottle, but could not get it. She told me all her bottles had been washed some time before. I can't say that the bottle in question had anything to do with the poisoning. If all the symptoms belonging to arsenical poisoning present themselves, as the days go on it would be possible and proper for a doctor to decide that arsenic might have been administered.

ferred intensely from dyspepsia, torpid liver, functional heart disease, accompanied by the usual complications in such cases, and being unable to obtain relief from any. From the very first week after taking our remedies he began to improve, and yesterday called to thank me for the benefit he received, and to say he was cured. I maintain I am a specialist, in chronic diseases only. I never treat an acute case, although frequently requested to do so. Therefore, my cry is not "cure-for-all." This latter may be applied to the general practitioner, for he tries his hand at both. "The fact that I appear a second time" is evidence that my treatment is honest, and that I am not afraid to meet my patients face to face, for I conscientiously do my duty and give every patient under my care the best and latest treatment that science and experience can supply, and am not ashamed, as your correspondent is, of coming before the public in my own name. The compliment given the practitioners of P. E. I. by the "hon. member for Georgetown" and "Cos." is anything but flattering; for, if they don't know more of medicine than in the days of Hippocrates, all I can say is "God help the suffering people." GEO. A. BAYNES, M. D., C. M., etc. Davies Hotel, Ch'town, Feby. 26, 1890.

Letter From Councillor Large.

Sir,—I published a letter in the last issue of the Island Guardian contradicting a statement made by the editor in the previous issue as to my position in regard to the liquor interest. That gentleman seeks to justify his former unwarrantable position by publishing an additional falsehood, namely, that I used my influence as a Councillor against retaining Prosecutor Henderson in office. The exact opposite is the fact. I voted in favor of retaining Mr. Henderson as prosecutor for the city, as the records will show. It is unfortunate that the cause of temperance should be injured by unscrupulous and overzealous advocacy.

PHILIP LARGE. Ch'town, Feb. 25th, 1890. THE STANLEY, which left Picton yesterday morning, is off Cape Bear, and will not be able to get Georgetown until the wind changes.

Advertisement of P. J. Foran, Tailor.

will appear to-morrow. Mr. Foran has been in New York and Montreal for the past few weeks taking lessons in cutting.

It is quite settled that there will be two salons in Paris next spring. That of the Old Artists' Society will open as usual in the Palais de l'Industrie on May 1, while that of M. Missionier's new society will begin at the Palais des Beaux Arts on the Champ de Mars on May 15. The new society will have no medals, but artists whose work is commendable will be admitted to membership.

Reply to "A Word of Warning."

Sir,—Anonymous communications should, as a rule, be treated with the contempt they deserve. No one but a sneak and a coward ever tries to stab a man in the dark, as your correspondent "Cos." in last night's EXAMINER, has tried to do. I would have been silent about what he had to say, if he had confined himself to the truth, but as every statement he makes is false, I am bound to reply and put myself right before the public. Your editorial note as to my qualifications does away with the accusation of my being an adventurer, and I deny that I advertise or "profess to cure everything to which the flash is heir." Every day I refuse cases as incurable. I do not profess to cure "free of charge." I distinctly state "consultation is free." When I was here last fall everyone was not promised a cure—tens were refused treatment altogether, and of the hundreds taken, most have reported either improvement or cure. We never give the names of our patients without special permission, but if your correspondent writes to Mr. George Tweedy, of North River, who has given me leave to use his name, he will find that, previous to his consulting me last autumn, he had suf-

Sermons, &c.

SERMONS on behalf of the Methodist Missionary Society will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, 2nd March, as follows:—BRICK CHURCH—11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Read; 7 p. m., Rev. Mr. Brewer. UPPER PRINCE STREET CHURCH—11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Sutherland; 7 p. m., Rev. Mr. Read. The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the Brick Church on MONDAY EVENING, 3rd March. The Chair will be taken by Judge Young at 7.30, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Gordon, Sutherland and Brewer. The Annual Meeting of the Upper Church will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th March. Chair taken at 7.30, and addresses given by Rev. Mr. Read and others. Collections will be taken up at all the services on behalf of the Missionary Society. F. W. MOORE, Secretary.