THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

ANSWERS.

The Latest News From Noah's Ark

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PRESENTS THAN

you, does it it

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Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont." Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-aggressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical diagnosis and treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

ENQUIRER. Answer .- ii is not impossible for the

physician who has had the opportunity to study and compare both diseases; but enough for scientific purposes. Howmost physicians do not have this chance ever, we know enough about it to be the disease from those same parents to to learn. Physicians are only human beings after all, and even an expert housekeeper cannot tell the difference between cotton and linen if she has never had the compare one with the other.

Of course a housekeeper might read up and cotton, look at pictures and hear lectures on it, but if she never saw samquestion authoritatively when the neces- hundred and twenty-eight varieties; sity arose. Many practicing physicians while the Indian Department has recogare in just this fix. They are not often nized dilutions as high or higher. called to see chickenpox, because it is 'so mild a disease" that people do not think it worth while to call a physician or if they call him, he sees the patient only once, and therefore does not have the chance to study its different stages. Now, in order to distinguish cotton from linen, it is not sufficient to study cotton only or linen only, but both, so that both are thoroughly known in all the different disguises and kinds and qualities they may present. So with chickenpox and smallpox. The physician who wishes to be an authority on them must know both diseases thoroughly, in all stages and varieties; but most physicians have no real chance to study either. Most of the mistakes are made because the books describe smallpox in such a way that the reader gets an impression only of the most typical cases at the height of the disease, whereas in real life the practicing physician is likely to be called in to see the patient at any stage, when perhaps the typical appearance at the height of the disease is past, or has not yet developed. Then he is always expected to make an instantaneous decision, which is a thing the experts themselves will not do if there is the slightest doubt; the expert will wait until he is sure, meantime taking the precautions for safety that do no harm,

the physician in general practice cannot be expected to be familiar with it when he has practically no chance to study it There are the following eight recognized varieties: Varioloid, discrete, confluent, hemorhagic, abortive, mild, severe, and smallpox without eruption; while several other diseases besides chickenpox semble some stages of smallpox. So it is an event study in itself. One phy-sician who had never seen a case of sician who had never seen a case of smallpox told me he knew he would recognize the disease the instant he might see it, which is about the same thing as a green country lad who had never been off the farm being quite sure he would know a confidence man in the city the first time he met one. May be and may

but will prevent trouble whichever way

Smallpox diagnosis is expert work and

the truth really lies.

What diseases are hereditary? TRINCHOPOLI

Answer.-This is a terrible question to ask a hardworking man; and cannot be really satisfactorily answered briefly. It Is far easier to tell what discoses are not hereditary. But first, just what does hereditary mean? Physical form and structure color of hair and eyes and skin, even peculiarities of exact shape of features or hands or other details are well known to be derived from the parents or at least from the immediate an-All this has been carefully

ural laws have been discovered so that low such marriages. The marriage any one investigator cannot last much is a very hit or miss affair. over one generation because he himself Why is it so difficult for a physician to lasts only about that time; and human been considered hereditary have been tell the discrence between smallpox and heredity is hard to study from records found not hereditary in the sense that because close account of the form and features of grandparents, parents and merely due to direct transmission of the children are almost never kept closely

follow the same rules as in animals. Naturally, only the most striking and definite traits can be traced in man, bechance to see them and study them, and cause only these are noticed and recorded as a rule. Because of the tremendous the child has it before it is born or is intermixture of various races which has born with it. In this sense smallpox, all about the difference between linen gone on in Europe and America, the syphilis and some others may be heredwhite race is particularly difficult to itary in some cases. In the true sense study; in old slave days, the pedigrees of however, it is probable that really ples of either one, or saw only occasional the slaves were kept with a care we do hereditary diseases are limited to those fragments for a minute or two, once a not find amongst their white masters; in which actual anatomical or functional year, without being sure which was and in the simple matter of mixture of differences from the average run of which while she was looking at them, white and black blood, it is said that the humanity are transmitted from parents

> white race, it is natural to suppose that ease itself. the internal organs show similar heredtary varieties—and that as a certain

breeders can foretell just what the ani- differing types tends to correct extremes mals they are breeding will produce, if and avoid such results. The new science culosis had been abandoned, etc. This they have the pedigrees of those animals of ergenics is practically nothing more is of course an error. It was the routine and full information about all the de- than the study of heredity applied to hutails. In man, the personal studies of man breeding, which at the present time A great many diseases which

disease from parents to children by ordinary infection such as might transmit pretty sure that hereditary traits in man anyone associated with them as closely as their children are. In this sense, no ally consider any disease as hereditary if it would be pretty hard to settle the old slave dealers recognized about one- to offspring when these differences are times these differences, especially defects are the result of disease in the parents, Now, since all possible varieties of as in syphilis, possibly sometimes in tub. hereditary face and form and eyes and erculosis. But this is a very different ears and noses, etc. are to be seen in the thing from the transmission of the dis-

Certain peculiarities of nervous temperament, or strength or weakness of face runs in a family, so will a certain various organs may be hereditary too variety of lung or heart or kidney. In- Thus the ordinary man's arteries, with breeding, cousins carrying cousins, etc., care, may last fifty or sixty or seventy tends to intensify any peculiarities which years; yet I knew a family in which al may exist, accounting perhaps for the most all the members died of apoplexy at unfortunate results which sometimes fel. or about forty years of age. It certainly

seemed in that family at least that weaker arteries was a family charac-teristic. The trouble is that the white race is so thoroughly infected with infec-tious diseases that it is very hard to say what troubles even of this kind are due to hereditary and what are due to the effects of disease. A great deal of the kidney disease and artery disease of old people is in all probability due to scarlet fever, measles, and other "children's diseases' that we disregard or think are of no moment, if the children do not actually die of them.

W. H. HILL Correction,

By a misprint in the last paragraph of the New Public Health column, January 1914, "tuberculosis" was substituted "trichinosis" making it appear that the microscopic examination for tuberreference was made.

JOHN JASPER, SAY LITERARY JUDGES

Noted Actors and Authors Solve lordship. There were howls of laughter. Good, indeed! Mystery of Dickens' Unfinished Tale.

Had he been writing today, Charles Dickens would never have made everlasting comedy of the great trial of John Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood, which was "holden" at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, last night. But Jeremy Taylor might have done it justice, perhaps.

It began with tremendous seriousness—a weighty opening, with the huge bulk of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, perspiring profusely under his heavy, fullpottomed wig, stalking furiously across ments and tobacco), proceeded to arthe creaking stage and nearly demol- gue that Edwin was still alive. "What ishing the flimsy bench as he took his we do say," he cried, "is that no murcreaked. So did the audience, ready must be not only a murderer, but a to shake and creak at anything. Already the jury - box and the 'house" were packed-packed to suffo- habits to which the prisoner was adcation with distinguished people in dicted."

the world of literature and art. Mr. Bernard Shaw was foreman of the jury, and with him were Mr. Francesco Berger, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. W. Pett Ridge, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Sir Edward Russell, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, Mr. Ridgwell Berger, Mr. Thomas Seccombe, Mr. William Archer, Mr. William De Morgan, Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, Mr. Max Pemberton, Mr. Tom Gallon, and Mr. W. L. Courtney. "G. B. S." as the Vital Spark.

His wit was too volatile for the rest of British juryman of him, they were woe-

ry), and counsel for the prosecution the benefit of the doubt, remembering began solemnly and mournfully to say: that his attempt at murder had failed, "Gentlemen, in support of my contention that John Jasper murdered Edwin Drood, I shall call evidence-G. B. S. leapt to his feet

"Did I understand the learned gentleman to say he was going to call evidence

"Certainly!" replied counsel. "Then all I can say," flashed the foreman, "is that if the learned gentleman thinks the convictions of a British jury are going to be influenced by evidence, he little knows his country! Laughter pealed through the houseor, rather, court-completely drowning the learned judge's rather stammering

The Witnesses Appeal. "Order! Silence!!" cried the usher. The judge began another humorous remark, but he was neither as quick in

the uptake as Mr. Shaw nor as coolly commanding attention and respect as Mr. Justice Darling, and the counsel for the prosecution (Mr. J. Cuming Walter, by the way), promptly shut him up by calling "Anthony Durdles." In solemn silence Mr. Bransby Wiliams, made up most convincingly as

a dusty stonemason, lurched into the box, and talked Dickens comedy as only Mr. Bransby Williams can. Mr. Shaw, respecting the profession

(Mr. Arthur Waugh) appeared the irresistible foreman was up againveritable Jack in the jury-box. Smash ing all the legal conventions, he de clared that this witness was not really Septimus, but one Christopher Nubbles, tried and convicted at some earlier date of being a Snob, "whereupon re went to Cloisterham, took the name of Septimus Crisparkle, and is now a more intolerable Snob than ever!'

This Septimus indignantly denied and went on to describe Jasper as the possessor of a most melodious voice. The Foreman-Do I understand you to say that the prisoner was a musician?

Witness-Yes, sir. The Foreman-Then his case looks black indeed! (Loud and long continued laughter.)

So far it was all Shaw (on the spur of the moment) and Dickens (in care ful following of the text of the novel) and presently the foreman, mesmerized by the earnest and painstaking retellng of the famous broken .melody of literature—the intense seriousness of it all, befitting a gloomy murder trial enjoy a late nap. Each morning, as with no high lights and no illuminating moments of high romance to lighten it -yawned behind his hand, and settled to silence for a full hour and a half. Even "G. B. S." could find no excuse, no opening, for a flash, and everything was very dreary indeed. Shaw and

At 9 p.m. nobody was any forrader, and his lordship, forgetting for the moment the solemnity of the occasion, drew a cackle from the stalls (who alone could hear him) by saying:

tragedy mingled very unsatisfactorily,

"Here-hold on a moment, Mr. -. I really must recommend you to terminate your tale with more rapid-

Eleven of the twelve good men and true never said a word, and looked unutterably bored. Mr. William De Morsip. There has ben no car shortage, no gan, with closed eyes was evidently congestion no complaints of waiting farcongestion, no complaints of waiting farmers standing in line for cars. The loads have moved on Winnipeg and from there is to the head of the lakes with a precision and a punctuality that has been the wonder of the grain buyers, the elevator owners and the shippers, and also to the most interested of all—the farmer.

To many it would seem that this movement of the grain at the rate accomplished this fall had a depressing influence on the price, and this would appear to be so, because the economic law of supply and demand is always present.

Thinking out Chapter CXIX. of his new 900,000 words romance; Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Pett Ridge, side by side and melancholy as mutes at a funeral, ventured no question and no remark; the gentlemen of the press in the press-box gaped more than they wrote, and observed the approach of midnight with no particular alarm; under his burning scarlet and white-hot ermine his lordship perspired more than ever.

Oh, oh, oh, oh! "Twas very, very dismal!"



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A MOTORIST.

During the present term at Oxford the Prince of Wales has become an enthusiastic motorist. He has taken several ong tours in the surrounding country, and also makes frequent use of his car in the university town itself. He has become a skilful driver, and may often be seen driving his car without his chauffeur. He is seen in this pictuure leaving with a party of friends for a meet of the College Beagles.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton rose for the de-"Two s's in Chesterton?" wheezed his

Mr. Chesterton essayed rare ripe flights of humor by cross-examining Helena Landless on the subject of trousers and brace buttons.

There was a hot argument between Mr. Cecil Chesterton and Helena (played really splendidly by Mrs. Lawrence Clay) as to the existence or not of taverns in Ceylon. Mrs. Clay was far too "hot" for young Mr. Chesterton, and Mr. Edwin Pugh dashed in gallantly with protests against leading questions, Mr. Shaw still slumbered-intellectually. Midnight approached. The mystery of Edwin Drood became more

mysterious than ever. Mr. Walter Crotch, for the defence (after a longish interval for refresh-The very stage shook and der took place. For any murder there murdered man . . . and the key to the story will be found in the opium

In a word, Jasper imagined, under the influence of the noxious drug, that he had done the deed.

Princess Puffer Wakes the Court.

vas the old opium woman, the Prin-K. Prothero was splendid. Her acting tip-taking," explained the college left at her own table. She insisted was rare Dickensian comedy, rarely waitress. "You must get the coin that they belonged to the "learner" cess Puffer. As the Princess, Miss J. presented. Through it all Mr. Shaw was still silent, but "visibly impress-The air was heavy: the only electric did the audience. There was less glumatom in it was Mr. Shaw, who couldn't ness marking the super-intellectual keep still and couldn't keep quiet, in brows of the jury. His lordship laughspite of the fact that he was foreman. ed outright. There were peals from the "house." Mr. Shaw suddenly woke up the court, and if anybody thought they made a joke. Mr. William Archer folcould keep a curb on him by making a lowed with something Scotch and sub-

In a brilliant speech for the defence When Jasper was put up (admirably Mr. Cecil Chesterton wound up by imrepresented by Mr. Frederick T. Har- ploring the jury to give the prisoner and that his offence lay not with men, but with God. Here the prisoner sobbed as the electric candles guttered in the approaching dawn.

Summing-up. In summing up Mr. Justice Chesteron declared that ending the longdrawn out mystery of Edwin Drood would be almost as solemn as ending a human life. Commenting on the evidence of Bazzard, he said that perjury could only be committed either from a very high or a very low motive. As to the effect of quicklime and opium on a human body, his lordship said it would be difficult for the jury to decide, as none of them had indulged in either to more than moderation. Persons indulging in quicklime were a select class.

Verdict. Mr. Shaw, in delivering the verdict of the jury, said that they had settled it all in the luncheon interval. They found Jasper guilty of "Manslaughter," and the judge committed the whole lot to prison for contempt of court!

LORD BALLYROT IN JLANGLAND

I took temporary lodgings, old chap in a home where the head of the house loathed early rising and fain would the factory whistles blew, I overheard his wife arousing him in this fashion: "Come out of it, Lemuel! Kick down the Navajos and roll out of the hay Ain't you hep to the hoot of the job calliope in the distance? Quit toasting the feathers and take ahigh dive into your work harness! Will you leap from the willows by gentle coaxing, or must I ring for the bucket brigade and a steam derrick? Lemuel, if you unbelt another snore I'll baste you with this bedslat!"
MY WORD!



Girl Writer as Waitress Seeks Color for Her Stories and Has a Good Time, Too

Waitresses are honest and kindly This much Miss Fannie Hurst, col-form of short orders—"ham ands," lege graduate, writer of short stories and observer of humankind, found shop girls, clerks and smug women out after working a few days as a shoppers. "And I learned to know 'learner" in one of the many quick- the type that patronizes the quicklunch places dotting the city's business lunch eating places, so that I could streets.

"The men give you a tip if they spend only a little on their food, but course taught were the honesty and the women never do," declared the the genuine friendliness of the waityoung woman.

Miss Hurst has written for the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines and papers, and she has had two or three books published. She is a graduate of Columbia University. She came to New York four years ago from St. Louis. Putting on one of her dingiest

dresses she started from her home, and applied for work in a white-tiled restaurant near Herald square. The manager employed her as a 'learner," not as a waitress, because she had had no experience, but she averaged The principal witness for the defence 70 cents a day in tips, which, she when Miss Hurst filled in for another said, was good for a beginner.

"There is a certain etiquette about out of sight as quickly as possible. who had worked for them. And it isn't easy to do, as you The prisoner cheered up—and so would know if you ever tried to slide story, for the young writer sought the audience. There was less glumone from a slippery table top into copy when she tried her hand at copy when she trie seeing you."

From 8 o'clock until 5 at night Miss buckwheat, sausages and coffee to

almost tell what each one did." Other things that the post-graduate resses. "The girls did not know a thing about me while I worked with them, but they treated me like a comrade-a pal.

"Frequently a girl who had been there a long time slipped into my hands a knife or a spoon that I needed in a hurry for a customer. they were as helpful to me in showing me how to gain speed and expertness as if I were going to stay

with them.' Not once did the girls she worked with display any unfriendliness, "cat-tiness" or dishonesty. Several times waitress the more experienced girl refused to accept the tips which were

And, of course, they will be put in a your apron pocket without anyone stacking dishes and feeding the wheat cake loving public.



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worked out for animals, and regular nat-Rushing Grain Crop To Market

ada's wheat crop to market. (of 60 lbs.) we raised last year! That means 12,300,000,000 pounds ac-

subject-impoverishment of soil-will the damage that will naturally accrue make a different story. Of western grain from the prairie provinces the total was about

187,000,000 bushels, a large proportion of which was not needed there, though its actual value in money was most Quickly as possible was it garnered,

and as speedily offered for sale! Money for all sorts of necessities, as well as for debts, the farmers needed. Why not debts? Where is the suc-And is the farmer alone to be confined to cash dealing, and to have no

How could he progress without machinery, to be acquired only upon credit? Truth to tell, the farmer does no much admire the credit system. Debt worries him, as it would not the tradesman. His honest soul bows under the burden of it, in stead of rising

by it as does the man of business. Record Moving of Grain. And so it comes that no matter how

future, he burns to realize upon his grain that his debt may be met, and that he may buy uprightly and squarely for cash.

He blesses the country which gave him railroads when they rush his grain out to market, right away. He curses them just as heartily, when lack of cars, or undue delay, spoil a market for him, or hinder his plans for speedy realization.

Whether due to good weather, an increase in railway terminal facilities, double track, etc.; to a good supply of engines and cars, proper organization or a combination of all those, the fact remains that the past fall saw the greatest amount of grain moved, from the time the crop was threshed until navigation closed, in the history of the west. For years, fall after fall, beginning as far back as 1887, the grain blockade was the only question which the farmers looked forward to always hoping but rever really expecting that could be an absence of grain blockade.

Two lie does not expect us to invest capihundred and five millions of bushels tal account to the extent of purchasing cars, engines and other necessary equipment capable of moving the grain tual weight, or 6,150,000 tons. No crop of the west in three months and small burden this. And, we may add, let 50 per cent. of this equipment no small volume of soil fertility to be stand idle for the remaining nine taken out of the ground. Though that months, subject to the elements and to

> to the cars standing idle." Railways Solved Problem. The only answer the public gave was that it wanted the crop moved, and it was the work of the railroads to move it was the work of the railroads to move It. The question of capital investment and the organization capable of moving that amount of traffic in a given time was something the public was not interested in; that was always a problem for the railroads to solve.
>
> So the railways solved the problem. In 1912, about the middle of November, the elevators to retain the law to make the solution.

the elevators started to fill up, and this cessful business today which is not automatically reduced their unloading run largely upon the credit system? roads to slacken up the grain movement, but during 1913 the grain seems to have been moved from the lakes nearly as fast as the railways brought it in, but at any rate the boats took it away in sufficient quantities to permit the railways to pour it in at the rapid rate they did. The Lake Shippers' Clearance Association played its part wall in the leading of vessels and chance of following modern methods? part well in the loading of vessels, and there is no doubt that the Grain Commission is entitled to praise for the man-ner in which it handled the complicated inspection and other problems under its

charge Small Stocks in Elevators.

Navigation has lately closed, but what is the condition? Elevators have only smal future, he burns to realize upon his grain that his debt may be met, and that he may buy unrightly and course that he may buy unrightly and course.

It is not a small thing to carry Can- The railways said, "Surely, the pub- constituency of the Minister of Agriculture at element, left Bransby alone, but age in the province this year. The minister said "No." As Saskatchewan is the largest shipper

of grain, it is only fair to assume that that condition prevailed in each of the other provinces. It is a fact largely commented upon this season that the grain crop has been moved with a minimum of complaints of car shortage, yet it is also a fact that there has been only a slight increase in railway equipment over previous years, while the increase in leading and hauling of grain to the head of the lakes has been about 50 per cent greater than has been about to in any previous year.

Up to and including Saturday, Dec. 13,

Up to and heap loaded on the Canadian

there had been loaded on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines alone in the West 77,700 cars of grain, as compared with 55,401 cars in the same period of 1912.

Cars averaged 1,995 of all classes of grain, which means that up to that date the C. P. R. has loaded on its lines 108,405,055 bushels of grain, and since then thousands of bushels have been de-livered at Fort William. Ohese figures tell why this railroad last year accomplished a physical performance greater than ever before accomplished, it is said, by any railroad on this or any other continent. The organization of our great railway systems will have to tell just how it was accomplished. To the layman, a picture is easily seen of the days and nights of computing that must have been done to the easily seen of the tay been done to computing that must have been done to see that just the right number of cars were in the right place every day and all were in the right place every day and all time; how the huge locomotive must ve been in racehorse and endurance trim; how every employee from call boy to general manager, and even to vice-president, must have been keyed up to the pitch that was capable of moving this enormous traffic with scarcely a waste moment. It seemed as though an electric energy had gone forth that cach

Law of Supply and Demand, One thing is certain; a performance in handling the grain crop of a nation

electric spark had gone forth that each

man had a certain duty to perform, and

when the trying time came, he performed

in a fall when tight money made it imperative that every car of wheat should be at a given point at a given date, has been shown without a single sip. There has ben no car shortage, no