

DEADLY DIPHTHERIA.

Are the Proper Remedies Always Applied?

Hints as to Combatting the Scourge.

(From a Medical Correspondent of the ADVERTISER.)

It is plainly evident that something wrong exists in the method of treating diphtheria when a mortality of over 50 per cent. is reached in a city like London. Is it because old remedies are still tenaciously adhered to, such as tincture of iron, chlorate of potash, etc., or is it because the mode of treatment is defective from a wrong application of remedies used. Diphtheria, according to the progressive physician of the day, is in its initial stage, purely and simply, a local disease eventually becoming constitutional if not properly treated.

"He who hesitates is lost," and the physician who fails to recognize diphtheria in its incipient stage, at the same time using old-time remedies, will almost invariably add to the death rate.

There really should be no difficulty in discriminating between diphtheritic cases and other throat affections.

All admit some similarity exists between acute diseases of this organ, such as pain on swallowing, fever, enlarged glands, spots of matter, etc.; but though such is possible to a discerning physician, the difference in the formation of the spots should be a sufficient diagnostic point.

Matter in a diphtheritic throat invariably appears on some one particular portion, especially the tonsil, as a small spot varying in size according to stage of disease at which seen, undefined in shape, creamy color, leathery consistence and spreading rapidly if not checked. Spots of matter in follicular tonsillitis and other minor throat troubles never appear singly, but consist of separate points scattered over one or both tonsils. This distinction, broadly speaking, space not being allowed for a more extended description, is worthy of some consideration. In the treatment of this most dreaded disease all remark the want of uniformity existing between physicians in the drugs used and their mode of application, some saturating the system with tincture of iron, whisky, chlorate of potash, etc., harmless in themselves but equally so in their action upon the disease; while others again, recognizing the cause and nature of the trouble, use appropriate remedies, but their methods of applying them render their effect abortive.

Chlorine has always been looked upon as a great germ destroyer, and some of its combinations, especially chloral hydrate, exhibit a most marked effect upon the microbes of the disease. On these lines a treatment has been satisfactorily based, if generally adopted by physicians and the public, must reduce the death rate to a minimum. The following is the method referred to: Take 60 grains of chloral hydrate, dissolve in one ounce of water, and apply thoroughly to the patches of membrane in the throat every two hours day and night, by means of a swab made by wrapping absorbent cotton around the end of a piece of wood suitably sharpened. Keep this mixture in a tightly corked bottle. For the fever use from half to one drop doses of tincture of acacia, according to age, every hour until all abnormal heat abates. After stopping the acacia to render the treatment still more positive, arseniate of copper in one three-hundredth part of a grain can be given, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water between each time of swabbing. This drug is harmless in the doses mentioned and can be obtained from druggists in tablet form. In giving nourishment or drinks, do so immediately before using swab or taking medicine, so that their effect upon the throat is not destroyed. The above treatment, if used in the early stages, renders complications rare, shortens the period of the disease, and very materially relieves the mind of the physician and the parents. The after treatment and many minor details cannot be outlined in a short article like the present, but will be left to the discretion of the attendant. At some future time it would be considered a privilege to place before our readers the injurious effects, accruing from the use of quinine in the early stages of influenza or la grippe.

Something Wrong if Baby Does Not Sleep Regularly.

IMPROPER DIETING THE CAUSE

USE LACTATED FOOD.

The baby that cannot sleep regularly and well, and that has become cross, fretful and peevish, is certainly not in good health. If the mother has a knowledge of baby life she will quickly perceive that the troubles arise from imperfect feeding and diet.

The large majority of cross, fretful and peevish babies are fed on poorly prepared food. These foods create irritation of the stomach and bowels; they conduce to indigestion and constipation. When baby has to live on such vile foods and endure such dreadful troubles can we look for health and good nature?

It is vastly different with the babies who are nourished on pure and health-giving Lactated Food. They know no ill or trouble; they are always healthy, happy and hearty.

A well-known Canadian physician has said: "If the babies of Canada who cannot be nursed by their mothers were fed regularly on Lactated Food, few of them would suffer or die. In my opinion Lactated Food should be the only diet for infants, who are deprived of mother's milk."

Mothers, for the sake of your little ones, give this grand food a week's trial.

Editor—No fire in the stove! Printer—Here's sixteen poems on "Passion." Editor—Shove 'em in and strike a match!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

The annual meeting of the Brantford Horticultural Society was held Thursday evening. The reports were considered and a factory. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, Mr. Robert Henry; president, J. A. Wallace; vice-president, R. R. Ashton; treasurer, John H. Adams; directors, H. W. Brethour, D. Greig, J. Peachey, S. E. Passmore, A. Dawson, T. Terrie, J. C. Waller, W. Smart J. Tilley; auditors, J. B. Hay, T. Thresher.

ELGIN.

Rev. J. H. Courtney, of St. Thomas, has been invited to become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newcastle. He is a graduate of Knox College.

ESSEX.

Thomas Gorst, at one time one of the best known men in Windsor, has been deranged for some time, and on Thursday was taken to Sandwich jail. He will be removed to the London asylum next week.

At the opening of the new Methodist Church at Kingsville on Sunday, Rev. W. W. Carson, of Detroit, who presided at the opening ceremony, remarked that he knew every Methodist Church between Quebec and Windsor, and knew of none as perfect as this new one. It cost about \$15,000.

Wm. Butler, an old jail bird, who has quite recently finished a term in the penitentiary, was arrested and appeared before a Harrow justice of the peace, last week, charged with an old robbery of money in 1889. He made a statement that he did it, and that two residents named Stockford and Wright were the principals. Wright is a well known and respected resident. He will be tried. The evidence against him is not credited by many. Stockford is dead.

KENT.

The East Kent Farmers' Institute held very successful and instructive meetings in the town hall Highgate, Thursday afternoon and evening, which proved very interesting. The following deputation from the Agricultural College were present: Prof. Shuttleworth, Assistant Chemist Harcourt, and Mr. Hutt, also Mr. Fraser, of Bradford. An opportunity was given to those present to join the institute, when about 60 came forward and gave their names for membership.

Very successful revival services are being conducted in Highgate Methodist Church. They were first carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Park, evangelists, who were very successful. They have since been continued by Rev. Dr. Aysworth, the pastor, and Rev. D. Pomeroy.

LAMBTON.

Mr. Thomas Forbes, of Bosanquet, was in London Friday. For three or four years Mr. Forbes has been a deputy returning officer in the township. He was appointed to the position by Mr. P. D. McCallum, the recently-elected P. P. A. candidate in East Lambton. At the late election, however, Mr. Forbes, who is a Catholic, was replaced by Mr. Rufus Russell, an Orangeman. Mr. McCallum was one of those who voted against him (Forbes) at the council meeting at which the officers were selected. Mr. Forbes regards his displacement as being wholly due to his religion. He says he has always been a warm friend of Mr. McCallum's and has more than once moved his nomination for the re-election. For the member for East Lambton to thus turn against him because he is a Catholic, he thinks is anything but charitable. Mr. Forbes says the Forest Standard, a P. P. A. organ, accuses him (Forbes) of being a bitter opponent of McCallum. "This is not so," affirmed Mr. Forbes Friday. "Personally I much esteemed him, but I could not support him because of the organization he belonged to. However, I did not take an active part against him. The Standard says that in protesting against the action of Mr. McCallum I and my friends are endeavoring to stir up dissension and strife, and it cries, 'Shame on such men!' Who is it that is hyping up the prejudice against P. P. A.? I am a law-abiding Roman Catholic, and I wish to live in peace with my Protestant neighbors. The people of both religions did live in peace until the P. P. A. commenced its work of prejudices and intolerance. I did not care for the mere loss of the deputy returning office; it was of no value; but the principle of the thing was most unfair."

MIDDLESEX.

The North Street Church Literary Society is progressing splendidly, with Mr. James Orr president. The last night there were readings, recitations and speeches, all of which were good, and also a lecture by Mrs. Benson Little on the World's Fair, which was well received.

OXFORD.

Mr. Wm. Merrell, an old and prominent resident of Norwich, is dead. He was proprietor of a large sawmill and planing mill, and a well-known builder and contractor. H. H. Dean, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will discuss some new features in milk testing, etc., on Jan. 23, 24 and 25 at the dairymen's convention at Ingersoll.

It is expected that from 300 to 400 delegates will attend the coming dairymen's convention to be held at Ingersoll on Jan. 23, 24 and 25.

PERTH.

Mr. West, a G. T. R. engineer residing at Stratford, was badly injured on the 11th near Drumbo, by the breaking of the driving shaft of his engine.

The Toronto Evening Star seems to be owned and managed largely by St. Mary's men. Mr. J. J. Crabb, formerly of the town, is manager. Among the stockholders are J. J. Crabb, \$15,000; Stephen Myers, \$15,000; A. H. Solt, \$15,000; St. Mary's, \$5,000; and W. J. Gage, Toronto, \$15,000.

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WALTER BAKER & CO., the largest cocoa and chocolate manufacturers on this continent, have carried off the highest honors at the World's Columbian Exposition. They received from the board of judges the highest awards (medals and diplomas) on all the articles contained in their exhibit, namely, breakfast cocoa, premium No. 1 chocolate, German sweet chocolate, vanilla chocolate, cocoa butter.

The judges state in their report that these products are characterized by "excellent flavor," "purity of material employed," and "uniform, even composition, indicating great care in point of mechanical preparation." A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be sent free to any housekeeper on application, by mail or otherwise, to WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. bi-bw

French Lectures in London! Prof. E. Masson desires to give his pupils and other citizens an opportunity to hear French spoken, and will, therefore, begin a series of lectures in French (each of three quarters of an hour duration) at room 11, Oddfellows' Hall, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 11. Price: One lecture, 25 cents; ten lectures, \$2. Mr. Masson will make a reduction of 50 per cent. to his own pupils, and to any pupils of the private and public schools.

New classes are being formed now. For particulars address E. MASSON, Room 11, Oddfellows' Hall. 704 Ryw

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician, Office in rear Dr. Woolverson's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 822; residence, 952.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

(Chicago Herald.)

Prominent lawyers differ widely in opinion regarding Senator Hill's bill to tax inheritances. Elihu Root thinks the tax would "work much harm, not so much to the persons and property at which it is aimed as to the people at large." Without stopping to explain how it would hurt "the people at large" he hurried on to intimate that we have too many tax laws, and to say that he would oppose the bill because if it should pass it would "open the gateway to an army of office-holders—a thing most to be deplored." That would be a respectable argument against a general income tax, but it can hardly be regarded as a serious argument against a tax on legacies and successions. When Mr. Root makes it his principal objection he leaves us to infer that he has no very important objection to offer.

Henry H. Anderson, Cornelius Vanderbilt's legal adviser, takes higher ground. He does not think that Congress has a constitutional right to impose a tax of this kind. He does not argue the point, nor explain wherein the tax would be repugnant to the constitution. It may easily be, however, that he has in mind the constitutional requirement that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to population. Upon this requirement may be based a plausible argument against not only an inheritance tax but against a personal income tax.

What is a direct tax? It will be admitted that an indirect tax is one which is originally collected from certain persons or classes and in turn collected by them from those to whom they sell the taxed article. For example, the tax on whisky is indirect because it is collected by government officers from distillers, who in turn collect it from dealers and they again from consumers. And so of other excise taxes and all taxes on imports, excepting the few articles imported by consumers themselves for their own use. Neither an income tax nor an inheritance tax comes under this description. Each is collected directly from the person receiving the income or the inheritance. Are these, therefore, "direct taxes" in the sense in which that term is used in the constitution? If so, they must be apportioned among the States according to population, as the constitution requires. That may be possible in the case of an income tax, but hardly so in the case of an inheritance tax. In either case a tax so apportioned upon these subjects would bear very unequally upon the people of different States. Neither tax would accomplish what its advocates seek to accomplish, because neither would tax incomes or estates equally, and neither can be levied equally in all the States under the constitution if taxes on incomes and inheritances are "direct" in the meaning of the constitution.

But assuming that an inheritance tax is not direct in that sense, it is constitutional if made uniform. And the most of the lawyers whose opinions on the subject have been published agree that such a uniform tax would be easily and surely collected, and that, if moderate, it would involve no hardship and no wrong, because no one has a natural right to property left by a decedent.

CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR.

Lewis S. Butler, Barin, Nfld., Rheumatism.
Thos. Wasson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjaw.
By. McMullin, Chatham, Ont., Goitre.
Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Inflammation.
James H. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont., Neuralgia.
C. I. Lague, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe.
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R. D. Thomas, O. W. Cambridge,
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Every good business man is now studying the signs of the times. General business, although dull, did not prove exceptionally so in 1893 for those who persistently sought it in legitimate ways by judicious newspaper advertising. However dull it may be at any time, it will always be duldest with those who fail to advertise their wares.

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