

EXCLUSION THE REMEDY.

HOW WOMEN SHOULD DEAL WITH CERTAIN OFFENDERS.

Some Plain Words on the Subject of Social Purity—The Existing Organizations Fall to Grapple With the Recognized Evil—Woman's True Sphere.

A short article has appeared in a city paper, under the heading of "Social Purity," signed "White Ribbon," in which the case of Robert Ray Hamilton is taken as a text for a number of hysterical questions and exclamations, closing with a plea for the formation of a White Cross society in St. John, the questions being propounded by "an active worker in the social purity movement" in New York, and quoted by the writer of the communication.

The writer is evidently as sincere in the desire for reform as in the belief of need of reformation. The latter is unquestionable; but it seems somewhat ironical (to use no harsher term) that God is called upon so often to pity the victims of man's lust, while their own sex deny them even sympathy or protection; and it is extremely doubtful if the men, speaking generally, will be brought to a due sense of their obligation in this regard, while they receive so much encouragement in the opposite direction.

The needs of a large and growing family have debarred the writer from active participation in any of the current "movements"; but the formation of circles of "The King's Daughters," and guilds, and W. C. T. U.'s, have not been without interest to him, and have suggested trains of thought in relation to each that would no doubt find responsive appreciation from many similarly situated; but they might prove too discursive for your columns, and therefore the present communication will be limited to a consideration of those aspects of the question within the domain of common sense, and it is to be hoped not too repugnant to the ostentatious parade more or less characteristic of the modern female reformers.

The first proposition advanced is, that fully one-half of the wrecked lives of both sexes is due to the culpable neglect, by ostensibly Christian mothers, of a plain and imperative duty.

Second, that the difference in treatment accorded by women to erring ones of their own sex, and their betrayers is directly responsible for the present status of social evil.

Third, that in England and America the ruling power in matters social is woman. Her sway is as unquestioned as it is unquestionable and with her rests the entire solution of the problem. It lies in her power, without the formation of a single "guild" or "circle" to effect a complete reform among all men who realize their duty to themselves and to society.

Fourth, that in the effort for this reform they are entirely untrammelled and unrestricted, except by social customs which they themselves have inaugurated and keep in force.

With regard to the first—the culpable neglect of duty by mothers—attention may be called to the large number of immature young girls who promenade the streets at night. They are of all classes, and hundreds of them appear to be habitués of the pavement. They are nearly all well dressed, evidently in the enjoyment of comfortable homes. How is this conducive to true conceptions of womanhood? Will the attractions or the restrictions of any guild or circle compensate for the influences of the home, be it ever so humble? Many of these young women are regular attendants at churches and Sunday schools, the mothers of many are active in church and W. C. T. U. circles, and it is evident that the excitement and stimulus to be found in these daily recurring events is preferable to the plainer and more exacting duties at home. The effect is reactionary, and revolutionary; it has transferred the centre of attraction from the home circle to the church parlor, the social, and the guild. It has diffused the sentiment of reform; but, like morcours of shallow water, it lacks the force to give it vitality.

As to the second, it has become a by-word. For those of their own sex—regardless altogether of whatever palliation there may be for their downfall—women, as a rule, have little but censure. For the more culpable male transgressor, much depends upon his circumstances and social position. If sent to Coventry for a time, his probation, is neither very long, nor the restrictions very exacting; and there are few social gatherings at which he may not present himself, provided he wears good clothes, and boasts of a bank account. Here, again, the mothers of the community hold the key to the remedy of one phase, at least, of this complex question.

This naturally leads to the consideration of the third proposition. It is a fair supposition that about nine-tenths of the families constituting the community are professed christians. We should not be far out of the way in estimating that three-fourths of this number are more or less regular attendants at churches. This being admitted, how could the vice under discussion assume more than trifling proportions if the mothers of these families should say to every profligate, "You cannot enter here?" It requires moral courage to do it; and while perhaps not quite so conspicuous as membership in a "White Cross Society," it would be found far more effective, and would receive from men far more consideration and respect.

DOCTORS DIFFER AGAIN.

THIS TIME MONCTON IS THE SCENE OF THEIR DISPUTE.

The Subject of It is a Question of Diagnosis and Treatment—Some Say the Man Died of One Thing and Some of Another—It is Certain He is Dead.

The old saying that when doctors differ, it goes hard with the patient, has been forcibly illustrated in Moncton, during the past week, for at least six of our eleven doctors are engaged at the present time in a most animated difference of opinion.

As far as I can ascertain, the odds are scarcely fair, being five to one now, with the other five doctors still to hear from; and although the hapless cause of the dispute has passed beyond the reach of all earthly turmoil, he has become of great importance since he died, and his memory bids fair to be kept green for some time to come.

The true inwardness of the case was this: On October 2nd, James E. Wilson, a member of the Order of Foresters, was taken ill, and as physician to the Moncton court of Foresters, Dr. O. J. McCully was called in. He pronounced the malady to be typhoid fever. During the second week of his illness, complications set in which seemed to indicate inflammation of the lungs. Dr. R. G. Baxter was then called in consultation, and the two physicians agreed, both as to diagnosis and treatment. On the following day the family of the patient became dissatisfied, and asked Dr. McCully's consent to a consultation with Dr. E. B. Chandler, which was rather reluctantly given. The latter entirely disagreed with his colleagues, and pronounced the disease typhoid fever, pure and simple, recommended the removal of the poultices and a complete change of treatment.

And now comes the first discrepancy between the statements of the opposing parties. Dr. McCully considers that Dr. Chandler acted in an unprofessional manner in taking the ease out of his hands. Dr. Chandler maintains that as the family par-

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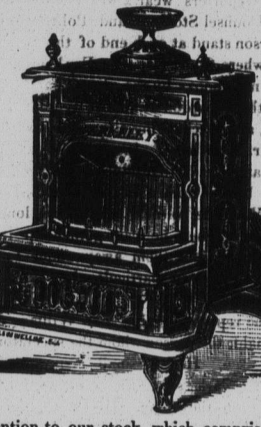
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IN THE WRONG NEST.

OCTOBER.

[A symphony for the Revolver and Two Voices.] The summer sultry breath has gone: Cimron, turns the quiv'ring leaf: Th' hammock's idle upon the lawn And feels relief.

The blue-jay trills from bough and limb; Ice-cream's day is almost run; In pond and lake the wild ducks swim— Please pass the gun!

Sunk now to rest the mosquito's hymn; Placed on file his two-edged drill; No more o'er head he'll lightly skim— At least until

Next spring, when fair May's breath of life Shall give to him a fresher start. Towels and oaths will then be rife, To reach his heart.

Hangs on the peg the mohair coat And bilts the straw hat of summer's haze, While at the bank low sobs a note At thirty days.

Now come "the melancholy days," And Autumn's shadows onward troop, And summer's erst bright golden haze Is in the soap.

So, bring along the oyster stew And the trout with crimson fleck, And, waiter, fetch a flagon, too, Of Main street arc.

For I my brain would fain be numb And chase dull care far, far away— So, fill my shaving-mug with rum, And chalk the pay. CARRY TAP.

ticularly wished him to attend the patient he had every right to do so. And the fact remains that when Dr. McCully called at the house on the night after the last consultation, he found that the case had passed out of his hands and his services were no longer required.

Now I know enough about medical ethics to know that on no point is professional etiquette so rigidly enforced as in the relations between the attending and consulting physicians, and for the consultant to take the case out of the hands of the one first called in, is regarded as a decided breach of that professional courtesy. Still circumstances alter cases, and the newspaper correspondent merely relates matters as they occur. For some days the patient improved under the new regime. Then unfavorable symptoms appeared, and on the 20th he died.

Now was the chance for the opposite faction to vindicate itself. The deceased had only been admitted to the Order of Foresters the day before he was taken ill, and unless the cause of his death could be determined there might be some difficulty in obtaining his insurance money. Therefore Dr. McCully, as court physician, requested to have a post mortem, which he performed himself, assisted by Drs. Ross

and Baxter, and all three agreed that the cause of death was one of the stages of inflammation of the lungs, known as red hepatization. It's a long word, and I don't in the least understand it myself, but that is what the doctors said.

Then they sent out specimens of the lung to other members of the profession, as people under more cheerful circumstances send out wedding cake, and the recipients of the attention—and the lung—were highly flattered and responded that they were "good specimens of red," etc., and everything was satisfactory.

Now, it must be born in mind that thus far, no one had heard Dr. Chandler's story. If he had shown scant courtesy in taking Dr. McCully's case, he received scant courtesy in return; for he was not invited to participate even in the post mortem, or given the poor satisfaction of finding out for himself that he was wrong, if such was the case. He was not favored with a piece of lung like his more fortunate contemporaries. It was, as I have said, five against one in our town, not to speak of three from abroad.

So forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and this morning's Times contains a letter from Dr. Chandler which places matters in a new light. After thanking his brother physicians in graceful terms, for placing an humble atom like himself on a pedestal beside Sir Morel Mackenzie, he proceeds to discuss the case, reminding the belligerents very pertinently that they had merely pursued their post mortem investigations far enough to apparently prove their own theories to be correct, without carrying them down to the abdominal wall, the real seat of the disease, in typhoid fever.

He points out that a congested state of the lungs is not at all unusual in typhoid fever, and proves that the patient improved steadily under his treatment till a sudden hemorrhage so weakened him that he was unable to rally from its effects, and adds that as he was not invited to attend the post mortem, and did not see the lungs, he is not in a position to give a positive opinion as to their appearance; but that, as the patient improved decidedly after the

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