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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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God s in his heaven, All's right with the world.

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not vield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely. -[PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Monday, Jan 8.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is THE ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-

-Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these

-South Grey Liberals will meet at Durham on Feb. 1 for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Local and Dominion slections. The early candidate gets the

-We will have to grin and bear it. nevertheless it is tantalizing to find that Europe is getting our share of the snow as well as her own this year. The world seems turned topsy-turvy, but it may all come right before the end of March.

-As between the Government of Mr. Gladstone and the House of Lords, the affection of the Canadian high tax journal is always extended to the Chamber of Privilege. When all others forsake the hereditary law makers the protectionists of the Dominion will take them up.

-In the Quebec Legislature, when the liquor license question came up last week, a motion was made that it be enacted that saloons be closed from 9 o'clock on Saturday night till 7 o'clock on Monday morning. This far from radical amendment was thrown out upon the motion of the Conservative Premier, Mr. Taillon.

-Referring to Mr. Laurier, the Quebec Chronicle, a Conservative paper, says: "He has served his party well and faithfully, and the breath of scandal has never sullied his name. He is, moreover, a most attractive gentleman, engaging and charming in manner, eloquent in speech, and honorable and honest in principle. Of such a leader the Liberal party may well be proud." And they are proud,

-Eight hours a day, with the pay formerly given for nine hours, has been established as the working hours of the British Government employes in the ordnance factories. This is getting back to the programme provided by good King Alfredeight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation. Truth to tell, if everybody worked and everybody was economical, a shorter work-day would keep the world agoing,

-Canadian poultry is reported to have sold at very low prices in England this year owing to the glut from continental countries. Some of the Canadian turkey consignments were spoiled, having been packed hot. This method of shipment is a great injury to the export poultry trade. On this point the Trade Bulletin gives these

"Turkeys for the Liverpool and London markets should be killed by bleeding and hung up till they are cold; then a piece of paper should be wrapped round the necks where bled and the latter tucked under the wings, and carefully packed with all their teathers on in crates, so as to admit of free rentilation. By this means the birds do not sweat during the ocean voyage. Some shippers west of Toronto sent all their turkeys forward to England for the Christmas markets, with the feathers off, causing been produced; but the very conditions

Care in the first instance means money

-In referring to the speeches at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet, the World says:

Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, held his audience spellbound, and was the

powerful man of the night." This is a Conservative estimate. It is none too strong. The member for West diddlesex is not only an orator of the first , but one of the best informed states. in Canada. He is, moreover, the

the Dominion. In face of many difficulties and countless misrepresentation by those who look at everything from the point of a political antagonist, Mr. Ross has remained a faithful, fearless, able administrator of the Department of Education.

-London will have a new railway connection with Georgian Bay after next spring. Hitherto Londoners have gone to Owen Sound by way of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce branch of the C. P. R. Now an alternate route is to be provided by way of Stratford and the Port Dover and Wiarton line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The connecting link-some eleven miles in length-starts near Allenford, the first station north of Tara, and runs directly across the country to Owen Sound, a distance of eleven miles.

PARTYISM IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. Toronto papers are discussing whether or not it would be better to conduct the municipal elections on party lines. A good deal depends. In some cities, notably in Birmingham, Eng., the municipal elections are conducted on party lines, and the result has been the election of the best men

in the community, and the establishment of a model civic government. The system is defended on the ground that when candidates for office are chosen in the party caucus the best men are put forward, or they would be defeated at the polls. Then, when elected, if a party man misbehaves himself the whole party, and

not the individual, is discredited. Hence additional care is taken to select the very best men offering. Acannot be said that in those places in

Canada where the municipal contests are conducted on party lines an equally satisfactory record has invariably been established, but it is better that where partyism is resorted to by one side to secure the return of their friends, the same rule should hold good on the other side as well. There should be no concealment or hypocrisy about it. And where there are no party contests, and it is deemed wise to have none, care should be taken by the municipal rulers that the balance be held evenly between the political parties-especially in the selection of such officers as assessorsso that confidence shall be maintained. If there is a display of one-sidedness merely because of opportunity and temptation, the sooner a change is effected the better.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Owing to the unusually fatal character of diphtheria, now prevalent to a greater or less extent in many parts of the country, a brief consideration of the origin of the maiady, and of the best means to prevent its outbreak, is timely. We learn from the eleventh annual report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, just issued, that it is now eight years since Loeffler solated a bacillus from diphtheritic membrane, and since that time bacteriologists in many laboratories have satisfied themselves that in this bacillus we have the specific cause of diphtheria. Up to the present the contagious character of the disease has been recognized by many physicians, and they, with medical officers of health everywhere, have treated diphtheria as a contagious disease. The special peculiarities of this microbe have been further studied, and its cultivation for diagnostic purposes have been fully illustrated in the notable experiments of Yersin and Roux, of Paris. The life history and conditions most favorable for the propagation, dissemination, preservation and destruction of this bacillus, have likewise been fully set forth. Observers had long noticed the tendency of diphtheria to develop in those houses in which organic decay was notably present, either as accumulated filth in cellars, or having large sums annually to induce immigration. buildings, where decaying wood was present. It has by experiment been further demonstrated that the germs will live a long time in unclean, dark and ill-ventilated rooms, and on cloth, clothing, etc., when not exposed to fresh air and sunlight. On the other hand, it has been shown that in light, clean and well-ventilated rooms, the virus of diphtheria within a few weeks becomes largely inert or destroyed.

Public water supplies have never been shown to have any intimate relations to the spread of diphtheria; and, indeed, it has been shown that the germs are incapable of long sustaining life in polluted water exposed to air and sunlight. Organic deposits from sewage, however, if exposed along the shores of a bay or stream, do probably, like other accumulations or organic filth, maintain the vitality of the bacillus, and it probably is true that from privies and from night-soil exposed in fields and from street refuse deposited in dumps the germs of diphtheria have, when dry, been wafted by the air into neighboring houses and so caused outbreaks of the disease. The air likewise, from sewers, whether from manholes or by defective plumbing, have, especially in the latter case, frequently been the cause of outbreaks of the disease. In all these ways diphtheria outbreaks have under which these outbreaks occur best illustrate how the living air of rooms, where the microbe has been disseminated either from a patient or from the clothing of persons exposed in the sick-room of other infected apartment, is daily being shown to be of all agencies the one which plays the most important role in spreading

the disease. Ever since the statistics of deaths have been registered with care, as in England during the last 50 years, the incidence of what are called communicable diseases in the months extending from November to May has been noticed; but it has not been until bacteriology has taught that the hardest worked head of a department in and multiply only in worm temperatures, than the liberal Leader.

that the explanation of how house atmospheres, during the period of the year when ventilation is least and when children are kept indoors, have become the conditions under which infection has been most frequent. This is due not only to the fact

of the increased number of germs present in house atmospheres, but also to the fact that the conditions most favorable for producing a congested mucous membrane, thereby making inoculation possible, prevail especially in cold weather.

Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, gives the following conclusions regarding the investigations so far made regarding the disease:

1. Diphtheria in houses is an infectious

2. It is a disease capable of a very mild character in some cases, while still retaining for several weeks in such patients the ability to transmit the infection and produce cases of extreme malignity.

3. It is a disease specially influenced as regards its infectiousness, by the character and thoroughness of local treatment, and by the frequency with which the air of a sick room is changed. How this latter is true is shown by the effects on the number of microbes in mechanically ventilated

4. It is a disease peculiarly liable to attack with malignity children under ten years of age, but causes relatively fewer deaths than scarlatina among children under three years.

5. It is a disease, the germs of which have, when hidden away in damp, dark spaces, where dead organic matter is present, a capacity for prolonged resistance to destructive influences.

6. It is a disease whose germs are weakened in their virulence by free exposure to sunlight, moisture and free air, and these may be completely destroyed within a few

7. It is a disease which does not produce epidemics through the medium of public water supplies.

8. It is a disease which may be introduced into houses from defective sewers and bad plumbing; but epidemics in a series of houses on a street, or in a town or city, are never produced except by direct communication and direct infection, and this method of propagation has fresh scope and produces its most potent influences through the medium of public schools, and by persons and children visiting infected ouses and by persons from infected houses visiting in healthy homes.

8. It is a disease which during the period of the last census caused 12,500 reconded deaths in Ontario, and probably more than 50,000 cases of the disease. 10. It is a disease peculiarly frequent and fatal in the latitudes lying between the Ohio River and the northern limits of settlement of Canada.

II. It has no special habitat except that it is peculiarly a house disease, and finds its greatest opportunities for spreading in damp and cold climates, where the temperature makes people close the r houses to natural ventilation, and where artificial heating is specially resorted to.

From these deductions parents teachers will observe the great responsibility they have in combatting and eradicating this pest. They cannot be too

MANITOBA MOVES.

The Manitoba Legislature will meet this week. A dispatch from Winnipeg says that the Government of the Prairie Province has determined to cease all aggressive immigration work for the future, and to frankly inform the House that until the policy of "protection," as applied to this country, is removed, and the high freight rates reduced, the Government is so seriously handicapped in their efforts as to render its continuance undesirable. The House will, it is understood, not be asked for any considerable appropriation for prosecuting immigration. This resolution is in accordance with the views promulgated by the Northwest Farmers' Advocate for January, which asserts that the "agricultural interests of the Province are suffering from such univeral depression" that the Local Government will be warranted in legislating, as far as lies in its power, for the benefit of the toilers on the farm. Then the Farmers' Advocate proceeds:

"The country needs population; both What is the use of bringing more people here when those already here find it next to impossible to make a living? Would it not be wiser policy to spend more of the people's money in enabling them to better their present financial and social condition, and then every settler would become cheerful immigration agent and do more to bring in the right kind of settlers than all 'energetic immigration policies' or World's Fair exhibits of our govern-

Without a doubt, the contented settler is the best immigration agent. What is needed in Manitoba, as well as in every other Province of the Dominion, is a tariff for revenue only, arranged so as to tax luxuries most of all, and bearing lightly on all necessaries of life, whether required for domestic use or needed to bring the soil into subjection. Take off the taxes, and the people will buy and sell as best profiteth them.

THE PITH OF IT.

A COMBINATION SMOOTH BORE. (Toronto Star.) The length of Mr. Daly's speech was resolved upon with malice aforethought, for he had his mass of statistics prepared to read. But his outburst of temper was

impromptu. WOULD NOT ANSWER.

(Monetary Times.) Senator Scott suggests that the Ontarie Legislature should pass a law prohibiting the retail liquor trade. This could probably be done, so far as constitutional authority goes; but prohibition, with importation and the wholesale trade in liquor in full blast, would scarcely answer the

WHERE IS MR. MEREDITH AT? (Toronto Star.)

The Conservative newspapers that are trying to put Sir Oliver Mowat into a hole over the prohibition vote should remember that Mr. Meredith must state his own position, and, in view of the present pomicrobes of these various diseases can grow may dig a deeper hole for the Conservative

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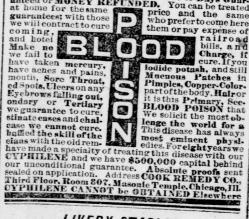
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