The Toronto World.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

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NO. 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO.

City subscriptions may be paid at the Business Office, 4 King-street East, or to Messrs. Macrae & Macrae, collectors, Canada Life Building.

Why Shrink from a Vote?

The Ministerial Association swill circulate petitions against Sunday cars. Now, our position on the car question is briefly this. Believing that a Sunday car service would serve the convenience and best interests of the citizens we are in favor of them. The people are the supreme judges of their own interests, and we have striven to enable the people to express their judgment and record their desires in the matter. That is what we ask. Let the qualified ratepayers of this town vote the cars in or vote them out.

Would the ministers who differ with us on the car question return to the untenable ground held by them last year, that the people should be denied a right to decide this question? We recognize no authority in civic matters save that of the people, as expressed by popular vote or through representatives elected by popular vote.

To get up petitions against submitting this question to popular vote is time and paper wasted. In January last the present council passed a bylaw providing that when 5000 requisitionists ask that a vote be taken a vote shall be taken forthwith. The necessary number of ratepayers will ask for that vote. It will be taken.

Counter petitions are out of order. Those who do not believe in Sunday street cars have but to bide their time and vote against the proposal—they can no longer prevent their neighbors from expressing their desires. This, like everything else of public concern, must be settled by the people. The majority must rule.

Millionaires are Bomb-Proof.

Not many days ago a young Astor came into the world and was advertised in all directions as a baby with a prospective wealth of $120,000,000. As one read the announcement the thought occurred to him, however conservative his predilections, that perhaps that baby should be throttled in its cradle as an enemy of mankind at large. By an accident of birth that infant is possessor of enough wealth to enable it to sit down and do nothing, lock its money up in strong boxes, drawing not a cent of interest, and live at the rate of $3000 a year for sixty thousand years. The child won't live that long. It will live part of the interest of its wealth and leave an enlarged fortune to another pimply squalling little Astor some day. There are millions of men on earth who would like an income of even $2000 per year, but suppose this latest Astor should wish to live to use up his wealth, without drawing a cent of interest, he could enjoy $10,000 a year for twelve thousand years; or $120,000 a year for one thousand years; or $1,200,000 a year for one hundred years. Presumably the case of Baby Astor set everyone to thinking, but well-balanced minds, after mildly meditating upon it, let it drop as something impossible of remedy.

All minds are not well balanced and some there are who would cheerfully choke that little Astor if it could be got at. There is probably no doubt that the effect of this subject upon a spavined intellect was the direct cause of the attempt to blow up Russell Sage the other day. But as usual the wild-eyed enthusiast was blown into fragments, a typewriter and a few clerks mingled their debris with his—but the millionaire only suffers from jarred nerves. Russell Sage is back at his office clipping coupons, manipulating his millions and watching the papers to see if anyone has identified the fragment of a human face down at the morgue—all that is left of his crazy assailant.

And the world wags right on, and would have wagged if Russell Sage had been blown up and his assailant had escaped. The latter in that event would have been electrocuted and would not have profited a cent by Sage's death, nor would the famishing millions for whom the lunatic made his insane effort be one farthing improved thereby.

Auction Off Liquor Licenses.

The liquor licenses in Toronto are limited to a certain number and distributed over the city in a methodical way. Saloons and hotels are being systematically removed from the residential to the business portions of the town. This is as it should be.

The license holders of this city are capitalists. They have capital to start with and it soon multiplies from the profits of their business. There is no use talking about it, the license-holders do not pay anything like a fair equivalent for the monopoly they enjoy. So far as we can see, there is no prospect that the city will ever get its legitimate dues from licenses, for they only increase a dollar in price as they increase a hundred in value, and it is a growing disproportion.

Therefore we offer the suggestion that the licenses be put up at auction, where the rivalry of capitalists will ensure that they reach a proper figure. Were this plan introduced—and the present limitation of numbers and of locality would aid the new system—then a man desirous of entering or investing in the business could do so if he would pay more than anyone else for the privilege. The city could advertise the sale of one, two or three licenses in one block, say bounded by King, Yonge, Adelaide and Church-streets. There is not the slightest doubt that each of the principal license would bring the city a net income of over $1000 a year.

If the city has not the power to do this let it ask and obtain this power. It is entitled to some measure of control in a matter in which it has so important a financial and commercial concern.

It is certain the present license system, so accessible to political abuses, cannot go on forever. The system is such that abuses are bound to exist under any Government, however pure, for competition is not encouraged nor values seriously considered, hence favoritism and "pull" are made to determine everything. We all know that every license is made a political lever by unscrupulous workers under the Government in all manner of elections, even for the mayoralty. The only remedy is to remove the opportunities of those who coerce license-holders and who string their noses on a political wire like so many beads—remove those opportunities by placing licenses on a commercial and competitive basis.

Unreflecting people may reply that the auction plan would deprive the commissioners of their privilege of rejecting disreputable or unsuitable applicants for license. We are confident that the new condition would interest stronger capital, and as good or better capitalists than those controlling the trade to-day. Moreover, there would be terms of sale at these auctions and it would be stipulated that the lessee must observe the strict letter of the regulations or forfeit his license.

Ease by day and repose by night are enjoyed by those who are wise enough to apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to their aching muscles and joints. A quantity easily held in the palm of the hand is often enough to relieve the most exquisite pain.

AFTER A STORMY VOYAGE

THOMSON AND THIBODO RETURN FROM ENGLAND.

Their Experience with the Canadian American Football Team — Manager Ellis Making Money—Harmony Among the Members—Record to Date—Annual Meeting of the 'Varsity Hockey Club.

Two more of the Canadian portion of the Canadian-American football team now in England reached the city yesterday. They are Watty Thomson, famous all the Association world over, and Franz Thibodo, the well-known half back of the Berlin Rangers.

The pair sailed from Liverpool on the Umbria, Nov. 28, the day that their brother kickers drew with Royal Arsenal before 10,000 spectators. They experienced tempestuous weather, but the Umbria did not suffer material damage. One of the blades of the propeller of La Bretagne, that arrived the same time as the Umbria, was lost the day after leaving Havre, but she successfully fought her way through severe gales on Dec. 2 and 3. The Umbria ran into the edge of the same storm on Thursday last, but Capt. McKay turned the vessel's nose southward and escaped the severity of the tempest.

The last match Thomson and Thibodo figured in was when four goals were scored against Eastbourne, who also tallied four times. They both played in the big victory against the London Caledonians when that eleven suffered defeat by five goals to nil.

Thibodo had been with the team from the outset, while Thomson joined the aggregation Oct. 1. They are both very much pleased with their tour and they certainly look in good condition, notwithstanding their rough voyage. Thomson was obliged to get back before Christmas on account of his medical studies, while it was necessary for Thibodo to join his father in the Western States before the new year. Both speak highly of Manager Ellis' treatment of them, and he in turn was extremely sorry to part with such valuable men. They both state that the utmost harmony prevails among the members of the team and that the club's treasury is at present in a very healthy state, at least it was when they left. The allurements of London did not detract from their love for this continent, and both were pleased to get home again. It was only a week ago Saturday that they walked down the Strand and took a 'bus to Easton station for Liverpool and home.

43 MATCHES PLAYED.

Canadian-Americans' Successes Continue on the Ould Sod.

The touring Canadian-American Association footballers continue successful in England. Of the last three matches there was a draw, a defeat and a victory. Only four times have they lost in the last 19 matches. The complete record follows:

AUGUST.		OCTOBER.	
22—3rd Lanark, L.	0—3	21—Gainsb'rou', L.	2—4
24—King's Park, L.	3—6	22—Grantham Rovers, D.	0—0
29—Linfield Athletic, L.	2—3	24—Ashford W.	3—1
		26—Chatham, W.	3—0
		29—Norfolk County, W.	3—2

SEPTEMBER.		NOVEMBER.	
1—Sunderland, L.	2—3	1—Burnley, D.	3—2
2—Ironopolis, W.	1—0	2—Stoke, W.	2—1
5—Sheffield Wednesday, L.	1—4	7—Burton Swifts, L.	3—4
9—Bolton Wanderers, D.	1—1	9—Walsall Swifts, W.	3—2
12—Ireland, L.	3—5	14—Sunderland Albion, L.	1—2
14—Everton, L.	1—3	16—Stockton, D.	2—2
16—Lincoln City, W.	3—1	28—Bootle, L.	1—2
17—Gri'sby Town, L.	0—4	21—Milwall Athletic, D.	1—1
19—Middlesboro, L.	1—2	23—London Caledonian, W.	6—0
21—Wales*,	1—1	26—Eastbourne, D.	4—4
26—Aston Villa, L.	1—3	28—Woolwich, D.	1—1
		30—Wellingboro, D.	1—1

OCTOBER.		DECEMBER.	
1—Notts Forest, L.	0—5	2—Great Marlow, D.	0—0
3—Scotland, L.	1—5	3—Royal Arsenal, L.	0—4
7—South Wales, W.	9—0	5—Swindon, W.	3—2
8—Shropshire, L.	6—3		
10—Bury, L.	1—2		
13—Wales, L.	1—2		
16—Southport Central, L.	2—4		
17—Preston North End, L.	0—2		
19—Sheffield United, L.	2—4		

*Canadians left field.

Of the 43 matches played 11 have been won, 22 lost and 10 drawn. Seventy-nine goals have been scored for to 101 against.

Toronto Rugby Men's Move.

There is an agitation among Toronto Rugby football members to cast their lot with the Toronto Lacrosse Club. Knights of the mashed stick spoken to were favorable to the scheme, so all that remains is an agreement on the terms of union. A meeting of the Rugby Committee will be held shortly when the matter will be discussed. The coalition would mutually benefit both clubs, many members playing both games. This would put the city kickers on even terms with Osgoode Hall as regards practise and local supremacy will likely be vigorously disputed with the champions next autumn.

THE 'VARSITY SEVEN.

Annual Meeting of University Hockeyists Yesterday Afternoon.

The annual meeting of University College Hockey Club was held yesterday afternoon in Mr. Peter White's parlors, residence. There was a good attendance of the followers of the puck and those present possessed that enthusiasm which plainly showed their intention to engage in the game with proper vigor the coming season. Mr. White was in the chair. Officers were elected as follows:

Hon. President—Sir Daniel Wilson.
President—D. J. Armour, B.A.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. S. Cameron, '94.
Captain—H. A. Parkyn, B.A.
Committee—Peter White, jun., '92, W. L. Mcuarrie, '92, J. W. Bain, '94.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a rink. It is likely that 'Varsity will amalgamate with Residence for practising purposes on a joint open rink that will be built on the west side of College. 'Varsity complains that a reply has not yet been received from the secretary of the Ontario Hockey Association to their application for membership. Both 'Varsity and Residence are anxious to enter sevens. 'Varsity is exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of so valuable a hockeyist as H. A. Parkyn, captain of last year's Queen's team. He was wisely made the 'Varsity captain and will likely encourage his men to many a well-earned victory on the ice this winter.

Chance of a Lifetime.

When a man is young it is advisable to build up strong healthy muscles and constitution by participation in manly sports and recreation. For this purpose H. P. Davies & Co., 81 Yonge-street, are constantly manufacturing chest machines and gymnasium apparatus, importing boxing gloves, fencing foils, rowing machines and other appurtenances and put them at prices within the scope of every pocket. 246

Sporting Miscellany.

A cricket building is in the course of erection at Upper Canada College, which will be used by the boys for practice during the winter months.

In their tramp from Hamilton Messrs. Kennedy and Wells covered the distance in 9 hrs. 35 min. actual walking time. They rested an hour at Oakville and 15 min. at Port Credit. Both, like O'Connor, had quite recovered from the effects of the feat and will likely go over the distance again at an early date.

Cold Weather Trials.

DEAR SIRS,—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face and had the best medical advice, without avail; I at last thought of trying B.B.B. and after using one bottle have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia since. I regard it as a fine family medicine.

J. T. DROST, Heaslip, Man.

Cheap Food

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is made from pure pearl barley, is highly nutritious, and costs only 25 cents. Try it, druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

No article takes hold of Blood Diseases like Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It works like magic. Miss C——, Toronto, writes: I have to thank you for what Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done for me. I had a sore on my knee as large as the palm of my hand, and could get nothing to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four bottles completely cured it.

THE PROGRAM OF AMUSEMENTS

"Faust" at the Grand.

The story of Doctor Johann Faust and the manner in which he bartered his soul for worldly pleasure is too well known to require repeating. As presented last night by Lewis Morrison's company it was a great production. The staging of the piece is superb, the Brocken scene in the fourth act and the tableau in the last act are marvels of stage mechanism.

Mr. Morrison's conception and acting of the part of Mephisto is an ingenious piece of work. He not only looks as we imagine a demon should look, but in his every movement he is the sneering, jeering and leering attendant who is luring Faust to destruction. Few men on the stage have such facial expression as Morrison. When he puts on that "devilish," sarcastic look he sends a thrill through his audience that keeps them silent for a moment, and then there is an outburst of applause which seems to give relief. Miss Florence Roberts is an ideal Marguerite, charming, tender and graceful in her simplicity and modesty. She soon won the hearts of all present by her gentle girlishness.

Mr. Morrison, as usual, is supported by an exceptionally strong company. The performance gives the highest satisfaction, every detail being perfect, showing unusual careful stage management. There will be the usual matinee Wednesday afternoon.

The Missing Link.

Patrons of the Musee are being treated to a better show with each succeeding week. It is seldom that two such costly attractions as Krao, the hairy girl, and the Japanese troupe appear in such a place of amusement at the same time. It will cost the management a snug sum, but if the attendance of yesterday is a fair criterion for that during the remainder of the week Mr. Moore will come out ahead.

In the Lecture Hall the eyes of all those present are centered on Krao. This wonderful girl is truly a great curiosity. She is a little more evoluted than the ordinary ape, but resembles this animal more than a human being. Her surroundings make her appear more human than she really is. She is arrayed in a bright colored dress of the latest pattern, which gives her a civilized appearance. Her face is the most remarkable part of her anatomy. The nose is flattened, the eyes black and abnormally large, and the mouth provided with pouches. She has a mustache and side-whiskers that might be envied by many young men. The rest of her face is covered with short black hair. Her limbs are small, dark in color and hairy. She is double-jointed and bends her hands and arms in every conceivable shape. On the same platform with Krao is Aggie Golntie, the white-haired, pink-eyed curiosity. These sun-kissed maidens of Madagascar have been seen around here so often that further comment is unnecessary. The Princess Olga, a beauty of the Grecian type, is very handsome and attracts a good deal of attention. Sig. Balbroma, the Human Salamander, would be better described were he called the Human Gas Tank, for he blows ignited gas from his mouth by the cubic yard.

In the theatre Prince Shuntero's Japanese troupe of contortionists, gymnasts, acrobats and jugglers give a clever performance. The members, seven in number, have been in this country for four years, and until a short time ago performed in the Barnum Show. The stage at the Musee was hardly large enough and this hindered the performers somewhat. The exhibition is much the same as that of Prince Yonesai's troupe at the island in the summer; but some feats are accomplished which were not attempted by Prince Yonesdas. One of these is the great ladder act which held the audience in breathless suspense until it was finished.

"A Mile a Minute."

A melodrama called "A Mile a Minute" opened a week's engagement at the Academy last night. It is of the usual style of the drama of to-day. A deep plan to run off with a maiden is the scheme which for a time is successful, but in the end the villains are "knocked out" and the curtain goes down on virtue triumphant. During the play some clever specialties are introduced and a real "live" steam engine is seen. There will be a matinee Wednesday.

The Haslam Vocal Society.

The concert this evening of the above society is an assured success in every respect. The combined forces of the chorus with the Grand Opera Concert Company, including the eminent violinist, Musin, will furnish a program of rare excellence and artistic merit, which will be heard by a full house, almost every seat has been already taken. Plan is at Suckling & Sons'.

Notes.

The Boston Ideal Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club gave an interesting performance in West Association Hall last night. The same company appear at Association Hall, Yonge and McGill-streets, to-night.

Mr. George H. Murray, the well-known business manager, is in the city making preparations for the presentation of the farce comedy, "The Dazzler," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House next week with Miss Kate Castleton as the central figure.

Oh, What a Cough! 246

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails.

Imperial Federation.

The committee of the Toronto branch of the Imperial Federation League met yesterday to listen and discuss with Mr. John Lowles of London, England, on Imperial Federation generally. J. Herbert Mason, president, took the chair. Messrs. J. Matthews, J. T. Small, J. A. Worrell, Q.C., J. Castell Hopkins, A. H. Lefroy, G. C. Cunningham, C.E., Commander F. C. Law and Cesare J. Mirani, C.E., were among those present. The following resolution was adopted:

That the members of the committee desire to express on the very great pleasure they have received from the presence among them of Mr. John Lowles, a member of the Imperial Federation League and of the Royal Colonial Institute of London, England, and hereby tender him personally the assurance of their high regards and esteem. The committee avails itself of this opportunity to convey to Mr. Lowles and through him to the other members of the league in England the importance he has created by his most able and instructive address on an early solution being given to the several questions involved in Imperial Federation and in drawing closer together the commercial and political relations of Canada and Great Britain.

Therein His Great Strength Lies.

Males and females who suffer from lost or failing vitality should use "Turkish Elixir," it acts directly and permanently, its great tonicity and properties of imparting strength render it invaluable. Sent on receipt of $2, securely packed. The Boracimine Chem. Co., Postoffice Box 437, Toronto. 246

A Good Verdict.

SIRS,—I have great reason to speak well of your B. B. Bitters. I have taken 6 bottles for myself and family and find that for loss of appetite and weakness it has no equal. It cures sick headache, purifies the blood and will not fail when used. I heartily recommend it to all wanting a pure medicine.

MRS. HUGH MCNUTT, Truro, N.S.

There Are Five Prime Conditions of Happiness.

The fifth is bodily health. This is promoted by the proper use of health-giving fluids. For breakfast drink the Royal Dandelion Coffee, which contains a proportion of German dandelion root and fine coffee as a basis. It combines the medicinal virtues of this well-known plant with the refreshing and dietetic properties of coffee. Prepared by Ellis & Keighley, Toronto. 1

What the Country Has Escaped.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint, if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 1.10 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

California Excursion.

A select party for California will leave Toronto at 2.45 p.m., Dec. 14, in one of the Canadian Pacific newly fitted tourist cars. This will be a personally conducted excursion and will go via Detroit, St. Louis and Great Southern route. This will be a good chance to visit the Pacific Coast at low rates. For further particulars call on your nearest Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent. d

The Only Puffing

The Rialto Cigar wants is to smoke one. Try it. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal.

A Step in Advance.

High-priced food has been a source of great anxiety to parents who have to bring up their infants upon it. Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is made from pure pearl barley, is easily digested and costs 25 cents. Try it, Druggists keep it. W. A. DYER & CO., Montreal

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

ANALYSIS OF 276 CASES OCCURRING IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The Causes of the Disease — It Is Not Contagious—The Great Majority of the Cases Are in the Western Part of the City—Over the Don River Singularly Exempt.

The World having ascertained that Dr. Edmund E. King had been paying particular attention to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, one of its representatives waited on the doctor and got from him the statement that follows in regard to the matter:

When a disease becomes supposedly epidemic, said Dr. King to The World man and this fact is continuously dinned into the public ear a most disastrous result is likely to follow, and the trouble will likely spread—at any rate if the nervous system of the public is unnecessarily unstrung the result is bound to be more severe than if the disease was taken by a firm hand and silent mouth and adequate measures adopted to remove the cause and stamp out the existing cases. The present typhoid scare is greater than its severity warrants, and the public mind is being unnerved to a greater degree than it should be. Causes for the outbreak of typhoid are being put forth that of themselves are not even remote factors in causing or spreading the disease, and the real causes are being withheld, because, to remove them, some of the men in power would have their pockets touched, which is of more importance to them than the health of the bread-winner can be. What if the employed should contract disease through the employers' neglect, the employer is not responsible. What does the landholder care for the health of his tenant so long as he gets his rent? What does the builder care for thoroughness of the work done on his building so long as it appears good and he can dispose of the buildings or get them rented? But this state of things should not exist and these men severally should be held responsible, and if held responsible they would soon see that the cause was removed, because it would be cheaper to put in good plumbing and drainage than to pay costs for a case of typhoid produced by their negligence.

What is Typhoid?

What typhoid, or enteric fever, really is few of the public seem to know, and fewer appear to know from whence its poisons arises or how it enters the system. Murchison, one of the highest authorities on fevers, gives the following as a definition: "An endemic disease, generated and propagated by certain forms of decomposing matter;" (1870) up to which time there was no specific cause found, but many suspected. Since then a distinct cause has been discovered, and can be found in all cases; it is essential to the condition and will produce no other disease. It is a bacillus or micro organism and must be introduced into the system, and the system must be in a state to receive and nurture it before it will develop into the disease. A perfectly healthy condition of the body is not suitable material for its growth and development, but the soil must be such as it will thrive upon. It is usually taken into the system with drink, but it may enter with food or foul air. The bacillus grows with rapidity in pure water than it will do in sewage, and can be demonstrated to exist in condensed foul air, such as that arising from sewers. The disease was up to a very recent time confounded with typhus fever, and we are now, in the present condition of affairs, putting forth as causes of typhoid those which in no manner enter into its causation but into that of typhus if it was present.

An idea quite common amongst the laity is that typhoid is a contagious disease, but there are no facts to warrant such a belief and there is very little dissent from this theory amongst the profession. In some isolated instances two or three in a house will develop the disease in succession, but they have not contracted it by contagion, that is from coming in contact with some one who has had it, but from the same cause that was active in developing the disease in the original or first case. This is often mistaken for contagion, but it is easy to see that it is not so. Think for a moment of the cases of typhoid that have come under your own immediate notice and recall in how many instances the nurse or family caught the disease, and the number will indeed be few, if any. And for an example of contagion recall the number of cases that you know where diphtheria develops in a house and many members of the family not only take the disease but succumb to it. Isolate your contagious disease, but not that which is non-contagious.

Discover the Cause.

Where cases arise in a district where it was formerly unknown, and then only after the arrival of some patient suffering from the disease, a direct cause is, or should be, easily discovered. For instance, a man is stricken down with typhoid fever while traveling in the country and where well water is used. A cause is at once apparent. The alvine discharges are thrown into the privy pit and the bacilli percolate through the ground to the well, here to be taken up and drank by unsuspecting people who develop the disease. That is not contagion but infection, they have planted the germ and it has grown. The season of the year is also a factor in the development of the trouble—September, October and November are the months of greatest severity, and in two of these months this year in Toronto 276 cases are reported. An analysis of the districts of them will be given. This number is large, yet not large enough to be the cause of a scare sufficient to make the nervous think that it is only a matter of a few days before they will be the victim of the scourge. The temperature and humidity of the air are also factors in the matter and I have compiled from the statistics of the meteorological department the excess above or below the average of both temperature and humidity for the past four years; 1891 being much above will be one of the explanations of its increase over the preceding three years:

	Temperature.		Humidity.
1888	Sept... 56.59—1.90 Oct.... 41.04—2.98	1888	Sept..... 78x1 Oct..... 78x1
1889	Sept... 60. x1.50 Oct.... 42.97—3.61	1889	Sept..... 78x1 Oct..... 73—4
1890	Sept... 57.46—1.01 Oct.... 48.37 x2.05	1890	Sept..... 78 x1 Oct..... 82 x3
1891	Sept... 62.5 x4. Oct.... 47.9 x1.6	1891	Sept..... 80 x1 Oct..... 74—5

* —, minus; x, plus.

In analyzing the districts where the disease has appeared, the condition of the drainage is mentioned only by two words: Privy pit (p.p.), or water closet (w.c.). Now herein is where a large source of error has arisen, and where the public have been alarmed by a wrong hypothesis. The presence of the p.p., in looking for a cause of the outbreak, does not concern the water at all. It is true they are public nuisances and detrimental to health in the crowded districts, but as factors in the production of typhoid they can only be classed in the cases where well water is used and then from the p.p. may and most likely does come the specific cause of the disease. There are few householders using well water in this city at the present time and there should be none.

This is an Active Cause.

What of the w.c.? Here we come to a very active cause in the production of the disease. I am afraid to venture a remark on the percentage of the houses in this city where the plumbing and drainage is perfect, because that number would be so small that it would hardly be believed. It is larger than anyone would care to admit and our lax sanitary laws are to blame; the manner in which even these lax laws are here enforced—enforced, did I say? No, relaxed I meant—is criminal. The word sounds harsh, but no other word fits the case. We would use a much harder word of a man who would deliberately poison the water that a whole community was to drink—then what of the man who is a party to the act of poisoning the air that individuals of the community shall breathe? I could elaborate cases by the score that have come under my immediate notice where such gross carelessness was apparent that it would be a public benefit if an example was made of the official in charge of the construction of these drains, but such has never been done here. I will detail here the location in large districts of these 276 cases reported:

West of Spadina—north of College	42	p.p. 28 w.c. 19	
West of Spadina—south of College	98	p.p. 50 w.c. 48	
Between Spadina and Yonge—bay to north limit	56	p.p. 39 w.c. 17	
East of Yonge to Don—north of Gerrard	18	p.p. 7 w.c. 11	
East of Yonge to Don—south of Gerrard	52	p.p. 30 w.c. 22	
Entire east of Don	10	p.p. 4 w.c. 6	

When we come to look over this analysis we are somewhat astonished that the greater number are not around Ashbridge's Bay and the East End generally, but we find that only 80 cases of the whole are east of Yonge-street, or about 34 per cent., while 140 cases, or over 50 per cent. are west of Spadina-avenue, and less than three per cent. over the Don.

When a case is reported the condition of the house in which the patient lives is made the subject of close enquiry and its condition reported, but what of the place where the disease was contracted? A system, undermined by hard work, is a fit soil for the typhoid poison, and many and many of the offices furnish the poison in most abundant quantities. These places are not made the subject of close enquiry and therefore the cause is not removed but left for another victim, while the house where the patient lives is overhauled from cellar to garret, possibly it needed it, but not as a source of the infection in that case. The family and servants, as a rule, do not contract this disease, but it occurs to those who are least in the houses reported; there are death traps (and absence of sewer traps) in the central districts where the factories and offices are situated. These places should be thoroughly inspected and made right at whatever cost—and then we would find that the disease would not attack one-half the number of office men that it has done this season.

The Ice Spectre.

A word right here as to another, and I believe very fruitful cause of this disease. Ice—especially that cut in the Bay—I mentioned while passing that the bacillus peculiar to typhoid thrived much better in pure water than in sewage, and we can easily see how that the Bay in its parts most remote from the sewer opening should be warming with these micro organisms. At a public dinner given in this city last week the ice water furnished precipitated a quantity of filth in each of the glasses that was enough to make one swear off drinking water for the rest of his natural life, and I sincerely believe that bay ice was used. I cannot prove it, but I do not know of any other source from which the ice supply of Toronto is derived where such filth could exist as was there. I am aware of the fact that we suppose the ice is only used for cooling purposes, but in this we are deceived. One other source to the city is a small pond at the end of Queen-street in the east, where P.P. are known to drain into. These are potent factors in the causation of typhoid fever. The Medical Health Department should be given the strongest support of the medical profession and of the public generally (they are most seriously affected) in the matter of next year's ice supply, and ice for no purpose should be allowed to be cut from bay, Don or the pond referred to. I have talked at greater length than I intended, but the seriousness of the case as regards prevention, I hope, warrants the remarks.

Notes by Sir William Gull.

As an addenda to Dr. King's statement it may be noticed that the prevalence of this disease in England is causing alarm, and the following rules written by the late eminent Sir Wm. Gull have been reprinted by The London Times:

Major-General Arthur Ellis writes from Marlborough House to The Times: The prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest which is attached to all matters concerning its treatment induces me to send you the enclosing interesting memorandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

1. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.

2. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.

3. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.

4. As the fever develops and the strength grows less light food should be given at short intervals—i. e., water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too gelatinous).

5. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves wine (port, sherry or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.

6. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for 24 or 36 hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.

7. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissable—mostly injurious.

8. The bedroom to be kept at a temperature of 62° to 64°.

9. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This must easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired and the linen changed.

10. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but a nurse and one attendant to help her.

11. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.

12. As to medicines and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.

13. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condy's fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick room.

14. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend like an ordinary contagious disease to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease. WILLIAM W. GULL.

Dec. 26, 1874.

Another Medical Authority.

The illness of Prince George of Wales from typhoid has also led to a discussion of that disease in the English newspapers. The British Medical Journal says it is an autumnal disease. The insanitary conditions which favor the spread of the infective principle of typhoid fever are always present—in March and April, as widely as in October and November, yet the number of cases in the former months is scanty, in the latter large. In the London hospital the admissions of patients suffering from typhoid have been recorded month by month since 1872. The numbers, it is found, have fallen to the maximum three times in March and April, five times in May, seven times in June and once in July; they have risen to the max mum once in September, eleven times in October, six times in November and once in December. In tropical and sub-tropical regions the hot months are the typhoid seasons. The typhoid bacillus is a short, rod-shaped organism, which is found in the diseased organs arranged in radiating or reticform groups. It will grow on nutrient gelatine at ordinary temperatures, forming in 24 hours a delicate whiteish cloud, which under a low power of the microscope is seen to be made up of a number of minute round colinies. Under a power sufficiently high to show the contour of the individual bacilli, it can be seen that they are endowed with spontaneous movement, which enables them to travel across the field of the microscope. Warm wet weather provides the very conditions which the bacillus requires for the formation of spores in large numbers in decaying vegetable matter and other refuse, and, curiously enough, the spores are able to resist a degree of cold which would be fatal to the bacilli producing them. They infect water, milk and foods and sometimes remain quiescent for long periods before sprouting and forming new bacilli. This, it is thought, explains the liability of typhoid patients to sudden relapses—spores which have remained quiescent during the first attack all at once become active, so that there is in reality a second infection.

CITIZENS' CHEAP CARRIAGES.

THE STREET RAILWAY COMMITTEE AND THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The Devil's Strip—Company Must Cut Its Coat According to its Cloth—The Division of Profits—The Trolley System—If Adopted Can it be Changed?

All the members of the Street Railway Committee were present when the chairman took his seat at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some important correspondence was brought before the meeting. The City Solicitor was asked for his advice regarding the responsibility of the city for accidents arising from the "devil's strip," being too narrow to safely operate a rapid street car transit. He wrote as follows:

I have deferred answering until I could see Mr. Kingsmill and ascertain the grounds of his opinion. I am satisfied there is nothing in the claim of the company and that the matter can easily be arranged by the engineers. I think it is the duty of the company to cut their coat according to the cloth they have purchased instead of asking us to furnish cloth for any kind of garment they may choose to invent.

The question of how to compute the percentage of the city's share of street railway receipts was again discussed. The City Treasurer wrote stating that he had seen the officers of the Street Railway Company and found it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. It was decided to instruct the solicitor to prepare a case for the court, suing the street railway for $327, the difference between the two ways of computing the percentage. The city claims the percentage on the gross receipts. The company thinks they should only pay a percentage of the receipts of fares collected in the fare boxes.

It was moved by Ald. Leslie that Ald. Small, the Engineer and the mover be a committee to interview the Street Railway Company with regard to the extension of the Gerrard-street line to Broadview-avenue, and to report to the committee at as early a date as possible.

The report of Mr. Cunningham regarding the electrical system to be introduced by the street car company was presented to the committee. After discussing the various systems in use he reports as follows:

In view of the experience which I have gained on my recent tour of examination, and from careful study of the question, I have to recommend to the council that the motive power which shall be forthwith adopted by the Toronto Railway Company and applied to the running of all street cars throughout the city of Toronto, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease of the street railway franchise from the corporation of the city of Toronto to the said Toronto Railway Company, shall be that commonly known and designated as the overhead-single-trolley-wire electric system, and that the details of the erection, construction and maintenance of this system shall be subject at all times and in all particulars to the approval of the City Engineer or the city of Toronto.

Ald. Saunders moved that the report be left over for six weeks, in order that the committee of Ald. McDougall, the Chief Engineer and the City Solicitor wait on the company and make some arrangement about the renewing or altering of the system at any future time. Ald. Hall was most anxious to dispose of the matter at once, and moved that the report, so far as it dealt with the system to be adopted, be recommended to council at once. The motion was lost. Ald. Saunders' motion was carried.

The final report of the accountants in regard to the receipts and expenditures during civic operation of the street railway was presented. The term of civic operation was about three and a half months and the earnings from fares amounted to $252,908. Other revenues made the total receipts up to $291,642. The net profit amoted to $45,444.

All Men.

Men, young, old or middle-aged, who are weak, nervous and exhausted, broken down from over-work or from any cause not mentioned, should send for and read the book of Lubon, a treatise on diseases peculiar to man. Sent sealed, secure from observation, on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address M. V. Lubon, 50 Front-st. east, Toronto

A Challenge.

Everybody who uses the goods of the York Soap Company, limited, now admits their superiority.

We leave the issue to the public and challenge any unprejudiced person who tries our Leader bar, Wonder or Magnetic laundry soaps to deny that they are purer and will last longer than any other soap in the market.

Our Lily White Washing Compound has been declared superior to all others and it is only half the price. Try it and see what it will do. 246

The Best Yet.

DEAR SIRS,—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and on so doing found