

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1922

BETTER LIVING STAMPING OUT WHITE PLAGUE?

Dr. Allen Krause Says the
Death Rate is Gradually
Diminishing—Why Child-
ren Take It.

(Toronto Globe.)

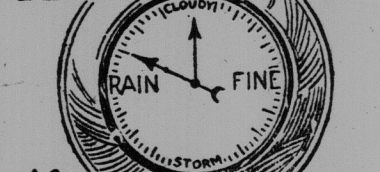
The progress of medical knowledge and the medical conception of tuberculosis during the past century, was the subject of a comprehensive address by Dr. Allen Krause, who is in charge of clinical and research work in tuberculosis at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and has written extensively on this disease. Dr. Krause chose as the title of his address, which was delivered before the Ontario Medical Association, holding its forty-second annual meeting in University College, University of Toronto, "The Changing Face of Tuberculosis." He explained that the reason for this title was the continual change that was taking place in the medical view of tuberculosis. Doctors should not allow themselves to fall into a rut, to follow a rigid method of technique in dealing with this disease. They should keep abreast of all new knowledge as to its cure.

Rests With Physician.

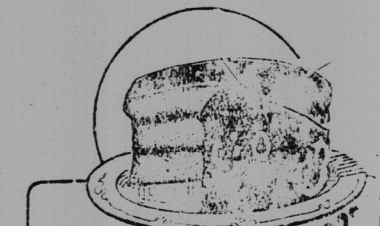
He dwelt on the necessity that the doctors should do all in their power to help those who were recovering from tuberculosis on the long hill to health. It needed the touch of man to man and woman to woman more than anything else. Care for years and even for a lifetime was essential before health might be attained. It was the general practitioner who was going to solve the tuberculosis problem. The sanatorium, hospitals, etc., did their share, but the general practitioner took the patient and won him back to normal health. Everything done in combating the disease among hopeless cases comes back in knowledge which could be used at the bedside.

Quoting statistics, Dr. Krause said that there was a continual fall in the death rate noticeable during the past four years, but that it seemed too good to conclude that this would continue, as the death of some 700,000 people from the influenza epidemic had probably eliminated many potential tuberculosis victims. Never was the hope for making tuberculosis quite curable more bright than at the present time, since recent discoveries pointed to the attainment of this goal within a year or two.

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The disease was not peculiar to any one part of the world, and was found in a great many combinations of all types of disease manifestation. It could not be definitely described as either acute or chronic.

He declared that he knew of nothing more romantic than the early history of tuberculosis, and compared it to the romance of early Canadian history. But a century ago the disease was thought of as phthisis. Little was known about phthisis, because there was not enough autopsy work done; and, in fact, the medical men of the time were afraid to perform autopsy in such cases. The first conception of phthisis was that it was a hereditary, not an infectious, disease. It was only in 1882 that the discovery by Dr. Koch of Berlin of the bacillus of the disease let in a glimmer of light as to the cause of the disease. That was but forty years ago, and remarkable progress had been made since that time, tuberculosis now being regarded as infectious, but not hereditary.

People were infected by inhaling dry dust, according to the old idea. Tuberculosis in children was considered a relatively rare disease, and pulmonary tuberculosis was thought to be practically non-existent at the time. Phthisis was thought of as a household infection, and no one was thought to be in danger from infection.

Danger to Children.

At the present time experts in tuberculosis would not swear that it was an indoor affection, nor that it was an inherited infection. It had been proved experimentally that tuberculosis by inoculation was possible, but that did not prove the natural means of infection. Bovine tubercle bacilli might cause meningitis and miniature tuberculosis, and must be reckoned with. It was especially common in children. Figures on tuberculosis infection in children, however, showed that it usually occurred between the ages of three and six, when the child was crawling around. The majority of these cases were not caused through direct contact or through household infection, but through sputum, which is continually bespattering our sidewalks and the ground. When one took into consideration the usual habits of the ordinary child in playing in the dirt and putting its hands into its mouth, one should not overlook this important factor. Dr. Krause was strongly of the opinion that spitting should be made unfashionable both by prohibitory regulations and through public education, like any other bodily excreta.

About seventy-five million persons in the United States were infected with tuberculosis, but of these only one-sixtieth or one-seventieth fell ill. The majority of infection was benign.

Preys on the Poor.

Tuberculosis followed wealth inversely, both as to morbidity and mortality. Poor conditions of living were specially conducive to the spread of the disease. Alcoholism did not have a direct effect upon susceptibility to the disease by lowering the resistance, said Dr. Krause, but it did promote susceptibility indirectly by causing poverty. People who could not use their time to the best ad-

NEW YORK LEADS IN FACTORY OUTPUT.

Census Shows City 45 Per
Cent Ahead of Chicago,
With Philadelphia Third—
Value is \$5,000,000,000.

New York, June 10.—New York is the leading manufacturing city of the country, producing one-twelfth by value of the manufactured products of the country and leading Chicago by 45 per cent. and Philadelphia by 100 per cent., according to an analysis by the Merchants' Association of the 1919 census of manufacturers by the Department of Commerce.

In that year New York produced manufactured goods worth more than \$5,000,000,000, the value added by manufacture being \$2,899,281,469. The daily average number of persons employed in manufacture throughout the year was 825,000. The factories numbered 32,900 with a combined capitalization of more than \$3,000,000,000. The salaries and wages paid totaled \$1,181,944,442. Proprietors and firm members numbered 83,101.

The clothing industry stood first in importance, the value of the women's clothing manufactured being practically double that of men. New York made three times as much women's clothing as the rest of the factories of the country combined, the total value being \$666,244,511. The value of the men's clothing manufactured in New York was \$480,596,985, so that the total value of the clothing produced in this city in 1919 was more than \$1,146,841,496.

Printing was the next important manufacture in this city. The total production of the press in New York—news-paper, job and book—was \$345,989,264.

Next came millinery and lace goods, with a total value for the year of \$102,186,000. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes followed, with a value of \$146,033,207. The total value of the manufactured fur goods was \$132,145,000. No other single line of manufacturing had a production of more than \$100,000,000.

In percentage of production, New York stood first in making paper patterns, more than 95 per cent. of the output is sent from New York establishments. More than \$9,000,000 worth of fountain pens were made here, more than half the country's production. New York

advantage and people who could not afford to live in the city were more open to infection on account of their depressed mental condition. He concluded that the sanitarium was the best means of combating the disease, but in six months the sanitarium would send out about 90 per cent. of its patients, and the rest of the cure devolved upon the practitioner, unless the number of sanitariums were to increase to a ridiculous degree.



produced in the year jewelry worth \$65,000,000 and pianos worth more than \$31,000,000. The corset production of New York was valued at \$12,865,000, and this was but 17 per cent. of the country's production, indicating that more than \$75,000,000 worth of corsets were consumed annually in America.

"The average New York City factory," says the report, "employed twenty-five persons, of whom about twenty were wage-earners and the remainder officials or clerks. New York's average establishment is somewhat smaller than that of some of the other large industrial centres. Chicago, for instance, employs an average of about forty-eight per establishment; Philadelphia, thirty-seven; Boston, thirty-six; and Baltimore, forty-two."

New York's factories in 1919 produced an average of \$181,448.22 worth of goods each, or \$6,376.18 per person engaged. If the wage-earners alone are considered, the value of the product per worker was \$8,235.77. The average amount, per wage-earner, added to the value of the product in the course of manufacture, was \$3,756.13.

The average income for all persons engaged in the city's factories was \$1,922.02. Considering the various classes of employees separately, the officials, including the officers, superintendents, managers, etc., received an average of \$10,333.33, the clerks \$1,529.62 and the wage-earners \$1,261.51.

The city cuts and polishes ninety per cent. of the diamonds and other precious stones which are finished in this country and manufactures one-third of the country's jewelry. It also manufactures twenty-nine per cent. of the country's production of pianos, and four out of every ten ready-made suits of clothes produced in the United States and forty-six per cent. of the men's furnishing goods, forty per cent. of their shirts and a quarter of their hats. It also supplies the men with four out of every five tobacco pipes made in this country.

"It makes nearly one-quarter of the buttons, twenty-nine per cent. of the toys and games, twenty-four per cent. of the chewing gum, a third of the professional and scientific instruments. Other items of which New York is an important producer are tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, fountain pens, printing ink and pencils."

patent medicine and compounds, and pocket-books."

GIRLS HARDEST TO DEAL WITH.

Says Calgary Woman Juvenile Court Judge—Notes Decrease in Crime.

Ottawa, June 10.—Prohibition and the general financial stringency are reasons given by Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Calgary's woman juvenile court judge, for a certain decrease in both juvenile and adult crime. Mrs. Jamieson came east as a representative of the Department of Labor on the Employment Service Council of Canada, meeting here.

"I do note a decrease in crime," she said in an interview. "It is difficult to find an exact reason. Prohibition has been a great factor, of course. Then undoubtedly the lack of money has helped. People do not stay in the streets so much when they have no money to spend."

"I find girls much harder to deal with than boys, though as a woman I don't like acknowledging it. It is the same no matter what their age is, and after they are too old for the children's court I get them again in the women's court."

HON. DR. KING IN SUSSEX.

(Sussex Record.)

Hon. J. H. King of Ottawa, minister of public works, was a visitor in Sussex on Saturday. He was accompanied by Mrs. King. While in Sussex they were the guests of Dr. D. H. and Mrs. McAllister.

While here Hon. Mr. King, accompanied by Dr. McAllister, inspected the Dominion building and discussed the mat-

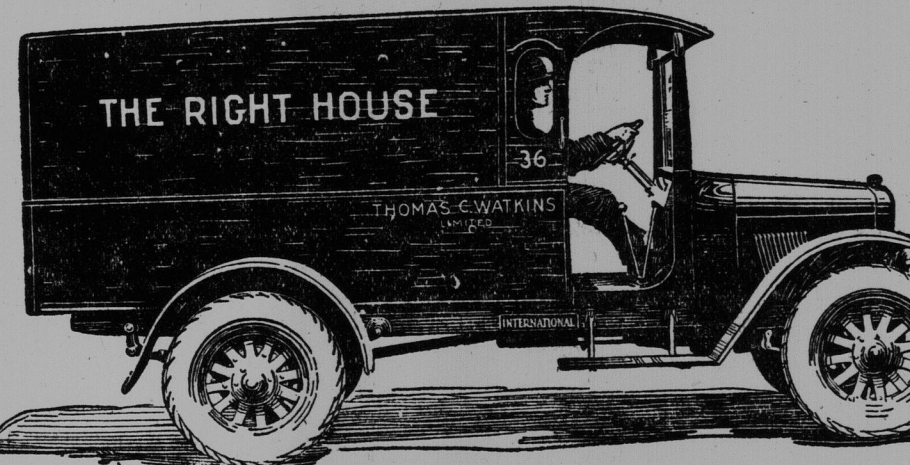
ter of remodelling the post office. The minister said that he thought the appropriation granted for remodelling the Sussex post office was not nearly large enough, and on his return to Ottawa he would give the matter his personal consideration.

Hon. Dr. King, the minister of public works, and Dr. D. H. McAllister are old college chums, having been classmates at McGill Medical University and members of the same graduating class.

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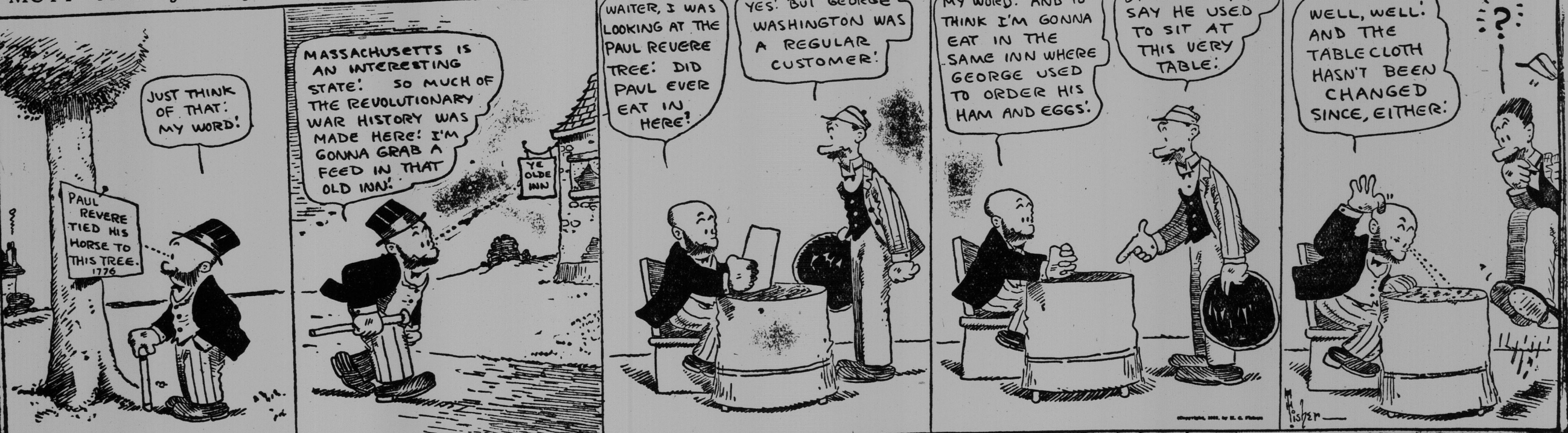
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