

Press.

LONDON, ONT.

July 1, 1898.

THE MEDICAL PROSECUTION.

A letter from Dr. C. T. Campbell appeared in the Free Press a few days ago, defending the prosecution of certain physicians by the Medical Council of Ontario for giving their attention to the sale of a well advertised patent medicine. The prosecution was based on the charge of "infamous and disgraceful conduct," for the medical men referred to were convicted, liable to be expelled from their profession and their certificates annulled, thereby preventing them from further practicing in Ontario. That the person so charged was a medical man, the Medical Council has the legal advice and liberty to give in law courts, seems a sufficient answer to the allegation which the Ontario Chamber, an Inquisition, is now making. But it does not touch the question so far as it concerns the public, namely, whether or not a patent remedy is unlawful, and if so, what is to be done. So far as the Medical Council is concerned, the prosecution is prompted more by a desire to advertise methods of advertising the remedy advertised. It is a violation of "professional ethics" for a certified doctor to identify himself with an advertised remedy. Some years ago the homeopaths were not recognized by the Medical Council, and there was a long and hard struggle in the Legislature to secure recognition. Since then homeopaths have been high in the official list of the Council. It is pertinent to ask if the prosecution of the offending medical men is to be understood as a condemnation of the patent remedy which they were identified with, or does the ethical code extend to all and generally the patent remedies that may be advertised, those with a record of fifty years' standing, as well as those recently introduced? Is the Medical Council merely asserting a principle analogous to that of trade unionism, for the protection of professional interests, or acting with the honest purpose of protecting the public from deception in one particular instance? This is a pertinent question. If it is "infamous and disgraceful" in a doctor to recommend a patented remedy, by consequence, it is equally blame-worthy for any one to sell it. The Council should go further than the question of ethics. It should not stop at calling a medicine "a fraud." It should itself call upon to prove that it is not attempted. All that is contemplated is to smash the man who has violated the rules of his professional order, and who is probably too poor to carry the litigation to appeal. Meanwhile the public is left with the perfect liberty to go on buying the remedy to its heart's content.

OIL MONOPOLY.

It has been practically common knowledge in the Canadian petroleum business that the Standard Oil Company of the States, the people of the Dominion who use illuminating purposes may realize the force of the protection argument that a duty on imported oil was a safeguard for competition in our markets. Better for the consumer that an outside producer should be seeking admission to competition with the home industry than that the consumer should hold a full monopoly of the trade on both sides of the line.

It is not to be supposed that the producers could forever hold out against the pressure of a stronger rival, with millions to their thousands. It was inevitable that when the Liberal policy came into full play, the home producer would be driven by stress of competition to make what terms he could.

The Canadian oil men have doubtless increased their comfort in business if they have not made a very profitable bargain by the sale of their interest to the foreign company.

At any event, the consumer who is clamored for cheap oil, and those politicians who played upon that clamor for all it was worth, in favor of the Standard Company, will now perceive the drift of monopoly, which, unless all precedents are belied, will be able to take their benefit.

"BAD AMERICAN OIL."

The New York Tribune remarks editorially:—

Our English brethren are again in trouble with one of our horrid Yankee inventions—or, at any rate, products. This time it is petroleum, which is friends on the other side use with considerable freedom. It seems that an English servant occasionally pours kerosene on the fire or upsets the lamp, and his Irish sister does in America. Now our good cousins do not blame the maid for this. They blame her. They blame us for producing and selling to them a 'beastly' explosive which plays havoc in English households, and apparently has some of the low Yankee cunning concealed in its premises. A recent news despatch announced that the House of Commons had decided to raise the 'flash point' of petroleum from 100 to 105 degrees. The despatch said that this was the result of a newspaper campaign against petroleum, which was charged with causing numerous fatalities by explosion of lamps. It appears that an old test which was in use in England, and which was a fact that boys and girls properly trained at home require very little training at school. The home precedes the school every time in the matter of its influence. It is not unlikely that the children of such parents will grow up unmanly, disobedient and bold, in spite of all efforts made to the contrary in their behalf beyond the home.

Chemical Industry of Great Britain in 1897 it was declared that 300 deaths a year in England were due to the explosiveness of American petroleum sold under the reduction of test from 100 degrees to 73 degrees. At that time the British Government insisted on a test of 105 degrees for oil to be used by the navy and 145 degrees for light-house oil. It seems as if a paternal Government had for a time thought more of its servants than of its children. That poor oil would be sold when it could be a foregone conclusion. The restoration of the old test is a wise movement, and we sincerely trust that no more Britons will be destroyed by bad American oil.

Winnipeg Telegram:—Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, who represented the Dominion Government in the Yukon at the time the Klondike gold discoveries were made, could have made millions for himself, taking advantage of the knowledge which came to him by reason of his official position, he had got in ahead of bona-fide prospectors and blanketed claims for himself and members of the Government. But Mr. Ogilvie respected the law which prevents him as an official of the Interior Department from locating claims on Dominion lands; and Mr. Ogilvie is to-day a poor man. But Mining Inspector McGregor and Registrar Wade have no such scruples. When the Monte Cristo find was discovered, they took advantage of their official knowledge to go there in advance of the prospectors and locate all the gold claims for themselves and their friends; and, according to the Winnipeg Tribune, they are now holding their claims at \$20,000 cash. That is the difference between Conservative and Liberal administration of Interior affairs.

The Church of England Synod at Halifax has passed the following resolution respecting prohibition:—

"We urge upon the members of the Church of England the necessity of doing all in their power to stem the tide of intemperance by practising self-help for the good of others, by inculcating true temperance views in the training of the young, by promoting the passage of wise laws for the protection of the community against the ravages of intemperance and by the use of the school as a productive of greater respect for law and order, and we earnestly request the members of the church to make the most judicious use of their constant prayer, and especially to look for divine guidance in dealing with the great issue of prohibition now before the country, that every act and vote may have the effect of banishing the great evil of intemperance from our midst."

The town of Peterboro has taken advantage of the permissive Act of last session of the Legislature, to vote on a by-law limiting the number of Aldermen to one for every thousand of population, and electing them by a general vote, thus abolishing the ward system. The by-law was carried by two to one. The permissive law applies only to towns of 5,000 people and over, and cities of 15,000 and over. A previous law gives cities of 100,000 and over liberty to adopt a special charter. This only applies to Toronto. London and other cities of over 15,000 and under 100,000 are to be guided by the general act.

The use of the bicycle for ladies is condemned by Paris physicians, and the Medical Record states that many of them go as far as to interdict it entirely. The danger is described as medical and pathological. The list of disorders said to be consequent on the use of the machine by young women is startling, and bristles with "rhagias" and "itis" with various prefixes. Heart, kidneys and spine are also said to be affected, and there are worse results in a physical sense which cannot be described in an ordinary journal. If these Parisian doctors—and others have said the same thing—are correct, and the use of the wheel is productive of such serious results, if not immediately, in the course of time, the duty we owe to those yet to come should cause the situation to be clearly placed before our young women by those competent to speak on the subject.

All the Monmouthshire estates of the Deaforth family, comprising 25,000 acres with a yearly rent roll of \$150,000, are offered for sale by the Duke's eldest son, the Marquis of Worcester. Included in the sale are eight castles, among them Monmouth, where Henry V. was born; Usk, where Edward IV. and Richard III. were born; Chopsot, Raglan, Strigull and Grosmont, besides the ruins of Tintern Abbey and the manorial rights over King Arthur's Caerleon. Before the crash in wheat it was stated that Mr. L. Z. Leiter would purchase Tintern Abbey.

Barrie Advance:—Observant people will agree with Inspector Morgan's opinion, that children are becoming less manly but more talkative and bold. This regretful state of affairs shows a lack in moral training which in time reflects seriously on the moral trainers, who are the parents and teachers. That teachers are not all, or nearly all, of model character and good habits is no surprise. They hold their qualifications by virtue of having been able to answer a series of questions on various subjects; they have obtained their positions through being fortunate enough to pull the correct wires, or being the person accidentally chosen from some one hundred or two hundred applicants. "State Salary" is the never failing command of the advertisement, and the chances are if the applicant applies sufficiently low and accompanies his application with a testimonial from some minister or inspector, which is very probably quite unreliable, he may get the position. No pains, relatively speaking, at least, is taken to establish the good character of the chosen applicant, nor is the teacher always dismissed immediately it is found out that he is not a model for the children, nor is a teacher always properly appreciated when he goes on beyond a certain point. A man named McKee

teacher is not of good habits his influence is not good, no matter how many titles he may possess. But what shall be said of that other class of moral trainers, viz., parents? Their position has attached to it infinitely greater responsibility than the teachers. It is a fact that boys and girls properly trained at home require very little training at school. The home precedes the school every time in the matter of its influence. It is not unlikely that the children of such parents will grow up unmanly, disobedient and bold, in spite of all efforts made to the contrary in their behalf beyond the home.

At the Simcoe county plebiscit meeting held in Barrie last Thursday, a motion was introduced and passed amidst considerable opposition, thanking the powers at Ottawa for the plebiscit. The most outspoken opponent was Rev. Mr. Noble, of Elmville, who termed the plebiscit "an artifice to stave off the question." "A positive misfortune, as it brings about no immediate issue." It is an artifice in that the Laurier Administration is using it as a gag in the meantime to those calling for prohibitory legislation; it is a misfortune in that it means the wasteful expenditure of \$250,000 in feeling the people that have already been felt in most of the provinces. If Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues had been sincere they would have passed a prohibitory law subject to its acceptance by the people. The expenditure of this large amount of money would then have been to some purpose. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a large sum, but it is a sum that has been introduced into Canada the Mercier system of lavish expenditure which resulted in a bankrupt Quebec, and has raised the expenditure in Canada in two years by over \$12,000,000.

The alarming increase of limited liability companies forms the subject of an important article in The Nineteenth Century from the pen of Mr. S. F. Van Oss. It is estimated that about one-tenth of the total wealth of England is now invested in these companies. The result of this joint ownership is in many ways very serious. It means the lessening of personal responsibility, the gradual vanishing of the generation of "old, solid, sturdy business men," who built up the commercial greatness of the country, and the increase of vague impersonal vested interests, whose conscience is often very hard to find.

The magnitude of the task of evicting Spanish resistance in Cuba has been greatly underestimated by people anxious to see it done with a rush. Spain has sent over 200,000 soldiers to put down a Cuban rebellion carried on by 20,000 to 30,000 half-armed natives, and has not even, with the aid of starvation, been able to subdue or capture them. There must be at least 100,000 of those Spanish soldiers, and 50,000 resident volunteers, all well armed and with scores of fortified positions, to hold Cuba against the United States. If Spanish resistance proves proportionate to Cuban resistance, we may begin to estimate the necessary size of the army of invasion, and also the length of time that may be required, but the job can and must be done.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Africa Brought by the Steamship Empress of China.

Vancouver, B. C., June 30.—Much interesting and exciting news is brought from the east by the steamship Empress of China, which arrived yesterday. Some of the Spanish vessels which were sent up to the River Pasig, have, with the permission of Admiral Dewey and the Governor-General, been got out and told to change their flag and have been placed alongside the men-of-war, where they may be utilized for the housing of foreign residents other than Spanish in Manila.

An interesting ceremony took place at Manila when the promotion of Commodore Dewey to Admiral became known. The British, Japanese, German and French warships dipped their ensigns to the United States flag, and saluted the new flag of Admiral Dewey. Each nation as named was returned her salute after firing the usual number of guns.

The Spaniards are undoubtedly profiting by the delay in the arrival of the American troops, for the great energy exists in every military department. Rifle trenches are being dug in such places that the Spanish army, if the foe will land at most places, the sea, and nine-pounder Krupp field pieces are being mounted.

It is reported the Caroline Islands are now in a state of insurrection. The Spaniards have only a small garrison there, and they are unable to send relief.

It is stated that the insurgents will soon get the upper hand. A bicycle corps has been formed in connection with the Manila volunteers. At Yokohama, just before the Empress left, the remains of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley, of the United States flag ship Olympia, were cremated at the quarantine station. His ashes will be transferred to his family by the next steamer.

COLONIAL NAVY.

No Suitable Scheme Yet Reported—The Bley Team—The Dispatch Boat Gresham.

London, June 30.—In reply to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel, member for Limehouse, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the Government would gladly utilize the sea-faring population of the colonies but no scheme to that end proposed had proved suitable.

The Canadian twenty now at Staines have applied themselves diligently to practice.

The protest of the Spanish ambassador against the putting together of the parts of the United States dispatch boat Gresham in Canadian waters has elicited a Foreign Office reply to the effect that it is not considered a breach of the neutrality laws.

BATTLE OF SIBONEY.

GEN. WHEELER'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

The American Loss Sixteen Killed and Fifty-two Wounded—Bravery Praised.

Camp Juragua, Wednesday, June 20, via Kingston, June 30.—Gen. Wheeler's official report to Major-General Shafter of what is known as the battle of Siboney, is as follows:—

"Sir—I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions of the Major-General commanding, given me in person on June 23, I proceeded to Siboney (Juraguasito). The enemy had evacuated the place at daylight that morning, taking a course towards Sevilla. A body of about 100 Cubans had followed and engaged the enemy's rear guard. About nine of them were wounded. I rode out to the front and found the enemy had halted and established themselves at a point about three miles from Siboney. At night the Cubans returned to the vicinity of the town. At 8 o'clock that evening, the 23rd, Gen. Young reached Siboney with eight troops of Col. Wood's regiment, A, B, D, E, F, G, K, L, five hundred strong; troops A, B, C, and K, of the 1st Cavalry—in all 24 men, and troops A, B, E, and I, of the 10th Cavalry, in all 220 men, making the total force 364 men, which was very much explained and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. Wood's regiment was sent by Gen. Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, to approach the enemy on the regular Sevilla road. Gen. Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, the lines were deployed, and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied, and the firing began. With the assistance of Gen. Castillo, a rough map of the country was prepared, and the position of the enemy was explained and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. Wood's regiment was sent by Gen. Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, to approach the enemy on the regular Sevilla road. Gen. Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, the lines were deployed, and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied, and the firing began. With the assistance of Gen. Castillo, a rough map of the country was prepared, and the position of the enemy was explained and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. 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