FOR MEDY WITHOUT THE ALD O. THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

s Out of 51 Yielded to this Treatme. or, Morris Challenges the Stateme Says There Were Not 49 Recoveries ether appendicitis can be effect treated by medical means alone ther the use of the knife is ne. y in most cases, is the subject discussion in which the medical urgical experts are at present interested, says the New York No organ of the body has caus ore discussion or puzzlement medical men than the vermi. appendix, and every new n as to treatment for appendis eagerly discussed. Consequent en Dr. M. O. Terry, of Utica, Sur. General of the National Guard Tork State, published a pamphlet rt time ago advocating the use hartics and sweet oil in the treat. of this disease, and declaring f 51 cases under h's personal suion, 49 were successfully handithout operations, comments, fable and otherwise, flew freely, the November, 1897, number of edical Times, Dr. Terry, defended

d it, is STANTIALLY AS FOLLOWS.

actice. The treatment as he de-

irst cathartics of castor oil and oil, followed by hot water are until the bowels are thoroughly d out. This treatment is followenemas of glycerine and sweet axseed poultices soaked in sweet e kept on the abdomen. The restricted to very light, easily ed foods. The oil treatment, Dr. says, removes the friction of the ed tissues and relaxes them dursolution. In this way he says he red cases of chronic, recurrent apitis. To prevent a return of the e, after the original treatment. escribes a tablespoonful of sweet llowed by a glass of hot water. each meal for several weeks.

statements have been sharply nged by Dr. Robert P. Morris, York, an eminent authority uppendicitis and a warm advocate use of the knife. In the Januumber of the Medical Times Dr. s' challenge and Dr. Terry's rere printed.

er stating that the medical treatadvocated by Dr. Terry is the o keep track of all their cases. a physician of Dr. Terry's proce states that forty-nine out of one cases of appendicitis

HAVE BEEN CURED dical treatment. I assume that of the men upon whom he has led for subsequent histories of ses have deceived him, and I-will y idea in this form. If Dr. Terry as of the forty-nine cured patiwill give \$1,000 on the first June, 1898, to any hospital that erry will name, if he finds that of these patients have dies of dicitis or its complications, or subjected themselves to operaor appendicitis. Dr. Terry, on er hand, to give \$1,000 to the of the New York Academy of ne on June 1, 1898, if he finds me of these forty-nine patients of appendicitis or its complis. or have subjected themselves rations for appendicitis.

have no knowledge whatever of ne of the forty-nine cases, but made a careful study of. the t of appendicitis, and from the gs in the analysis of 100 consecuperations of my own, reported second edition of my lecture or militis, there is evidence that han 25 per cent, of all appendiatients eventually treatment. nder the excellent medical treatidvocated by Dr. Terry it is poso cause subsidence of the acute, oms in forty-nine consecutive attacks of appendicitis, but that ery different matter from

RING FORTY-NINE CASES Under the best sort of medical ent appendicitis patients spend me in bed, suffer more, and die than they do under the best surgical treatment.

s reply Dr. Terry declines to ace challenge of the surgeon. my cases are the accumulation years' observation." he writes. suld be a most difficult matter ce out each one, owing to the s of residence of some, to the bat others have been strangers and to the consultation element ag into the proposition, with lans whose patients are located widely scattered territory." ertheless, Dr. Terry stoutly ad-

to his medical treatment, declarat the appendix should be assistemptying itself. This much abusi apparently useless organ gets efence from him:

plution is all right, but noted no great changes in the lix for ages in man; therefore lieve that the Creator left is not for the knife of the sur-

but for some purpose." r authorities have taken sides if erits of medical or surgical treatn appendicitis, and the discussion y to be prolonged and to bring aterial of interest and value various practitioners.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That was a pathetic story told the other day of a poor woman found in poverty and fatal illness, yet who had refused to ameliorate her sufferings by scraped together to save her body from a pauper burial. The desire which it illustrates is not an unusual one, for the wigh for a decent and orderly burial

paid by the living to the dead have beonly cannot shake them off in the last to live up to conventional expectations, lections, to observe them to their fullest limit. It is out of this disposition and a wound to pride, it is only natural, then, that the poor woman should prefer to endure privation rather than what she deemed the disgrace of pauper funeral rites, though that disgrace could only affect others.

The same feeling extends, of course, to sepulture. For although there are many people who are honestly indifferent to the final disposition of their bodies, the bulk of mankind are directly concerned about it. True, such concern has no basis in religion, for in all the greater creeds, save the Mohammedan, only the spirit matters. To the that in the future the spirit will in some mysterious way be reunited with body until the judgment day cannot be dry. a subject of any moment. And it can him. From the Christian standpoint fitting sepulture would that which places the body in the mourners, and the purchase or rental of which would entail upon them no hardship. The majority of them are however, by no means content with such comparative indifference to place. That we are not is due in part to inability to shake off wholly the idea that consciousness is dependent on the existence of the body, in part to the force of that convention which prescribes certain surroundings for decent sepulture. While there can be no defence of the former idea, much can be said for the convention, as also for that establishing a standard of funeral rite. The best is that together they serve to perpetuate a feeling which should be fostered, that is, that of reverence in the presence of the death angel and of the dead. Such reverence is not only beautiful, but beneficial, and its dsappearance would certainly work mischief to mankind,

SHAKSPEARE VS. BURNS. At the close of a lecture to the memhers of a certain literary society the following dialogue between a Scotchman and the lecturer was overheard: Ye think a fine lot o' Shakspeare,

leo sir, was the emphatic reply. An ye think he was mair clever than Robbie Burns? Why there's no comparison between

lies the head that wears a crown." Now

nonsense as that. Nonsense, sir! thundered the indignant doctor.

Ay, just nonsense. Robbie would hae kent fine that a king, or a queen, eithon Misna gang to bed wi' the crown on his head. They hang it ower the back of a hair. The doctor's face dropped for he realized that his lecture had been given in vain.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE COW. thought to be a myth especially by The general purpose cow is by many refused to amend and laboriously breed admirers, and also the admirers of the small breads pose cow could not be a small one. consequently these who breed or admire such, use every effort possible to the wight for a all classes, and is known convince themselves as well as everyto be especially strong with the poor. body else, that there could not be such But it is seldom that attention is call- a cow! Our dairy papers, says a writ-But it is sentent to the feeling as to er in Indiana Farmer are very sure prompt inquiry into the reasons for its she does not, nor could not, exist, and existence. Why should this poor woman have so wanted it to be known, aft- lic use. Their teaching seems to be ershe left this world, that she had paid only for the dairyman, and that we for her own funeral? Or who did she should only endeavor to produce a for her own to him to produce a special dairy cow; admitting, however, ity or disgrace attaching to pauper bur- that there is a special beef cow, but ity or disgrate was willing to endure sev- deny explicitly that there is a place ere privation to escape a humiliation for the general purpose cow. Now this which she could feel only by anticipa- kind of teaching will do for the specnot do for the masses or the general The inquiry is a general one, and the farmer. There is a general purpose answer must be found we believe, part- cow, and she is the cow for the millanswer must be the desire that ions, and would have been numbered fare, but feel quite sure the jarring is the last impressions we make upon the by the millions long ago, had it not minds of others shall be favorable and been for such erreneous teaching as add to our importance, but in great- alluded to above. It is proper enough er part to the force of convention. If to build up specialties, and to teach desire to maintain our reputations, to specialties, but it should not be done do what we may naturally be expected at the expense of the general commuto do, were not so strong, society would nity. When we think of the number be in danger of dissolution, Indeed, it of general farmers, we don't think even is largely through general conformity of dairymen compared with the number to what society expects of us that the of sixteen to one, but perhaps thoufabric is held together. And as the ex- sands to one. Then why should we pectations of the forms of respect to be not rather labor to favor and encourage the production and introduction come sutheritative conventions, we not of the bow for the many, rather than the few? But the breed admirer asks sad rites, but are disposed, in our wish what breed shall we find the general cow in? We answer, in no one as such and to leave behind us favorable recol- but in any breed that you can find of good milk for ten months in the year; and also a good calf that at six and of inability to rise above conven- or eight weeks old will weigh from 150 tions which have regulated our whole to 200 pounds, you can retain her for lives, that the elaboration of funerals breed. Well, what is she? She must has grown. As a violation of the con- weigh at least 1.000 pounds and be able ventional standards, respecting burial, to eat at least two good square meals per day without getting "off her feed" should she chance to eat a "nubbin" too much! She must give a good mess of milk twice a day for at least ten months a year and produce a calf that at a year old will weigh not less than 600 pounds, and that she may impart her potency to her offspring. we would expect a majority of them to be males; the more the better. She should have a large udder, heavy barrel. small neck, heavy jaw and head, a clear prominent eye, wide nostrils and and legs; and it don't matter if her forming low heads on the trees so that "tail is as big as a handspike" if she has a bush to match it. The trouble is we get the "one purp se" idea fixed in our mind and it misleads us. We either in beef or butter, but will do Christian, even though he may believe fairly well in both. The general farmer needs milk and butter for family the present body, the disposition of the that some may milk while others are of butter, which being made with the lack of respect for his corpse may inter- he were keeping a special dairy cow

must not expect a cow that excels use: and in order that he has them all the time. he must keep several cows This gives at times a surplus family butter, can be sold very low and not at a less, as it would be if fere with their pleasant memories of If he loses in quantity of butter. he makes it up in the quality of calf fr m the general cow. The thing he needs be to do is to raise his own feeders, just as surely as the special dairyman needs locality which would pleasantly impress to raise his own dairy cows. They each need to raise their own stock, because when the farmer goes to buy he finds the dairy breeds so mixed in with the

beef breeds, that he cannot find his cow or steer. The dairyman finds his cow ruined in the effort to put milk into the beef breed and the general cow has been missed in the attempt to introduce breed because she does not come about in that way. She comes by the common law of "the survival of the strongest and fittest." Select your breeding stock, not for breed, or to cross breed, but for character and potency; for what it is and can do.

MAKING APLUM ORCHARD PAY

In order to make a plum orchard pay one must te sure to start it right. by planting those trees that are hardy in our climate and those that fruit every year, or so select varieties that at least part of the orchard will bear every year. Next to the proper sorts plant ed. comes location, soil, proper cultivation, thinning the young fruit, man uring and finally picking and marketing the fruit. In this region perhaps the very best plums to plant are our large and improved natives, for these are adapted to the hardships of our climate. For thousands of years these fruits have been subjected to the great law of "Survival of the fittest," until we have trees that bid defiance to blizards while foreign varieties must meet these climatic difficulties, and Maybe no; but ye tell us the nicht soon give up the struggle and perish. Robbie would never have written sic location for a plum orchard, but stage, the most notable of these having stage, the most notable of the part of Cleopatra have been worn on the location for a plum orchard, but stage, the most notable of these having stage, the most notable of the part of Cleopatra have been worn on the location for a plum orchard, but stage, the most notable of these having stages. if this cannot be had, any good corn soil will do. The ground should be plowed and pulverized and trees set in rows fifteen to twenty feet apart and twelve feet between the trees. Trees should be selected of different varieties alternated. Care should be exercised to select varieties that bloom | er asks for his money.

more abundant crops of fruit, and we think also better quality; for fruit from trees that have been fertilized by other varieties is always larger and of better quality than the fruit from trees of self fertilization; especially is this true, if the pollen is from large, fine varieties. So in setting an orvarieties that bloom about the same season, close to each other. Abundant manure should be given a plum orchard and as faithful cultivation as any corn crop. A bearing plum tree will stand more manure and cultivation than any other fruit tree I know of, and the fruit should be thinned by shaking the trees as well as picking mises to be a record breaker. when the fruit is quite small, for it is the formation of the seeds that saps the vital force of the tree so the sooner the thinning process is commenced after the blossom falls, the better. If the ground has been highly enrich- 1897. ed and the thinning process has been done thoroughly, the fruit will be onethird larger and better quality than where these two important items are Hall. neglected. Where the highest results are looked for in smooth, clean fruit, the insects should be fought either by the spray pump or jarring the trees and catching the "little turks" on

at the same time, so as to assure cross

fertilization of the blossoms; this gives

and curculio. When the fruit is ready to market it is very important to pick the plums instead of shaking them off which bruises by the R. McDougald Company, with them and hastens their decay in the a capital of \$30,000. market. Nearly all our native plums and Japanese as well, are better picked before fully ripe, and left to ripen in a fruit house, or in small baskets on the market. They keep longer and the fruit is as good. If a plum orchard is treated along the line given up in some localities. in this article the question will be solved. "How to make a plum orchard pay," and feel sure there is no tree fruit that will pay any better.

WHITEWASH FOR FRUIT-TREES.

It has been noticed by all careful observers of much experience that in portions of this country where the cold nights of winter are generally succeeded by sunny days, many app'e trees are injured on the southwest side of the trunk by the operation of frost and sunshine; so much so that variouls plans have been proposed to protect them from injury. This damage to trees is most likely to occur where at the time of cold nights and sunny days the ground is covered with snow so that the bright sunshine on the snow is reflected against the trunk of the tree, when the heat of the sun is strongest, at from one to two o'clock p.m., thus accounting for the injury being manifest on the portion of the tree where the reflection is strongest.

Some have recommended enclosing the trunk with a box. others favor shield the trunk from the effect of the sunshine: but probably nothing better has yet been devised than to whitewash the trunks of the trees in late autumn so that the wash may prove a counter reflector and prevent the injury as the effect of the reflected heat on the whitewashed surface would be very much less than on the dark-colored surface of the natural bark of the tree.

Some varieties of apples are much more susceptible to such injury than others; the Baldwin and Esopus Spitzenberg much more so than Northern Spy. Tolman Sweet, Red Astrachan,

and Russet.

WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.

One of the most beautiful women in the English aristocracy has just been photographed in an extraordinary costume which is notable for its wealth jects. of color and lavish display of jewels. She is the Countess de Grey, wife of the heir of the Marquise of Ripon, and sister of the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke. The Countess de Grey is celein which she is photographed and which London is talking about, as the pictures were recently placed on sale in all the photograph shops, is that of Cleopatra which she wore at the Duch- dikers. ess of Devonshire's ball.

This ball took place during the height of the London season, three months ago, and excited in London even more Peterboro'. discussion than did the Bradley-Martin ball in New York last winter. The Prince of Wales was there as a Knight ing to prove his claim to a part of of Malta, and the Princess of Wales nine millions a deceased aunt in Philwent as Marguerite of Valois. Al- adelphia left behind her. though the large rooms at Devonshire House in Piccadilly were crowded by the members of the aristocracy all in costume, none was more beautiful or original than the Countess de Grey. A proof of this is the fact that she was so surpassingly lovely that she was the era, and when summer comes again only woman at the ball who has allow- its quiet will be disturbed by the efed her photograph in the costume to forts of a brand new brass band. be offered on public sale. Her neck and shoulders were a mass of gorgeous pearls and diamonds, she wore two enormous pearls in her ears, and her head dress, which was specially made for the occasion, was gorgeous in the display it made of precious stones. Her perienced a change in his religious scorching sun, insect pest and howling left shoulder was a mass of blooming convictions, advertises that in future orchids, and on her arms were rare his livery barn will be closed on Sunand beautiful gems, which also studded days. the heavy golden Egyptian sceptre she had made for the occasion.

been made for Mrs. James Brown Pot- pretences. ter and Sarah Bernhardt, but none have equalled in beauty the costume worn at the Duchess of Devonshire's ball by the beautiful Countess de Grey.

THE PREFERRED CREDITOR.

A preferred creditor is one who nev-

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Atlantic to the Pacific.

Hamilton Y. M. C. A. has a member-

ship of 650. W. H. Hammond ,is Petrolea's new police magistrate.

In Ottawa lumber districts, 1898, pro-

The pile driving for the Richardson elevator at Kingston is finished.

The Reso mine, near Sandon, B. C. paid \$250,000 since January 1st, Since the recent disaster in London

there is an agitation for a new City to form a British Columbia Chamber

of Mines. The teaching of domestic science will

sheets and then destroying. We have be discontinued in Hamilton Public had but little experience in this war- schools.

> Ancaster, is dead, at the great age of nearly 100 years. Galt is to have a new foundry, built

Belleville has a soup kitchen, at which about forty gallons of soup are given away weekly.

The continued mild weather is causing fears of an ice famine to spring of the mounted company was struct

J. W. Galloway, a Nainamo newspaper man has opened a butcher shop, Experience teaches. The Ancient and Honourable Artil-

hery of Boston will visit Halifax during the coming summer. Trains on the Crow's Nest Railway are expected to be running to the Co-

lumbia River by July 1st. A mad cow caused some excitement in Guelph by breaking loose and tramp-

ling a man and a woman. The Kaslo News figures that there are 1,200 men working in the silver mines of the Slocan district.

Rev. Mr. Unsworth, of Scotland, Ont. has received a unanimous call to the Congregational church, Guelph.

fire alarm boxes. The key is placed in his "Reminiscences of India:" behind a thin piece of glass.

cases, of which 14 proved fatal.

the Klondike in March have hired five the Burmese to bolt, and Goung Gee's Caughnawaga Indians to go along.

River, has now a population of two bundred and a hundred Indians.

Nine women have been sentenced to death in Canada since Confederation, but only two have been executed. The Kingston and Montreal Forward-

ing Company are building a 500,000 bushel elevator at Coteau Landing. Brockville tobacco smugglers are said to be getting so bold as to ply

Burglars raided White's butcher shop in Peterboro' and got a rare selection of meats. The till was empty. The Royal College of Music has de-

The Governor-General will be president. A railroad from Cowichan harbour to Alberni is one of the most recently mooted of British Columbian pro-

Out of thirty-five applicants for admission to the bar at Montreal, only seven passed the necessary examina-

The Kaslo sampler has been runbrated for her beauty. The costume ning a year and has proved a success fired a litthe lower down, penetrated financially, as well as a convenience to

A Chicago company has made arrangements with the Hudson Bay Company at Vancouver to outfit 2.000 Klon-

Thomas Brown, a wisitor from Dakota was found dead in his bed at Otonabee. He was a former resident of

Hon. David Mills is corresponding with Boards of Trade throughout the country, getting opinions on the question of a new insolvency law.

Wallaceburg has struck a musical

A Brockville machinist is working on an Invention that he claims will enable a bicyclist to change the gear of D'Oyly. A shot was fired-a Burmese his wheel without dismounting:

A Lindsay livery man who has ex-

man, has been given three months at leader's jeopardy unslinging his car-

Returned prospectors from the Peace River say \$10 a day sand is easy to find in that country, and only the terribly rough nature of the scenery keeps it from booming.

Smugglers at Cornwall are doing a good business. One was caught with

night, and his entire outfit, including himself was confiscated.

Montreal's civio snow shove lers are indignant because the city has reduced their pay from \$1.25 to \$1.00 per

Andrew Donoughue of Stratford, saw. his sister walking with a man he did chard it is very important to plant | Gathered from Various Points from the not like, and it is said, on approaching her, he handled her roughly. It cost him \$5 and posts in the Police Court.

A Kingston man named Fisher wandered off the dock while under the influence of liquor, and was in the water twenty minutes before he was hauled out sober, but not so sorry as he might have been.

Messrs. Nelligan and Shelton, two members of the 13th Battalion hand, Hamilton, are going to the Klondike. They are training for the trip in a gymnasium. They would do better to go out and climb the mountain.

The fact that the Dominion Bank is about to put in circulation a new is-Steps are being taken in Vancouver sue of \$20 bills is not creating much excitement in country districts, though some sanguine people fondly expect to see one of them before they die.

Percy Bousselle, the young lad who was taken away from the blind tramp David Richardson, the patriarch of by the Brantford Children's Aid Society, died at the society's home on Saturday. He came from one of the best families in St. Mary's, being a grandson of the late Hon. T. B. Guest.

J. F. Garden, Vancouver's new Mayor, fought in the North-west rebellion of 1885. He was wounded at Batoche. He was coming into the corral when the half-breeds fired a volley, and Garden, who was in the lead in the shoulder.

TOTALLY FEARLESS.

Some of the Reasons for the Success of British Rule in India.

One of the "grips" that enables England to hold India is the fearlessness of British Officers, civil and military. There are other "grips,"-the bravery of British soldiers, the justice of English administration and the equity of the taxes,-but the natives, prince, ryot, pariah, know that what an English Officer thinks ought to be done, that he will do, even if it costs him his life. Two illustrations of this fear-London has invested in fifty new lessness are shown by Colonel Pollock

D'Oyly was an assistant of the dep-Since the outbreak of smallpox in uty commissioner of a province in Montreal, in July, there have been 32 Burma, where Moung Goung Gee, a rebel leader, gave much trouble A Montreal party who will leave for An attack on the leader's camp caused state elephant, a magnificent brute Telegraph Creek, on the Stickeen with splendid tusks, escaped. D'Oyly determined to capture or kill it, though he knew that the elephant had killed several keepers.

He had had no experience in hunting elephants, but he started to find the brute, accompanied by a mahout (an elephant-driver) and a plucky Burman. Thinking that the elephant was in the neighborhood, he put only a histheir vocation openly in the streets. cuit or two in his pocket, and aimed himself with nothing but a double barrelled gun, loaded with spherical

The elephant had wandered so far cided to form a Council in Canada. that for two days and nights his pursuers followed his trail, subsisting or what they could find to eat in the jungles. On the third day they came up with the beast, and tried in vain for hours to capture him. At last D'Oyly determined to shoot him.

As the animal charged on him, he knelt down, waited until it was within a few yards, and fired for the bump between the eyes. The bullet struck a little too high, and did not check the elephant's rush; but the second bullet at the hunter's feet.

One day, while D'Oyly was busy with his civil duties, he received information that several of Goung Gee's lieutenants were in a house a few miles off. He thought he would ride out and capture them, and would have gone unarmed had not Pollock persuaded him to take a hunting-knife. Their revolvers were in Prome, and Robert Waugh, of Brantford, is try- he would not be bothered with a gun. He was accompanied by eight sowars

of the cavalry, and they rode eighteen miles before they arrived at the house. D'Oyly, guided by a mounted man, led the way, and soon left the escort behind. Arriving at the house, he jumped off his horse, rushed in, and found himself confronted by four Burmese, armed with two-handed swords. Nothing daunted D'Oyly stood in the narrow doorway, with the huntingknife in his hand.

The Burmese, awed by the resolute bearing of the Englishman, hesitated for a moment. That hesitation saved fell dead; there was the flashing of a sword, and another man fell, while the other two leaped head-first out of the veranda into the long grass, and escaped.

A gallant sowar, little more than a lad, outstripping the other cavalrymen, George Rodney, a smooth young had ridden up just in time to see his

JUST AS GOOD.

Ah, James, you've broken all the good resolutions you made. Yes, sir; but I shall make others quite as good.