

WAR DECLARED ON THE DEADLY PACIFIER

PICKING GERM LADEN DUST FROM CLOTHES TO GO INTO BABY'S MOUTH ON THE DEADLY PACIFIER



WHEN THE PACIFIER HAS DONE ITS WORK, BOYS WITH ADENOID



THE TERRIBLE PACIFIER MAKING ADENOID WHILE THE BABY SLEEPS



LITTLE BROTHER PICKS THE DIRTY PACIFIER FROM THE FLOOR, AND GIVES IT TO THE BABY. THE YOUNGEST INTO QUIETUDE



DR. S. JOSEPHINE BAKER, DIRECTOR OF THE CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU OF NEW YORK CITY, WHO WANTS THE BABIES TO BECOME STRONG MEN AND WOMEN



"OUT WITH IT," SAYS MISS THOMAS

NEW YORK—"Out with it!" said Miss Adelaide Thomas, head nurse of the New York City milk station in Thompson street.

As she spoke Miss Thomas pulled out of the mouth of a very tiny baby a rubber pacifier on which the baby had been sucking with much content.

This is typical of the Health Department's attitude toward the pacifier, which is one of the things the City of New York is trying to eliminate in its campaign for better babies.

For a nickel, or for 10 cents, if a very fancy pacifier is desired, a mother may purchase a whole lifetime of trouble for herself and child.

The pacifier acts as a main conduit through which vicious germs may swarm into the mouth of the child, its constant use is responsible for adenoids, malnutrition, affections of the respiratory organs and serious digestive disorders. Moreover, this deadly instrument, which is part of the everyday equipment of at least a third of the children seen on the streets in all sections of the country, distorts the child's jaw and permanently damages its appearance.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, director of the City's Child Hygiene Bureau, condemned utterly the use of the pacifier and declared to your correspondent that it would be a very good thing for the babies of the country if a law could be passed prohibiting its sale.

"All pacifiers are pernicious," says Dr. Baker.

"In the first place they are often filthy.

"The pacifier is dropped on the floor, wiped off with anything at hand and thrust into the baby's mouth, without being boiled, thus serving as an ever fruitful source of germs.

"Constant use of the pacifier develops adenoids and makes a mouth breather of the child.

"This means that he will not take in sufficient oxygen and so he will become anemic.

"The pacifier moves in a vicious circle.

"As the child has failed to breathe properly through his nose he becomes languid, his appetite is impaired and

so, since he does not eat properly, his anaemic condition grows worse.

"With adenoids come serious ear troubles and deafness may result. Mental lassitude or what appears to be stupidity is also a frequent accompaniment of adenoids.

"Anything that interferes with right breathing increases the susceptibility to contagious diseases. The tendency to tuberculosis is decidedly increased by conditions which arise from the use of the pacifier.

"As the continual use of this appliance is apt to make the mouth and gums sore and thus interfere with feeding, we have another element contributing to malnutrition. Serious digestive disorders are promoted by the use of the pacifier. The child who always has a pacifier in his mouth swal-

lows a great deal too much saliva, because the constant sucking of the comforter makes the saliva secrete too freely. This condition is apt to lead to colic and digestive troubles.

"When there is added the infection arising from the unclean condition of the pacifier there is frequently produced the gastro-intestinal diseases which are so serious and so often fatal to babies. This is particularly true in Summer, when babies are less resistant to disease than in Winter.

"A minor ill which may arise from the use of the pacifier is the disfigurement of the child's jaw. As the jaw of a baby is soft the constant use of this appliance pushes it out of place, and this disfigurement may be permanent. Nothing to Recommend It.

"It seems to me that a strong indictment of the pacifier is that there

is so much to be said against it and not a single thing to be said for it, except that it makes things easier for the mother. When the baby cries, if the mother would investigate the trouble instead of thrusting the pacifier into his mouth, it would help a good deal in the campaign to grow better babies. Babies are much wiser than you think and when the baby is first given a pacifier to stop his crying he at once learns to cry in order to get the pacifier. This mother and baby become accustomed to this wretched habit.

"If, between feeding times, a baby cries without apparent cause, it should certainly be investigated. Often it is for some very simple thing that can easily be remedied. Sometimes the baby is only thirsty. Grown persons seem never to think that a baby likes a drink now and then. A drink of cool boiled water is good for a baby and

will often stop his crying. Then, lots of babies cry because they have too many clothes on or their clothes are too warm or tight.

"The use of the pacifier is a lazy and ignorant habit, but it is due much more to ignorance than to indolence in most cases. Many mothers are not in the least aware that when they stop baby's cries by thrusting a pacifier into his mouth they may be robbing him of health and happiness in after life.

"In the milk stations maintained by the city we try to educate the mothers to throw away the pacifiers, but in order that the work might be done on a larger scale I should like to see a law passed prohibiting the sale of all such appliances."

Miss Adelaide Thomas, head nurse of the city's milk station at No. 114 Thompson street, one of whose duties is the summary removal of pacifiers

from the mouths of all babies who enter the station thus accoutred, said:

"One of the worst features of the use of pacifiers is that the babies go to sleep with them in their mouths and thus become mouth breathers. Their lungs do not develop properly and they grow into narrow chested, pigeon breasted children. The pacifiers contribute their part to the making of rickety children and children burdened with all the ills of malnutrition.

Respiratory Organs Affected.
"But everything about a pacifier is bad and nothing is good. Babies who sleep with these comforters in their mouths are frequently affected as to their respiratory organs so that they become a prey to bronchitis and bronchial pneumonia.

"Then, too, the use of the pacifier robs a baby of his natural right to a good hearty cry once in a while, and this crying is absolutely necessary if his lungs and digestive organs are to be developed properly and his digestion be of the best.

"A healthy, well-cared-for baby, whose comfort is not neglected and who leads a normal life, is not apt to cry a great deal of the time, even without a pacifier."

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this rule on rainy days. The last step of a car is a most enviable position in a downpour and the man occupying it will bless you.

If you transfer isn't good, berate the conductor you offer it to. He didn't punch it, but he's to blame anyway.

If you get on the wrong car, don't fail to hand the conductor a piece of your mind. He ought to make the car go on the street you thought it was going on.

If you're a man, never give a seat to a lady. Half the time they don't say "Thank you," and when they do they don't mean it. If you're a lady and a man offers you his seat, ignore him and plunk down on it before he gets a chance to get it back again. It wouldn't do to speak to the man; he might belong to a lower stratum of society.

Always bicker about paying the fare with any companions. Those who are waiting are always amused by your mutual generosity.

To the ladies on the pay-ent: Do not bother having your fare ready, but get on the car, close your umbrella, open your handbag, open your purse, hand the conductor a \$5 bill. As "everything comes to those who wait," the people behind you have something coming.

If a seat is intended for two, be sure to occupy at least three-quarters of it. The other fellow had no business coming alongside of you, anyway. He ought to have sat some place else.

Always berate the streetcar company. It is a very popular practice just now and you aren't likely to get hit back. Particularly if you have never been in any other city, talk volubly about "rotten service."

Surprisingly take a few puffs when you get the chance. You can hide the cigar if the conductor comes after you.

COST OF UNPREPAREDNESS.
A Canadian officer, writing from the front to a friend in St. Catharines, Ont., says:

"All this misery and waste could have been averted if we could have thrown 1,000,000 men into France and Belgium at the commencement of the war, because Germany would not have taken the risk, but anyone who advocated national training in England or Canada was looked on as a scaremonger and a fool."

May the United States avoid having to reproach itself a year or two hence with the thought that similar misery and waste might have been avoided by it if it had made adequate defensive preparation.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

NEW CANCER DRUG FROM PLANT LIFE

DR. W. HOMER AXFORD, of the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, aroused great interest before the Medical Society of New Jersey recently when he said that in a drug derived from plant life, discovered two years ago by Professor Alexander Horwitz, of Cornell University, there had been found what experiments indicate will prove a curative agent for cancerous growths and all abnormal cell developments.

The new agent, which Dr. Axford said was simple in form, is applied hypodermically, being as effective if placed in a healthy part of the body as in the tumor mass itself. Its use must be guarded, however, as the element of reaction is dangerous, experiments have shown. The drug has been applied only in cases called incurable by physicians, who have sent patients to the Polyclinic for X-ray treatment as a last resort.

Dr. Axford and Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge are in charge of the work at the Polyclinic. More than 200 patients have been treated and only one has died. The experimental work has not permitted a thorough test of its effectiveness in abdominal cancer cases, Dr. Axford said, this branch having been taken up only a few weeks ago.

The development of the drug was with chest affections, and only three weeks ago the first treatments for abdominal cancer were started. These apparently have been as successful as the first kind, according to Dr. Axford.

That the drug will be given to the medical profession of the world as soon as its curative properties have been proved without question was the promise of Dr. Axford, who said it would still be months and perhaps years before the research work could be completed.

The quick effects of the drug make it advantageous in the treatment, Dr. Axford said. Within a few days after the injection the skin of the patient invariably clears up and loses its sallowness; there is soon manifest a lessening of the pain and the tumor growth shortly begins to fall away in size and weight. Dr. Axford said that both he and Dr. Beveridge would still urge the use of surgery in the first treatment of cancer, as they had not been able to take up the disease in its primary stage as yet. He made this statement, he said, because he could not say what the positive curative value of the new drug would be.

Dr. Horwitz immediately after his discovery of the drug consulted with

Dr. Silas Beabe, also of the faculty of Cornell University. Their joint discoveries led them to seek a field for experiment, and this was readily granted at the Polyclinic Hospital, the experimental work having been turned over to Dr. Beveridge.

The first experiments with the drug were in psoriasis, which were found to greatly relieve the pain, but did not show indications of curative value to any great extent. It was not until a few months ago that it was prepared in extract form suitable for hypodermic administration.—Spring Lake (N. J.) Cor. New York Sun.

Every Many for Himself.

ALWAYS push ahead of everybody else. On the streetcar it is a case of first come first served, or in the words of the poet, every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

It is a clever thing to block up the aisle. Having the front of the car empty while the back is crowded to suffocation tends to sociability. Many fine friendships have come from people being thrown together in just this way. Be particularly sure to observe