

Weekly Health Letter

Scarlet Fever

By A. W. Teel, M. D., Church Physician

Scarlet fever is an acute, self-limited, contagious disease. The word *scarletina* is often applied to the mild form of this disease, but the two terms denote exactly the same disease. It is characterized by a sudden onset—high fever, sore throat, vomiting, rapid pulse, and a generalized scarlet eruption, followed by desquamation. The fever lasts about four days, then suddenly declines. The diffused scarlet eruption appears within forty-eight hours; it starts about the neck and spreads downward; it varies greatly—some cases are mild, but the disease is easily spread. The general appearance about the face is quite characteristic, as the cheeks are flushed and the mouth presents a peculiar pinched appearance.

There is great danger of kidney complications and in some conditions a grave nervous phenomenon takes place. After exposure, the disease may manifest itself in from two to seven days. It is rare in the tropics, and when introduced there, it soon dies out; it is especially prevalent in temperate climes. When a southerner comes North he is peculiarly susceptible, which illustrates an interesting example of the effect of environment upon disease. There is quite a difference in the outbreaks—varying greatly in intensity, and there are about twice as many cases in the cities as there are in the country.

A germ, under the high-sounding name of *Streptococcus hemolyticus*, is generally regarded as the principal factor in producing the infection. It is believed that during the stage of peeling off of the desquamated epithelium, is the time when the disease is the easiest communicable. The digestive tract may serve to carry the poison, but nearly all cases are originally from the secretions of the nose, throat and ears. Running ear, abscesses and discharges may remain infected for a long time, and it is known that wounds, such as surgical and the puerperal state harbor the germs. Children are more likely to contract scarlet fever than adults. Those having had the disease once seldom are attacked a second time. The mild cases are the most dangerous, on account of their liability to spread the infection. Many of them present little further evidence than that of a passing sore throat. It is not an air-borne disease, and the radius of danger is limited to droplet infection. So far as is known, infection usually comes from human sources and milk-borne forms of scarlet fever are less frequent since pasteurization of milk has become possible. Some cases of this disease have been traceable to ice

cream. One of these cases occurred in South Kensington, England, and another in Flint, Michigan. It was found that the infections were started from those handling these products.

The seasons when scarlet fever is prevalent, resemble those of diphtheria, which has led some to call it a "cold weather disease." Infants are more susceptible than older people, and the susceptibility reaches its height the sixth year. Isolation should be insisted upon in each and every case. The patient should be given plenty of cold water to drink, should be placed in bed, given a liquid diet, and all articles that are used in the sick room should be burned or disinfected. Ice bags should be placed on the head, and the fever may be controlled by a cold bath—beginning at ninety degrees and gradually reducing the temperature. Most cases should be isolated for not less than six weeks. Just how long the infection may last, no one can say. One having had the disease, should not be permitted to mingle with other people if he has discharges from the nose, throat, or ears. It has been found that sufficient amounts of scarlet fever anti-toxin, if given early, are beneficial and often cause the temperature to drop rapidly, causing the rash to fade and the patient to experience great relief from the toxic symptoms. Drugs have been found useful, according to indications, but should be administered only by a competent physician.

"Until Shiloh Comes"

By John Fassnacht

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh comes; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.—*Genesis 49: 10.*

The sceptre is the sign of authority to rule. Therefore the power and authority to rule shall not be taken away from Judah. Jesus Christ himself is of the tribe of Judah. (Hebrews 7: 14.) Christ is the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David. (Revelation 5: 5.)

A special covenant was made with David in order that this scepter should not depart from Judah. Observe the following:

"Thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee, thy throne shall be established for ever." (2 Samuel 7: 16, 19, 25.)

Jeremiah, the prophet, speaks of the same covenant. (Jeremiah 33: 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, also Psalm 89: 35-37.)

Christ is to sit upon the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob for ever, and his kingdom will have no end. (Luke 1: 30-33.)

Now in order for David to have a throne to sit upon and a people to govern, God has made a num-

ber of promises, some of which are indicated below. The reader must realize that there is a vast difference between the promises made to the Jew and those made to the ten lost tribes known as Israel.

The Distinction of Israel From Judah

Israel, when lost, was to become:

1. Unknown in name (Hosea 1: 9; Isaiah 65: 15.)
2. A multitudinous people (Hosea 1: 10).
3. Strong in power (Isaiah 41: 12).
4. A Monarchy (Isaiah 49: 23).
5. An Island Nation, having large Colonies (Isaiah 49: 1, 8).
6. A Christian people (Isaiah 54: 13). (N. B.)
7. The Chief of the Nations (Micah 5: 8; Isaiah 54: 15-17).
8. My Servants shall eat,
9. My Servants shall drink,
10. My Servants shall rejoice,
11. My Servants shall sing for joy of heart,
12. The Lord God will call His Servants by another name (i. e., shall *not be known* by their old name).

Whereas, note the other, Judah, when dispersed, was to be:

1. Known as a by-word (Jeremiah 24: 9)
2. Few. Bereft of children (Jeremiah 15: 7).
3. Without might (Jeremiah 19: 7).
4. Without a government (Jeremiah 17: 4).
5. Strangers tolerated in all foreign countries (Jeremiah 15: 4).
6. Under the Mosaic Law (Jeremiah 14: 12).
7. A trembling, faint-hearted people (Jeremiah 35: 17).
8. Ye shall be hungry:
9. Ye shall be thirsty:
10. Ye shall be ashamed:
11. Ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit.
12. Shall leave your name for a curse. (i. e., shall be known by their old name.) (Isaiah 65: 13-15.)

(Taken from *The British Nation Identified With Lost Israel*, by Edward Hine, published in 1874.)

[N. B.—See Hosea 1: 10; John 1: 12.]

The Jew has not had a king since the days of Zedekiah, and will not have one until they recognize Jesus Christ as "Lord of lords and King of kings." It has been their lot to live scattered among other nations and be governed by them.

The principal promises of the scriptures are to Israel; in these the Jew will participate when he accepts Christ. When God created this earth "He formed it to be inhabited." After the flood he chose to "dwell in the tents of Shem" and later made covenants with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. When God commenced to build the Hebrew nation, he told them, "I will be your God and ye shall be my people." (Genesis 17: 8; Leviticus 26: 12; Jeremiah 24: 7.)

"Thou hast confirmed to thyself thy people, Israel, to be a people unto thee for ever, and thou

Lord art become their God."—2 Samuel 7: 24. (1 Chronicles 17: 22.)

When Israel became rebellious, he warned them that they would be scattered. "For lo, I will sift the house of Israel among all nations like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth." (Amos 9: 9.)

Although Israel was scattered, God did not make an end of them as some would have us to believe.

"Though I make a full end of all the nations whither I have scattered thee, yet will I not make a full end of thee." (Jeremiah 30: 11.)

"Thus saith the Lord which giveth the sun for light by day and the ordinances of the moon and stars for a light by night . . . if these ordinances depart from before me saith the Lord; then the seed of Israel shall cease from being a nation before me for ever." (Jeremiah 31: 35, 36.)

Israel, being scattered, are to become gathered again.

"Moreover I will appoint a place for my people, Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime." (2 Samuel 7: 10.)

They are to be God's hidden or lost ones for a time. (Psalm 83: 1-4; Hosea 9: 17; Amos 9: 9.)

Jeremiah, the prophet, was to perform a work for Israel which involved not only the scattering, but, "To build, to plant."

"See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant." (Jeremiah 1: 10.) Also:

"And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms and it shall stand for ever." (Daniel 2: 44.) Once more we quote:

"I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more until he comes whose right it is, and I will give it to him." (Ezekiel 21: 27.)

According to the tradition and history of Ireland, Jeremiah brought the daughter of Zedekiah to Ireland, and there married her to the chief prince of Ireland, who was himself of the tribe of Judah (the Zara branch). Here, then, began the reigning house of Great Britain, as Ezekiel said it was overturned from, Palestine to Ireland, and from Ireland to Scotland, and from Scotland to England where it is to remain until Christ comes.

This Israel kingdom that God set up has indeed continued to grow all during the days of the Babylonian image (the days of these kings). His messages to the "Isles" have been more or less heeded,

and after the two thousand five hundred and twenty years of Israel's punishment burst forth into the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and the United States.

The *Bible* prophecies concerning the Jew have been literally fulfilled. Those concerning dispersed Israel have likewise been fulfilled. Those who took the land or North country route were indeed without a king for many days. (Hosea 3: 4.)

The covenant of kingship to David has likewise been fulfilled. When Christ as Shiloh (Prince of Peace) comes, he will find the throne intact, and two nations nominally ready to receive him.

To Christ shall the gathering of the people be. When he came the first time, he brought not peace, but the sword (Matthew 10: 34). Instead of gathering was dispersion, but during the millennial reign there will be peace, joy and understanding.

When I see God's plans in fulfillment, and his wondrous love for mankind, I am drawn to him as my heavenly Father.

Do You Know That—?

By M. H. Morgan

The 1830 edition of the *Book of Mormon* contained a preface not in the later editions, as follows: "I would inform you that I translated by the gift and power of God, and caused to be written, one hundred and sixteen pages, the which I took from the *Book of Lehi*, which was an account abridged from the *Plates of Lehi* by the hand of Mormon," etc. This was the transcript shown to Professor Anthon which was lost.

The *Book of Mormon* contains an account of the first American flag, on page 469: 41: "And it came to pass that he [Moroni] rent his coat, and he took a piece thereof, and wrote upon it, 'In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives and our children,' and he fastened it upon the end of a pole thereof." Verse 42 calls this flag "the *title* of liberty." (See also pages 534, 490, etc.) Hundreds of years later we find a small colony moving from European shores with the intention of seeking religious liberty, and they, too, on American soil, erect an ensign or flag as a standard of their belief.

We are not the only ones to have taken an "oath of allegiance." Page 470, verse 48, finds Moroni appearing before his people, waving this flag or symbol in the air that all might see the writing; and the forty-ninth verse calls for all those who "would maintain this title upon the land . . . to enter into a covenant that they will maintain their rights, and their religion."

We found tribes of Indians in America in the

fourteenth century, having chiefs over them. On page 620: 38 we read: "And the people . . . were separated into tribes . . . and every tribe did appoint a chief . . . and thus they became tribes and leaders of tribes."

The Nephites used bellows to blow their fires, and flint to produce them, as did the Indians when first discovered. Page 53 declares: "I, Nephi, did make bellows to blow the fire . . . and I did smite two stones together that I might make a fire."

The Nephites referred to God in many, many places as "The Great Spirit." Our present-day Indians do the same. (See pages 367, 368, 369, etc.)

Book of Mormon people, as well as the Indians of this age, gathered their dead from the battle fields and buried them. For one instance see page 500: "After the Lamanites had finished burying their dead," etc.

Some of the ancient Americans practiced shaving their heads, as did some of the American Indians of this day. Page 307: "Now the heads of the Lamanites were shorn." It was customary to leave a scalp lock in the crown, which was often braided.

They used war paint in *Book of Mormon* times as now. Page 307 speaks of the Amlicites using red paint on their faces.

Page 464: 82 gives an account of a Nephite "taking the scalp" of a Lamanite.

They had lawyers, law courts, judges, policemen and even strikes in those days. See pages 338, 339: "Now the object of these *lawyers* was to get gain . . . every man who was appointed to be a *judge* should receive wages according to the time he labored . . . the judge executed authority, and sent forth *officers* that the man should be brought before him. . . . They received their wages according to their employ. Therefore they did stir up the people to riotings . . . that they might have more employ." It seems the judges incited the people to strike or riot that "they might get money according to the *suits* which were brought before them."

They had barbers, and evidently barber shops where men were hired to shave other men. On page 126 it speaks of "shaving with a ravor that is hired." There are many other passages relative to barbers and shaving. Back in the time of Ezekiel we find, in the fifth chapter, the statement: "And thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass upon thy head and upon thy beard."

Page 461 indicates there were dragons: "They did fight like dragons."

And dungeons are spoken of on page 329 and elsewhere: "They could not be confined in dungeons."

Page 393 refers to a fairly modern custom of "burying the hatchet." "All the people took their swords, and all the weapons which were used for the