

OPEN AIR CURE TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Halstead Sees in this the Only Rational Cure of Consumption.

Prof. Halstead, of John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, a surgeon of world wide reputation, has recently published in a magazine devoted to the interests of medical practitioners a most interesting article on the results of the "Open Air Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis." This subject is certainly one of the greatest importance to the community at large, as the great multitude of deformed persons in this province owe their deformities to the non-rational treatment of surgical tuberculosis, i. e., to the neglect in the past to treat these patients by fresh air and sunlight.

Dr. Halstead, who is an apostle of the fresh air treatment of surgical tuberculosis, says, after describing the progress of some of his patients who have been treated during the past fifteen years, by the "fresh air cure."

"Unless acquainted with the lamentable results usually obtained in the treatment of cases such as these herewith presented, one can hardly comprehend what has been accomplished by the open-air treatment of them and realize what assurances it holds for the future. How eagerly we should welcome an achievement which properly curtails the indications for the practice of surgery, a therapeutic measure so crude and often so mutilative. In the huge multitude of cripples from the ravages of tuberculosis we find overwhelming proof of the inadequacy of past and present methods of treatment. How different is the story just related. In not one instance did the disease make the slightest appreciable advance after the treatment was inaugurated."

"That most cases of surgical tuberculosis will recover without operation if they are given a fair opportunity in the open air, I am convinced, nor should I be surprised if it proved to be in general, an easily curable disease. My hardest task in the treatment of these cases has been to persuade the relatives and patients, and, alas! the physicians of the necessity of taking so much trouble, of instituting a disturbance of the even tenor of the family's existence or of involving themselves in such unanticipated expenditure. I have submitted the pros and cons with the parents for hours, and until so weary of the battle that I have vowed never again to misplace so much energy. But interest in the subject, as great occasionally as in the particular patient, has usually stimulated a renewal of the attack."

"Today we cannot well realize the amount of faith which this required fifteen years ago, when not a single precedent could be cited, when one could indicate a case of surgical tuberculosis which had been treated in even a most desultory out-of-

door fashion, and when patients, encouraged to believe that they would get well if they remained at home and in-doors, asked me to explain how mountain air, inhaled ever so deeply, could reach the bone.

"Though the knowledge of opinions was a little indefinite in the early Adirondack days, it was evident that in a general way, improvement in nutrition, whatever that signifies, is responsible for the subsidence of the disease. After my talk with Dr. Trudeau, a year passed before my patient destined to be the first to make the true experiment in the treatment of surgical tuberculosis, presented himself. But in the meantime we were accumulating evidence of a less conclusive kind on the 'bridge' of the John Hopkins Hospital. The open-air treatment of surgical tuberculosis possibly began with the admission of the first tuberculosis patient to the surgical wards of this hospital. He was wheeled in his bed to a spot on the roof of the long corridor. A rough trundle bed had been constructed for the purpose of transporting beds easily from the wards to the bridge and to the clinics. Although at first the surgical beds on the bridge afforded amusement for most, except those whose duty it was to trundle them, very soon the benefit to the patients was so definite and evident that even certain non-tuberculosis patients were also treated to fresh air."

"It is a real joy to patients, this life in bed on the bridge. It relieves the monotony of the confinement, and they discover that it gives appetite and sleep and vigor. After a severe surgical operation patients, if restless and sleepless, often find that the day out of doors in bed refreshes and soothes them and insures a peaceful night and a morning minus the headache incident to an anodyne."

"This treatment of patients with surgical tuberculosis has been carried on uninterruptedly for the past sixteen years; and now, every day with few exceptions, winter and summer, the bridge is strewn with the sick."

"The lessons taught can hardly fail to awaken positive enthusiasm in others as it has in us. The recent observations (tinge, however, the prospect with regret that we could not have foreseen the great advantage—I hardly venture to say necessity—of the night out-of-doors, as well as the day."

"That this out-of-door treatment or a modification of it, is applicable to patients residing in Montreal is shown by Dr. Halstead's statement that 'it seems to be a fact that most tuberculosis patients who are taking the out-of-doors treatment under advisement progress more rapidly in cold weather than in hot.'"

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Nowadays wise mothers do not dose their children with harsh, gripping castor oil or purgatives, nor do they give them poisonous opiates in the form of so-called soothing medicines. Baby's Own Tablets take the place of these harsh and dangerous medicines, and the mother has the word of a government analyst that the Tablets are absolutely safe. Baby's Own Tablets cure indigestion, constipation, colic, teething troubles, diarrhoea, simple fevers and other little ills of childhood. An occasional dose will keep children well. Mrs. R. E. Long, Peachland, B. C., says, "I have found Baby's Own Tablets unsurpassed for teething troubles, breaking up colds, reducing fevers and other ills, and they make a child sleep naturally. I now always keep them in the house."

Ask for the Tablets at your druggists or you can get them by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

A YUKON ABSURDITY.

The government up there has hired a Rainmaker.

Charles M. Hatfield, the famous rainmaker of Los Angeles, California has been engaged by contract with the Yukon Territorial Government to make rain in the Klondike during all the coming mining season, and will be here within eight weeks. According to the contract Hatfield must be on the ground by May 1 with an assistant and the rain making apparatus.

Last summer the Klondike hydraulic plants suffered the loss of thousands of dollars that then would have been harvested had there been big rains. The rainmaking plan was suggested and fostered by J. T. Lithgow, Territorial Comptroller, now acting commissioner of the territory. He had come in touch with Hatfield's work while in California on a visit.

In the terms of the contract which is on file in the government offices at the Administration building in Dawson, Hatfield is to receive \$10,000 provided he makes rain to the satisfaction of a board of seven men, three of whom shall be chosen by the governor of the Yukon, three by Hatfield and one by the first six. The contract is made on the terms of no cure no pay. Should Hatfield fail to produce rain to the satisfaction of the board, or the majority of the board, he will receive only his cost of transportation to and from the Klondike and maintenance for himself and assistant and cost of shipping the apparatus. From what is understood of the method Hatfield should have very little apparatus to ship.

Of the \$10,000 half is to be paid by ten of the largest mining operators in the Yukon. The other half

is to be paid by the Yukon government.

Hatfield agrees to produce rain to the satisfaction of the board. No stipulated quantity of rain by inches is required, but it is specifically stated in the contract that he "shall increase the rainfall and renew it from time to time for four months, as may be named by the board, and sufficient to insure so far as ample rain will, a successful and prosperous summer for placer mining industry of the Dawson district."

Five days will be allowed after each season for the rain to come. Ten days after Hatfield comes the money subscribed by the big companies is to be paid into the government comptroller's hands.

IMPROVEMENT.

A movement is on foot by the ladies of the different societies to assist the "Local Improvement Association" in their work the coming season. This is a move in the right direction and means success at the beginning, and is an inspiration.

A great deal of improvement work lags for the want of inspiration on the part of some willing workers. These good women fill in a few days call upon the citizens and place the case before them and a large amount of effort will be expended from sheer force of will.

Were it possible to combine inspiration and will and supply the combination in demand to every organization now struggling to improve its environment, what an impetus would be given to the movement in general. We know of no more forceful source of such necessary inspiration as is required for the ordinary work of outdoor improvement than the successful career of the "Local Improvement Association, an account of which was given at their last annual meeting in February last.

It has stimulated others to improve their surroundings and in course of the past two years it has succeeded in creating a decided desire for home improvement among a goodly proportion of the working population of our city. The same idea should be carried into our schools, so the children could take up gardening in earnest. Intelligence and enthusiasm are necessary factors, yet these methods would bring good results and surely would be an inspiration.

Let our citizens meet these good ladies with a liberal subscription and help on the cause of improvement.

Yours respectfully,

C. H.

Fredericton, N. B., March 21, 1906.

Professor—There are very few real thinkers in this day.

Busymen—That's what I thought when I was in college, but when I got out in the world I found nine men out of ten could think fast enough to do me up.

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



BUTTONS AS A TRIMMING.

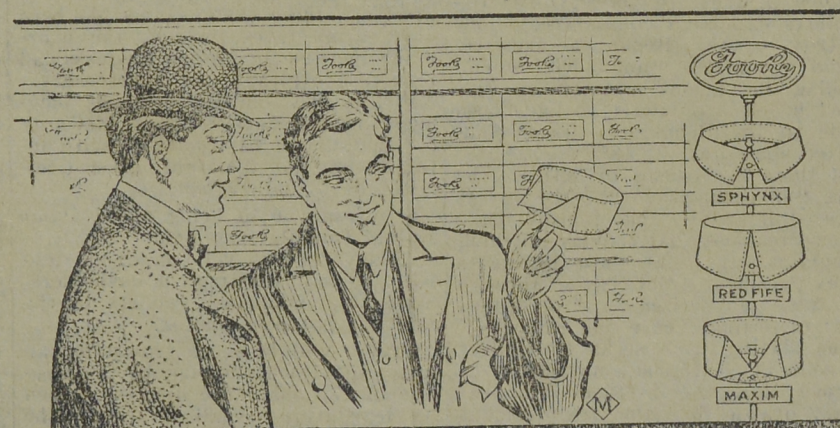
The use of large mother of pearl buttons is quite effective in this small man's Russian blouse suit of fine white pique. The back is smooth across the shoulders, the slight fullness held into the waist with a broad belt of the pique fastening in front with a large pearl buckle,

while the front has a broad side pleat either side of the centre box pleat, set with the buttons. The neck has the customary finish of a narrow band, and the full sleeve is pleated in at the wrist to simulate a cuff. The knickerbockers are of the pique and show a tinge below the skirt of the blouse.

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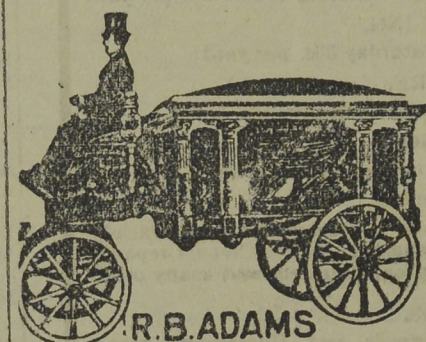
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- \$1.00 White Lawn Waists for 43c only.
- \$18 Ladies' Spring Suits \$9.99 only.
- \$16 Ladies' Spring Suits \$9.10 only.
- \$10 Pony Cats for \$6.50 only.
- \$1.00 Corset Covers, special for 43c only.
- 25c all kinds of Ribbons 18c only.
- \$10 Men's Spring Suits for \$6.50 only.
- \$6.50 Men's Spring Suits for \$4.00 only.
- \$3.75 Men's Fancy Striped Pants for \$2.25 only.
- \$1.50 Men's good Pants for 99c only.
- \$1.00 Fancy Soft Shirts for 58c only.

Come all to our sacrifice sale.

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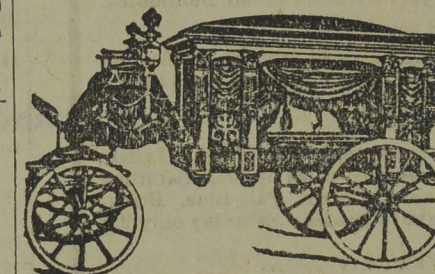
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1906 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON	
No. 308 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville.....	5.45
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville.....	16.30
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville.....	6.15
" 321 Suburban for Marysville.....	11.15
" 327 Suburban for Marysville.....	18.25
" 328 Suburban for Marysville.....	19.25

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.05
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.35
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville.....	8.15
" 322 Suburban from Marysville.....	13.25
" 326 Suburban from Marysville.....	19.15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12th, 1906

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TO LET.

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Apply to
JAS. FARRELL,
Fredericton, June 16, 1905,
June 17, D.T.T. & S. Imo.

REMEMBER

D. J. Stockford says that Mayor McNally told him that he heard Ald. McGinn say that Ald. Hanlon told him that Candidate Reid heard that there was no doubt that Ald. Maxwell said that Ald. Colter thought that Ald. Scott had told Ald. Hooper that Ald. Mitchell had declared to Candidate Kelly that it was generally believed that Harry McLeod said in plain terms that he heard Mr. Farrell say that his friend, Ald. Moore had said that the City Clerk informed him at the City Hall, that it was well known that Ald. Boyce had caught Ald. White in saying that in his opinion it was a matter of fact of great public interest, that George Beatty had said Solomon Kerner told him that

W. A. LINDSAY

would this week receive a fine lot of Buctouche Oysters, which he will deliver to any part of the City for eighty cents a quart; also that LINDSAY serves the finest Twenty cent Dinner in Fredericton.

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