THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1905

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A. M. BELDING, Editor.

THE CARNIVAL

Despite the tenor of the correspondence it may be hoped that there is still a prospect of a visit to this port by Prince Henry and several warships in Carnival time. Premier Tweedie is interesting himself in the matter, and Lieut.-Gov. Snowball is equally desirous that the Prince should come here and be given a royal welcome.

In that event, with the co-operation of the provincial authorities in the matter of the Prince's reception, the local committees would be inspired with greater enthusiasm to make the general programme of the Carnival worthy of the occasion and of the city. The remark that St. John can do a great deal in a very short time when its heart is in the work has already been illustrated by what has been accomplished in a couple of days. What a week ago almost seemed a doubtful proposition is already well on the way to assured success. Even those newspapers which have been apathetic may be expected to say something of an encouraging nature in a day or two.

Steps are being taken to advertise the Carnival very thoroughly. The transportation companies will assist in this, and will also give special rates. People from all parts of the provinces will be attracted to the city, and a week of thorough enjoyment will be experienced, instead of the dull drifting into winter which a short time ago seemed the prospect.

Since the above was written it has been arranged to make the Carnival dates suit the convenience of Prince Henry, and therefore all is plain sailing. There will also be a little more time for preparation.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION

Sir James Grant has just returned to Ottawa after spending a few months in Great Britain. While there he delivered, at the request of Lord Strathcona, a series of six lectures in Scotland—at Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Crieff and Perth on "Tuberculosis and a Simpler Life," His purpose, he explains, was to put before the people, whom he found to be quite alive to the fact that consumption was both preventable and curable by the adoption of rational methods of living, the paramount importance of tent life in its treatment.

We quote from an interview with Sir James, which appeared in Tuesday's Montreal Herald:—

"Sir James has been greatly impressed by the successful results he has seen obtained from the tent system of treatment at Blackwell Island, New York. The special advantage of it is that it gives the tuberculosis patient the privilege of enjoying his own atmosphere, sunlight, fresh air, under the care of a local physician in a safe and inexpensive way and with a much greater prospect of recovery than in a large sanitarium where there are 300 or 400 people accommodated in the same establishment, breathing the same air, sleeping under the same roof, taking their meals at the same table, coming more or less in contact with each other.

"The question, Sir James went on to remark, has been taken up by the general press of the country and by the British Medical Journal. 'A point that I desire to emphasize,' he said, 'is the injurious effect of alcohol and poor food on the human system, lowering the vitality of those who have to work for their living and rendering them an easy prey to the tuberculosis bacilli when they settle in the system. The organization that has been created in this connection throughout Canada is awakening much interest, and the day is not far distant when the organization in England will be equally thorough and when, through its operation, the appalling mortality from this cause, which is now about 60,000 souls, will be materially lessened.'"

While Sir James Grant refers to an effective organization in Canada, it is not generally effective as yet, so far as practical results are concerned. There is not even an effective campaign of education in progress except that voluntarily carried on by the press. It is true that there are associations in some cities which are doing good work, and that sanitarium work is not wholly neglected. For example, the National Sanitarium Association, with headquarters in Toronto, and a Free Hospital for Consumptives, established in Muskoka, has treated 600 patients since 1902. There is also now an effort to secure a sanitarium for New Brunswick, which in time will doubtless succeed. Other evidences of practical work might be cited.

The whole question of the treatment of tuberculosis has been greatly simplified by the discovery that a complete change of climate or an expensive course of treatment is not absolutely essential. At the last convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in the United States, one of the papers, read by Dr. E. O. Otis, of Boston, was on "The Home Treatment of Tuberculosis, Either in Favorable or Unfavorable Climates." A portion of Dr. Otis's paper is well worthy of attention in connection with what Sir James Grant has said in the interview we have quoted. Dr. Otis said:—

By the home treatment is understood the treatment of the disease at the patient's home or at an open health resort, and not in a sanitarium. The unfavorable climate refers generally to that in which the patient lives and the favorable to that in the health resort which the patient seeks for the sake of the climate. The great majority of consumptives must be treated at home, for but few can obtain sanitarium accommodations, and many do not desire to enter such an institution. Four divisions can roughly be made of those who must or desire to be treated at home.

First, the very poor, most of whom live in the cities, but some in the country, who are obliged to work more or less while under treatment.

Second, those who are in more favorable pecuniary circumstances while they work, but whose income ceases on cessation of work; but this class can frequently be cared for at home for a time without work, but cannot go away.

Third, those able pecuniarily to go away, but who for one reason or another cannot or do not wish to do so.

Fourth, those both able and willing to go to a health resort and who do so.

Each of these classes must receive a different application or modification of the same broad principles of the hygienic dietetic treatment. The cases discussed here are those in the early stages of the disease or who offer a favorable outlook for its cure.

With the first class, the very poor, much can be done; the tuberculosis dispensaries and associations in our large cities are doing admirable work for this class. The district nurse, or "visitor," goes to the homes of the poor and investigates their conditions, and advises them how to live, sees that they have proper food, sleep with open windows, properly dispose of the sputum, etc. This class, as a rule, is underfed, and it is of the greatest importance that they should be supplied with good and abundant food.

In the second class, the patient can frequently live in the country or suburb of a city, and thus secure pure air, where he can often sleep out-of-doors; he can also live under more wholesome hygienic conditions than the first class. If he is obliged to work, he can make shorter hours and can spend more time in the open air; he can obtain good food and can rest more.

With the third class, we have means to place the patient under the best possible circumstances at home for the treatment; he can have a nurse, live in the country, be out of doors continually, can rest and have the best food, his house can be especially equipped for the open-air treatment, and he can be constantly supervised by his physician, the detail of the treatment described.

Those of the fourth class go to a health resort and reside in a boarding house or keep house, and under the care of a local physician, skilled in the treatment of the disease, carry out the open-air, the hygienic dietetic treatment; it is very essential that those of this class should be constantly supervised and controlled by the physician, who should plan their mode of life for them in every detail. In making a change of climate, very careful consideration should be given to the patient, his general and local condition, and to the kind of climate best suited to his individual needs. The question of pulmonary gymnastics considered and their value considered doubtful—rest rather than exercise advised. As the majority of consumptives must be treated at home, it is our duty to perfect and develop the "home" treatment so that we may obtain from it the best possible results.

Yesterday's Montreal Star says: "When the city council meets tomorrow it will take up a report suggesting the establishment of a sanitarium for consumption in the city. Those who favor the project hold that a great many lives would be saved in Montreal every year if such an institution were founded. The city will likely be asked to give a generous sum towards the establishment of a sanitarium. Private funds would also be contributed."

A despatch from Galt (Ont.) this week adds this to the discussion of the subject:—

"'There is not an institution I know in Ontario into which an incurable consumptive will be admitted,' said Ald. Cameron, M.D., when the case of Harry Liphard was before council. The patient is a young man of 25, who comes from Clyde, this county, and applied to council as a pauper consumptive without a place to lay his head or get a meal. He has had bronchial tuberculosis for a few months and was sent back from Gravenhurst and Hamilton and refused shelter at the home of relatives, who, in common with the whole neighborhood, are suffering from the consumption scare. The unfortunate man was turned over to the town board of health, who will place him in the Swiss cottage and employ a woman to provide food for him.

"'We are absolutely helpless in the matter,' Dr. Cameron said, 'so far as hospital maintenance of such a case goes. It's a disgrace.'"

The Times tomorrow will be an exceptionally bright and interesting 12-page paper, printed in colors. In addition to the usual features, such as the Sherlock Holmes story, fashion page, news of the labor world, religious and temperance departments, and commercial and sporting news, a new and very bright feature will be added. The Times has several special features exclusively in this territory. They cost something, but the expenditure is justified by public appreciation.

Canada's exports for the months of July and August were $1,737,930 behind those of the like months last year in value. The imports showed a substantial increase. The decrease in exports is in lumber, fish and agricultural products, and it is not as satisfactory a condition of affairs as could be wished for. There will, however, be a better showing for the next few months, at least in agricultural produce.

Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergue, who are leading light comedians and burlesquers on the stage of Canadian politics, have been doing another turn. They are rather more amusing than usual. It is said, however, that some people in Quebec province take them seriously—which is unfortunate.

The New York Life Insurance enquiry yesterday developed the fact that the company lost $300,000 in a deal in stocks, which it bought at 85 and sold at 75. Of the company's dealings with J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated that the total dealings amounted to $39, 286,075 with a profit of $784,768.19.

The Fredericton exhibition has had an auspicious opening. It is a very attractive fair, and only needs fine weather to be a success. Next week is Charlottetown's exhibition week.

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for any woman to wear rubbers if she does not like them. The Velour Calf Blucher Lace Boot we are showing is meeting with much approval as a

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THE TRU-FIT SHOE $2.50

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A SCHOOL ON WHEELS

A Visit to the International Correspondence School's Instruction Car at the Bay Shore.

There is a car standing near the round house at Bay Shore that is unquestionably of great interest. It is one belonging to the International Correspondence School and travels over the C. P. R. system. There are twenty-eight of these cars, which are owned by the school, and this one has just finished a tour from Vancouver.

The car here is 79 feet long, as long as any car in the world (the Governor-General's being of the same length), and weighs 76 tons.

Three weeks ago there was a test car here, but this one is called an air brake instruction car.

These cars benefit greatly railroad men, and they stop at every station of importance for their benefit. The men ordinarily see the air brakes under a car encased so that they cannot see the working of them. The apparatus in a locomotive is also enclosed, consequently they cannot understand it in many instances. To instruct the men the C. P. R. has a contract with this school, and these cars travel about instructing the men employed by the C. P. R.

In the car yesterday a Times representative was shown the different compartments of the air brake, and as everything was sectional, one can readily see the relation one part bears to another. This car will leave next week, it has been here since Wednesday. It is in charge of John T. Gill, manager; J. W. Read, instructor; J. P. Healey, engineer, and Mr. Edwards, chauffeur. Mr. Gill was at one time the air brake instructor for the Grand Trunk system.

The car in question might be termed a moving residence, for it has all the modern improvements of an up-to-date house. While here the instructor lectures to the men three times daily, viz: 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

The equipment of the car is of great interest and to one entirely ignorant of railroad work it gives him a great surprise to see what a good railroad man has to understand.

The instructor explained to the Times representative that the stopping of a train now-a-days is more of a science than the starting of a train. "A passenger train running at the rate of 85 miles per hour," said Mr. Read, "according to a test made at New Jersey, required a distance of half a mile to stop it. That distance is often more than the range of vision. If it takes that long with the conditions good, what would be the result if the conditions were not good? So it is that by this instruction the engineer can bring his train to a standstill 400 feet quicker."

All the apparatus relative to the locomotive and air-brake is in this car. In other words the train is inside of the car. There is a combination of cylinders, 32 car lengths of piping, which is required for the ordinary train. Then there are the different gauged pistons. There is a sectional apparatus of every compartment, which is operated by a complete apparatus, and the workings of the complete apparatus are shown by means of the sectional apparatus. In the car is also shown half a dozen different makes of injectors, which, as shown by the instructor, do exactly the same work, although dressed somewhat differently. Then there are the charts provided by the school by which the workings can be demonstrated to the pupils.

The car contains a small dynamo, and by means of a steroscope and curtain the instructor turns on the electric light power, and pictures of the different parts of the air-brake and locomotive can be thrown on the curtain. This is used only when the number of pupils is too large for them to move about the car and survey each part separately and note the relation one part bears to another.

There are also blackboards, which the instructor uses to explain different problems that arise during the course of instruction.

In the car is also a small locomotive on a track, and this runs by compressed air. It is built so that the student may perceive the workings of the different parts of the locomotive as it is operated by the air.

In the engine room there is a boiler for generating steam for operating the air pump, which controls all the equipment. The dynamo controls about 150 lights, including the head light.

The car as a whole is of great interest, and it is a recognized fact that the explanations given by the instructor are of great benefit to railroad men and of great interest to one of a mechanical turn.

Mr. Ring, who has his office on Germain street, is also one of the International Correspondence School's instructor in branches other than those relative to railroad work.

WANT LAW ENFORCED

Queen's District Lodge, I. O. G. T., Thinks Enforcement of C. T. A. Should Be Taken Over by the Dominion Government.

At the annual session of Queen's District Lodge, I. O. G. T., held in California on Wednesday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously passed in reference to Scott act enforcement:—

Whereas, the history of prohibitory laws and especially in the state of Maine, conclusively proves that prohibitory laws can be most effectively enforced by the executive government in closest relationship to the legislative authority enacting the law; and

Whereas, the C. T. A. was enacted by the dominion parliament; therefore

Resolved, that in the opinion of this district lodge the enforcement of the C. T. A. should be taken over and provided for by the dominion government, and that our representatives in parliament be asked to urge upon the government and secure such amendment to the act.

The following resolution was also passed:—

Whereas, the C. T. A. is rendered of much less value than it would otherwise be in this country by the ease with which St. John license holders can sell liquor in Queens county in violation of the spirit of the C. T. act; therefore

Resolved that this district lodge request the representatives of Queens county in the local legislature to use their best endeavors to have the government amend the liquor license act so as to prevent license holders from selling liquor in prohibited territory.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

A peculiar accident happened at Albert Tuesday evening. A game of baseball was being played between the married and single men. A man named Williamson, an employe of Prescott's mill, was pitching for the married men and in delivering the ball to the batsman on one occasion, he broke his arm between the elbow and shoulder. As Williamson threw the ball his arm snapped and fell limp to his side. He supposed he had thrown it out of joint, but when Dr. Murray came to examine it the arm was found to be broken. —Albert Journal.

T. R. Taylor returned yesterday from Boston.

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