

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Contagious Diseases.

No name is more prominent now in the world of scientific discovery than that of Louis Pasteur. For the last forty years he has been a student of microscopic forms of life, their function in nature and their mode of operation. He finds that there are two distinct classes of these, those requiring pure oxygen for their nutrition and multiplication, and those which have the power of decomposing organic products, abstracting the oxygen for themselves and leaving the remaining ingredients free to enter into other combinations. Fermentation is due to the action of the latter class of microbes. By their increase, the whole mass of vegetable or animal produce is permeated, this process going on until the oxygen supply gives out. When fermentation is the object to be secured, the process is best conducted in vats protected from the action of air, and then at the proper stage the alcoholic product is fixed, or made stable by being heated to temperatures fatal to microscopic life. By these suggestions Pasteur has done immense service to the wholesome manufacture and preservation of beer, wines and vinegar, and such like products of fermentation. Lately his attention has been directed to those minute organisms which give rise to contagious diseases. He has proved the connection of these organisms with such diseases, and has been able to cultivate the germs in liquid preparations of organic products. With this prepared contagion, he has reproduced the diseases by inoculation. Successive preparations were found to retain all the virulence of the original poison. But Pasteur discovered that if the lymphos so produced were exposed to air for a time, they did lose their potency in part, forming a sediment which remained actively infectious, and also, a clear liquid on top with which it was possible by inoculation to protect against the severer forms of the disease. Pasteur made a public experiment with sheep and oxen in Melun, twice inoculating a number with the weakened virus, and then inoculating these and as many others not previously operated on with the virus of full strength. The result was that the sheep and oxen previously treated suffered slight indisposition, but in two days quite recovered; the others were nearly all dead. The experiment was magnificently successful. Pasteur's discovery has virtually banished spleenic fever from France. It is no longer a menace, but an easily controllable or preventable disease. Of late he has been cultivating the virus of mad dogs, and has announced that hydrophobia can be mastered. There need be, henceforth, no mad dogs on the one hand, and on the other the effect of the bite of such can be anticipated and prevented by vaccination with attenuated virus. The opinion of these explorers seems to be that such diseases are an abnormal instance of the process by which dead organisms are returned to the inorganic world, the process setting in before death; but that such processes may be made to carry with them their own destruction, and finally, as abnormal processes, to become extinct.

Supreme Court.

Hector McLean vs John Bradley.—In this case the full Court gave judgment, unanimously deciding that the verdict obtained by the plaintiff, in Trinity Term last, should be set aside, and a non-suit entered for the defendant, with costs to the defendant. John McQuarrie vs John Bradley.—In this case the Court gave judgment confirming the verdict obtained for the defendant last Trinity Term, and discharging the rule obtained by the plaintiff for a new trial, with costs to the defendant.

PALESTINE.—Mr Howie preached on Monday, 16th inst., in Alberton, and the following three evenings he lectured at Bloomfield, Montrose and Mansdale respectively. In the course of the first lecture Mr. Howie gave a description of the roads and houses. In the second the locality between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and an account of the furniture and food. In the third he described Mount Lebanon, its cedars and silk-worms. Isaiah 1: 16-17 evidently need no commentary, demand no knowledge of Eastern customs for their right understanding; but Ezekiel 6: 4 certainly does, and it is the latter class of passages that Mr. Howie endeavors to elucidate.

THE GOSPEL ARMY.—Capt. Collins and his devoted band of workers are still at Summerside. At the earnest solicitation of the people there they will remain for a week or two, when, if the present excitement subsides, they will resume their regular meeting at Ludlow Hall. In the meantime, social and cottage prayer meetings are being held by them in different parts. The people of Charlottetown are waiting to give them a hearty welcome back when the time arrives.—COM.

MR DOUGLAS BRYNER, of Ottawa, who has charge of the Art and Literature Department, of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. Bryner is making arrangements for exhibits in his department. He has been as far West as Regina and reports that the people in all the Provinces and in the leading cities are working energetically to have Canada creditably represented at the coming exhibition. Mr. Bryner will remain in the city until Wednesday next. He is staying at the Rankin.

BLACK CURRANT JAM and Jelly, Strawberry, Gooseberry and Cranberry Jam by the pound at the City Steam Bakery, Prince Street. No 21

OPENED to-day at Reddin's Drug Store, — Chloride of Iron, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Eno's Salt, Fruit Salt, 50 cents a bottle.

THE Annual St. Andrew's Dinner is postponed until further notice.

HUSTON BRYER, Factory Butler (absent) for sale by the pound at Beer & Co's. No 21

THE SMALLPOX.

NEW CASES.

The following new cases have developed—almost all in the infected districts:— Miss Manley, Great George Street. Mrs. Pickard, do. Mrs. Larter, Long Street. Mary A. Mullins, Long Street. Mrs. Logheran, do. William Allen, Upper Prince Street. Eliza Carver, at Mrs. Howatt's, Orlebar Street. — McMahon, Sidney Street, near St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Miss Walsh, Upper Queen Street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's. Mrs. Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road. Another case at Brady's, North River.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

The cases of Mr Brenton Dawson, isolated at his own home, and of — Larkins, a patient in the hospital, are both severe, but both are young and strong, and it is confidently hoped that they will withstand the disease. Mr. Pickard is not quite so well. Mrs. Redmond is very ill.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The body of Miss Gunn was buried at seven o'clock last evening, and that of Miss Way at two o'clock this morning, the Church of England services being read in both cases by the Rev. Mr. O'Meara.

FOUR MORE DEATHS.

Miss Way died about 8 o'clock last evening, a few hours after her removal to the hospital. Mrs. Fleming and her child passed away this morning, George Way and Miss O'Hare also died this forenoon.

ERRONEOUS REPORT CORRECTED.

We are pleased to learn that there is no truth in the report, circulated last night, that Miss Wheat had passed away.

THE GREY NUNS.

Councillors Kelly and Davy waited upon the Sisters of Charity in the Charlottetown Hospital this morning; and three of their number went to the smallpox hospital this afternoon to nurse the patients.

AS TO VACCINATION.

SIR.—Would it not be very interesting if some of the physicians attending the smallpox patients at the hospital would publish a table, giving dates of vaccination of all the patients smitten with smallpox since the outbreak of the disease, and stating whether they had been vaccinated more than once? CURIOUS.

A LESSON TO ALL.

The case of Mrs Thompson conveys a lesson at once to persons who complain that their houses are "flagged" on mere suspicion, and to physicians apt to exercise less than the utmost caution. Mrs. Thompson was found on the floor of her room on Wednesday evening, prostrate and helpless. A physician was called in and saw no symptoms of smallpox. The next day other physicians called, and still the disease did not appear to them to be smallpox. Her daughter, the mother of a large family of small children, came in consequence, and nursed the woman and slept with her all night. On Friday two young ladies called to give their assistance, and several other persons did likewise. One of the young ladies suspected, as soon as she went to the house, that the disease was smallpox, and, on another physician being called in, the case was at once declared to be smallpox. The consequence is that the contagion has been conveyed to two large families who were before free from it, and are now isolated, besides at least two single persons. One of these, a man called "Bill McDonald" (properly Silly McDonald) was roaming about the streets until caught by the police at about 8 o'clock last evening. So that no one can tell what consequences may flow from this one act of carelessness. Better a dozen "suspects" to be proved free from the disease, than one other such case as this.

NO CASE AT KENSINGTON.

Dr. Darrach writes to contradict the report that there is a case of smallpox in Kensington. The principal reason public attention was directed to the case was, he says, the girl's name, Maggie Larkins. But she is not a sister of John Larkins, now in the hospital, and she is now so far recovered from the attack of chicken pox as to completely remove all doubts that might exist under present circumstances. The children in the nearest house have been quite as bad with chicken pox as she was, and from them she took the disease.

THE CASE AT SOURIS.

The smallpox patient is doing well. No more cases reported yet. The suspected cases have nearly recovered, having had a bad attack of chicken pox. None of the persons confined in the hospital with the girl Welsh have taken the disease. The hotels have all closed, by request of the Board of Health, for a time. Two men were each fined \$5 and twelve days' isolation, or one month in jail, for taking money from a person confined in the hospital, and also for trying to gain admission into a house which was flagged. The Board of Health are indefatigable in trying to prevent the disease from spreading. They can be seen at all times personally inspecting the "roads and by-ways," and attending to the sanitary wants of the town. All schools have been closed for an indefinite period.

LETTER FROM DR. WARBURTON.

SIR.—Judging from Dr. Jenkins's letter, in this evening's issue of the Patriot, there appears to be some blame attached to him, in connection with the outbreak of smallpox in the Thompson family. To remove this, and try to make the case clear, I will give you the full history, so far as I have it. I was sent for to see the child, who subsequently died. She had then none of the symptoms of smallpox, except the high temperature. At that visit I saw a boy who had chicken pox, and I was told that he came from school with it and that other children in the school had it. After a few days a similar rash appeared on the girl. From this time she was better and for some days went on well. She then took pneumonia and this, I considered, the cause of death, which occurred on Saturday, the 7th inst. On this and the following day four other members of the family began to complain, and they were the first to show the common prodromic symptoms of smallpox. I could get no history of smallpox

from the first. Dr. Stephen Jenkins (who had seen the cases with me on two or three occasions) and I then became suspicious. On Sunday evening we determined to inform the Health Officer of the cases and of our suspicions; but on my suggestion, we took Dr. Jenkins, Senr., who had experience of the disease, out with us. (The little girl was then dead and buried.) He saw the cases, and there being no history he thought it was not smallpox. He again saw them on Monday morning and was of the same opinion. During the next three days the rash which came out on Sunday became more developed. I again took Dr. Jenkins, Senr., out with me on Thursday, 12th inst., and he then pronounced it to be smallpox without doubt. We then went to the Health Officer, Dr. Johnstone, and informed him of the state of affairs. JAMES WARBURTON. Nov. 20, 1885.

RESULTS OF VACCINATION.

The article which we publish to-day from the London Times contains a fair summary of the results of a recent enquiry into the effects of vaccination. It will repay careful reading.

PRECAUTIONS AT MOUNT STEWART.

On the 17th inst., a meeting was called concerning the smallpox in Charlottetown and means to prevent it in Mt. Stewart. A resolution was passed, requesting the Government to appoint additional members for the Board of Health; also, Dr. Welsh to be at the Railway Station on the arrival of trains to prevent any one bringing the disease to the village. One party arrived last Tuesday from the city and was returned by the order of J. Ross, J. P., and Dr. Welsh, and any other similar case will be dealt with in the same way.

The Rev. James McDonald presided at the meeting. The present members of the Board of Health, with the Rev. E. Bell, visited all the houses of the village yesterday (20th) and requested the inhabitants to observe the rules of health. At present there are no signs of the disease.

THE SITUATION IN CRAPAUD.

A correspondent at Crapaud, writes:—"On the intelligence being received here of the outbreak of smallpox in Charlottetown, and that two persons from this place had slept at the Rockin House on Friday night, much concern was evinced by all. On Sunday, in St. John's church, Rev. Mr. Johnstone spoke warmly on the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent the scourge from having a foothold in our midst, and urged the re-organization of the Board of Health. The Board met the same afternoon, nominated additional members to be appointed by the executive, ordered general vaccination of all, especially the children, "flagged" all houses, (seven in number), in which the inmates were in contact with buildings or persons infected, closed all schools, and in other ways showed that they meant business.

Vaccination goes bravely on. The inhabitants show a warm disposition to assist the Board in carrying out their work, and with a firm trust in the God of Heaven we are confident of preserving ourselves from this virulent enemy."

PRECAUTIONS AT PICTOU.

The Pictou Board of Health have passed a by-law requiring all parties entering that town from Quebec, Cape Breton and P. E. Island to show medical certificates of vaccination within seven years, and of freedom from contagious or infectious disease. All goods from infected ports are to be fumigated, and, if need be, opened by a competent medical officer, such fumigation and inspection to be at the expense of the owner.

PRECAUTIONS IN ST. JOHN.

In St. John a house to house visitation will be at once entered upon, in order to ensure the vaccination of all the people. It appears that there are yet in St. John several thousands unvaccinated, and that though nearly two thousand have been operated upon during the past few weeks, there are many who, through prejudice or want of care, are likely to neglect this duty.

BENEFITS OF VACCINATION.

The benefits of vaccination are of course known to all true men of science in the medical profession. The statistics of cities and countries establish its value. Sir Lyon Playfair, in a speech not very long ago in the British Parliament, said that in the last century deaths from smallpox averaged 3000 to every one million of the population. Think of that. In 1798, Jenner made his great discovery. In the first forty years of this century the death rate from smallpox fell from 3,000 to 600 in every one million of people. Steps were taken in 1841 to make vaccination gratuitous throughout the British Kingdom. What followed? By 1853 the death rate from smallpox had fallen to 30 in the million. The next step was a compulsory law. In 1871, and since, the rate has fallen to 156 to a million. Could anything be more conclusive?

A SAMPLE ANTI-VACCINATIONIST.

Dr. A. W. Ross, who had done more than anyone else to inflame the ignorant and prejudiced against vaccination, and who has published a treatise denouncing it, left Montreal on the Chicago express a few evenings ago. Soon after the train started, the Ontario Medical Officer approached Dr. Ross and demanded that he should either exhibit his arm or produce a satisfactory certificate of vaccination. Ross refused, and, appealing to the professional courtesy of his conferees, said merely that his arm should be taken that he had been successfully vaccinated three times in his life. Finally he submitted to the investigation, which demonstrated that the great advocate of the anti-vaccination party had been inoculated very recently, and that he had two additional marks on his arm.

NOTES.

Nearly two thousand persons have been vaccinated by Dr. Conroy since Friday, the 13th inst.

The meetings of the Catholic Literary Union and Union Dramatic Club will be discontinued until further notice.

A correspondent asks:—"Is the 'yellow flag' the only remedy necessary to insure a certain cure in a case of 'developed' smallpox?"

Dr. Jenkins expresses entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Jennings, who has been performing the double duty of head nurse and steward at the hospital. The Grey Nuns will now take charge of the nursing.

The S. S. Bonavista.

CAPT. ANDERSON DENIES THAT SHE BROUGHT SMALLPOX TO CHARLOTTETOWN—AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED BUT NOT HELD.

Captain Anderson, of the Black Diamond Line steamer Bonavista, has of late been much abused in the press and elsewhere, because, it is alleged, his steamer brought a case of smallpox to Pictou, and because it was supposed that he misrepresented the matter to the Quarantine Officer at this port, and thus obtained a clean bill of health. To set himself right before the public, Capt. Anderson, yesterday evening, made the following statement to a representative of THE EXAMINER, for publication:—

On the 24th of October last, I arrived at this port. The acting Quarantine Officer, Dr. Warburton, came on board immediately. He asked if we had any passengers? I said: "No saloon; two steerage—a woman and child." I told him also the child had been vaccinated about six weeks previous, and that the crew of the steamer had all been vaccinated. The Doctor then gave me a clean bill of health and I sailed for Pictou at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th ult. The stewardess that evening reported the child in the steerage to be sick with cold; and on our way to Pictou she again reported the child as having a dreadful sore throat—threatened with croup. I advised the use of goosegrease; but, as the stewardess had none, she applied oil. On our arrival at Pictou the child did not appear better, and I sent for Dr. McMillan the first thing on the morning of the 25th. After an examination, Dr. McMillan pronounced the child to be suffering from a very sore throat, the result of a bad cold, and told the mother if she were not very careful she would lose her child. On Monday morning, the stewardess reported to me that a rash had broken out on the child. I then immediately sent for Dr. McMillan and the Quarantine Officer. They, after consultation, pronounced it a light case of varioloid. The child was removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and died on Monday, the 2nd inst. After the removal of the child the steamer was placed in quarantine and thoroughly fumigated. Everything which came in contact with the case was burned, and every precaution was taken to stamp out any disease which might possibly remain in the ship. This is a true statement of the case, which can be verified by many witnesses.

On my return to this port on Wednesday I anchored the steamer at Three Tides. The acting Quarantine officer came on board and reported everything all right. I remained at anchor until 6 o'clock in the evening, when I came up to the wharf. I have, since my arrival, heard many hard reports against myself and the ship, to the effect that she was infected with smallpox, and that I had, on my last trip, misled the Quarantine Officer, and deceived the public. On Thursday morning, in company with Mr. Geo. Peake, I waited on the Board of Health, and, after stating the case as above, demanded an investigation. The Chairman of the Board replied that the members would consult, and if an investigation were necessary he would send for me at 3 o'clock. I waited until that time with my witnesses to prove my statement, but, for some reason or other, the Board of Health did not comply with my demand. So far as I am concerned I consider I have done all in my power to set myself right before the public.

The Black Diamond Line are using every precaution to prevent their ships being made conductors of smallpox and other diseases. They do not allow passengers, officers or sailors on board unless they are vaccinated, and they do not permit dock hands to work at the cargoes unless they are also vaccinated. While in Montreal the steamers are under the supervision of the company's own medical officer, who uses every preventative to keep the ships clear of disease.

Regarding the report that clothes were sent ashore for washing while we were here on the 24th of October, I have, after making a rigid enquiry, no hesitation in stating that the report is without any foundation whatever.

With reference to the report that the sailor Kennedy (reported sick of smallpox at Montague) was discharged from the Bonavista in ill health, I may state I have nothing whatever to do with the matter. Previous to his discharge he was inspected by the acting Quarantine officer, and was found to all appearances well. He worked the whole passage down from Montreal, and when he left the ship I was not aware that he suffered from any illness.

In conclusion I may state that since the illness of the child on the 24th ult., there has been no sickness on board the Bonavista

Notice to the Public

WE have now completed our

Fall Importations,

consisting of a large and carefully selected stock of English, Scotch, American and Canadian Merchandise, fully supplying every department, which will be disposed of

At Specially Low Prices,

for Cash or its equivalent.

We are paying the HIGHEST PRICES for Oats, Potatoes, Pork, Hides, &c., at all shipping points within the limit of our patrons, and along the line of Railway, and will therefore look for, and insist on, the payment of all accounts due us before the close of navigation.

MATTHEW, McLEAN & CO. Souris, Nov. 21—3wks & wky

APPLES, FISH, &c.

IN STORE:— 350 barrels Choice Winter-keeping APPLES, 200 do No. 1 HERRING, 600 boxes Digby do.

Closing out to the trade at Auction prices. November 18-19 A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Darkness and Danger

INSURE against Accident in "The Norwich & London Accident Insurance Co."

J. MAEBOERN, Nov. 18 2wks and Agent.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wklly.

A. S. URQUHART, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Special Features in Life & Accident Insurance.

Representing an Aggregate Capital of

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Lancashire Insurance Company, of England.

CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London

CAPITAL, TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

British America Assurance Company, of Toronto.

CASH CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Citizens Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Canada.

CAPITAL, OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Guarantee Company of North America.

CAPITAL, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A. S. URQUHART,

General Insurance Agent

Brown's Block, Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. [Nov 19]

BRANCH STORE AT SOUTHPORT.

OWING to the outbreak of smallpox in the city, we have opened a Branch Store at Southport, for the convenience of our customers and the public living on the south side of the River.

The Store is under the management of MR. E. CHANDLER, and is fully stocked with

Newest Dry Goods, Woolens, Cottons, Teas and Groceries.

all of which will be sold at same prices as at our City Stores.

As we are direct importers from Great Britain, the public need be under no apprehension of the disease in making the purchases at our stores in the City, and we trust that our efforts to serve them at SOUTHPORT, on the same terms as in the city, will meet with their approval.

WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE AND QUEEN STREET.

P. S.—The Branch at Southport will be discontinued as soon as danger from infection in coming to town, has ceased.

Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1885.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.

My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.

Please call and get Bargains.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Sept. 25th, 1885.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOTS on the Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts.

We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable, the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside.

Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be beaten in price, quality and fit.

SOLE LEATHER, by the Side and Roll. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.