

J. J. JOHNSTON

Real Estate Agent

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Estates Managed. Houses Rented. Rents Collected. Stampers Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A plot of land in the west end part of this city. Price \$125.00. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—Several Building Lots in the vicinity of Bayfield St. will be sold cheap. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—A house on Pownall Street, near the jail, containing 9 rooms. Good yard and large barn on premises. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—In Charlottetown Common in the vicinity of Brighton, about 6 acres of land will be sold cheap. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—A house on Euston Street, in vicinity of Galloway Hill. This house contains 8 rooms and kitchen, in good order, and is heated with hot air. Good stable and large yard in connection, will be sold cheap. Apply to J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—A house situated on the corner of Pleasant Street and St. Peters Road. House contains 10 rooms, has a good cellar and stable on premises. The house is built 8 years and is in excellent condition. Apply to J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—Three acres of land in Charlottetown, common, near residence of Arthur Peters, Esq. will be sold cheap and on easy terms. J. J. Johnston, Stampers Block.

FOR SALE.—about four (4) acres of land in the City of Charlottetown, can be divided into twenty building lots, a genuine Bargain. J. J. Johnston, Stampers Block.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A double tenement house on Westport Street, now in course of erection. Will be completed in one month. Will be sold cheap or exchanged for property in another part of the city. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A three tenement house, situated on Euston Street, newly built, brings in a large rent, will be exchanged for a suitable place in another part of the city. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—A tenement double tenement house on Bishop Street, each tenement contains six rooms and large yard. Apply to J. J. Johnston, Stampers Block.

Houses To Let

TO LET.—A house on King Street, near Pownall St. stable and yard; \$5.50 per month. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

TO LET.—House on King Street, containing 7 rooms, rent \$5.00 per month. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

TO LET.—House on King Street, near Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, containing 6 rooms, rent \$5.50 per month. J. J. Johnston.

TO LET.—A new house on Brighton Road, heated with hot water, oaths, electric light, etc. Will be rented to a good tenant reasonably. J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

TO LET.—Dwelling house and shop on lower Queen Street, house contains eight rooms. Large warehouse attached; everything in first class condition. Rent \$370.00, rent of house alone \$100.00. Apply to J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent, Charlottetown.

TO LET.—On the corner of Prince and Water Streets, a house containing 13 rooms. This place is convenient to railway and boats. Rent moderate. Apply to J. J. Johnston, Real Estate Agent.

J. J. JOHNSTON, Real Estate Agent, Stampers Block, Charlottetown.

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CONSUMPTION

Prevention of the Fell Disease.

Paper by Dr. McLeod—Read Before the Women's Council.

The Doctor began by saying that consumption is an infectious disease and that its germ is very resistant to heat and cold.

MODES OF INFECTION.

Dust—This being the chief cause of disease in adults, for it is an undoubted fact that an inhalation of specifically infected dust causes consumption, therefore, public opinion is beginning to be aroused in all civilized countries. Leagues and committees, including lay as well as professional members, are being formed in Britain, U. S., France and many other countries for the suppression of this well-known cause of infection.

INSPECTION OF INFECTED HOUSES IN 1892 4000 houses. In 1898 7000. In New York at present agitation to secure legislation is rife; also a change in management in hospitals is taking place everywhere— isolation of patients, medical antiseptics of wards, special ovens for disinfection of spittoons and for the sterilization of dishes, beds, etc. Consumption is not now regarded by intelligent laymen "as an inevitable disease inflicted by a mysterious fate, on the contrary it is one of the products of man's ignorance and carelessness," the teachings of science thus imposing new social and political duties more rapidly than even the most enlightened countries have been able to keep pace with.

As a preventative he first mentioned as one of the most effective means—ventilation—flushing of houses with fresh air, damp or cold air, anything but "re-breathed air."

Second—Infection from milk, this being the source of tuberculosis largely in infants and young children. The fact that cow's milk enters so largely in the diet of infants and children, and is practically the only food for hand fed infants, first aroused suspicion, which was soon converted into a certainty by experiments which demonstrated and established beyond a controversy that milk of a tuberculous cow, when the disease has reached a certain stage, does contain the "Tubercle-bacille" in an active state.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

First—Sterilization of milk. Second, and best—The use of milk only of cows proved to be free from disease.

The first method was troublesome, costly and unsatisfactory. The second under present conditions was almost impossible of attainment, for a tuberculous cow may give a good deal of milk and be in good condition, but fortunately there is a test almost infallible—the "tuberculin test," but the difficulty is as to its universal application, for until owners of cows are clearly shown that it is to their own interest and advantage not to keep tuberculous cows can it ever be accomplished. Here the Dr. gave statistics, first: "Under present conditions more than half of all cows after the age of 3 years are doomed to tuberculosis, that is, as soon as they become useful for breeding and dairying purposes." Again: "In Derby, of 175 cows tested 95, or 54 per cent passed the tuberculin test, and though at first sight it did not seem satisfactory that 46 per cent. of cows had been found diseased, yet the result compared favorably with those obtained from other parts of the country." Also: "That none of the animals which had reacted showed before inspection any signs of the disease which could in any way be relied upon for information of a correct diagnosis; on the contrary, the animals were all in good health and condition." Nor do the difficulties end here. Pastures were infected by tuberculous cattle, and calves were infected by diseased milk.

One method, and the one that he thought would most likely prevail, at least for the present, was that adopted by Lord Vernon in Derbyshire, whose plan was to hold out inducements to farmers to maintain healthy herds by contracting to take from them milk at a slight advance over the market price, say one penny per gallon, until a national action was practicable. Prof. Delephine, speaking for Lord Vernon, recommended a careful inspection by a capable veterinary surgeon, who would make a thorough inspection of the byres and cows and apply the tuberculin test.

He recommended that an area, say a county, should be selected for 1st. Examination by veterinary surgeon acting under direction of sanitary authority; 2. Registration and marking of all cattle in the area; 3. Inspection at least twice a year of all cows, sheils, etc.; 4. Encouragement of breeding healthy cattle and feeding calves on sterilized milk; 5. The complete exclusion of diseased persons from sheds and dairies; 6. Scrupulous cleansing of milk pails and other utensils. If farmers appreciated the value of tuberculin test by the enhanced price of milk, and healthy stock ceased to be profitable, they would help the movement, but not otherwise unless on a compulsion.

As an alternative to this voluntary plan he quoted Dr. Manson, who said that in Great Britain 150,000 people died annually from consumption, and who arrived at the following conclusions:—First, compulsory notice of disease in man and beast. Second, com-

pulsory destruction of diseased animals. Third, compulsory periodical examination of all cows, and application of the tuberculin test. Fourth, Skilled inspection of meat offered for food. Fifth, Prevention of importation of foreign milk, cheese and butter, unless after competent inspection.

The Dr. did not think that Great Britain was yet ripe for so much compulsory legislation. The city of Manchester had applied to Parliament for power for dealing in the milk supply similar to those obtained by Glasgow in 1890. These powers were to enter cow sheds, city or country, which supplied milk to citizens, and to inflict fines and penalties on anyone who should retain a condemned animal and heavier fines if found selling milk of said animal.

Other cities were likely very soon to apply for similar legislation, for samples taken lately at random at railway stations at Liverpool and elsewhere showed 18 per cent. to 29 per cent to be tuberculous.

He asked the ladies of the Council when Charlottetown would be ready to move in this matter, and said that this was a problem for them to solve when they had first overcome difficulties and removed abuses which he would presently point out, saying now in passing that "It's a far cry to Lochow."

Referring back again to ventilation of houses as a preventive of consumption he quoted Sir Wm. Broad Bent, than whom there could not be higher authority who said last spring among other things with regard to the prevention of dissemination of tuberculosis from patients suffering from that disease he strongly urged that rooms occupied by consumptives should immediately after death be disinfected under the supervision of the medical officer of health. The most effective preventive measure was to live as far as possible in fresh air day and night, summer and winter.

Closely fitting windows were a delusion and a snare. Every person ought to sleep with a bedroom window open. This would not only reduce the mortality from consumption to probably one half, but would have the further effect that there would be fewer coughs and colds.

FOR THOSE SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION the curative was not any particular air but fresh air. A "sanitoria," he thought, ought to be erected on a dry soil in southern exposure within reach of all large towns. The Doctor then quoted facts from the Sanitorium of Great Britain in corroboration of Dr. Broadbent's contention. Also a Sanitorium on a small scale; also asepis of houses. These articles we hope to give to our readers in full at a later date. He then proceeded to treat of

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

He said it was indeed a case where we must begin at the A. B. C's at sanitation. He said he had pointed out once or twice before to the citizens that we have no vital and mortuary statistics for this Province, and that if we did not move in this matter very soon we should find ourselves in the unenviable position of being the only English speaking people lacking such information. He quoted from a former address by himself as follows:

"It is claimed, and justly, that the discoveries in Astronomy have not a more palpable application to navigation and commerce, or the investigations of chemistry to manufactures than have statistics of health and disease to moral regeneration, for until the vital statistics had been secured, the public moral sense could not be awakened, because it could not be informed as to the terrible loss of human life arising from preventable causes. Herein he said is a field for the Local Council of Women to wield their influence upon our local legislature. In civic affairs matters he said are no better, but if possible worse.

We have no infection of houses—the owner of a house with a cellar full of stagnant and polluted water or one that was lately occupied by consumptives, can rent it if he finds a tenant ignorant enough to move in—in fact he said the roof might be roofless so far as civic interference was concerned. There was no provision compelling the owner to supply even one faucet for water or to enable the tenant to use such a faucet in proportion to rental. He asked if there was any tenant so poor as to be unable or unwilling to pay say 10 cents a month for the convenience of water in his house. We had now a sanitary officer, so-called, qualified to pass an examination with equal distinction to himself either in sanitation or sanitation? The medical officer of this city received last year the magnificent sum of \$5000 for his services. Herein, surely the ladies of the Women's Council could do a world of good by insisting upon this much needed reform; furthermore, the times were propitious—the Mayor was the Chairman of the Board of Health, which was constituted by the City Council and the Water Commissioners. For the first time in the history of the City, a medical man occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Health of this City; and he was sure that the L. C. W. would receive the most cordial and general support of the Mayor in any scheme they might devise in the matter of house inspection and disinfection after cases of consumption, as well as all other infectious diseases by a medical officer who should receive a salary commensurate with new and increased duties and responsibilities involved on him.

THINK about your health. Do not allow scrofula taints to develop in your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now and keep yourself WELL.

CURFEW OR REFORMATORY?

How many firebrands are running rampant in our community with evil influences spreading pollution and moral devastation where otherwise guilelessness and purity might reign; how many young ladies prowling around the city night and day scheming for some field of mischief and training themselves for a niche in the criminal's temple of fame. You create a curfew law for the useless purposes of regulating a class of juveniles who laugh at ordinances and defy such childish ideas of legal restraint. The curfew sounds its evening knell to prevent juvenile vandalism after hours, but those whom it is intended to warn regard not its strokes. Such a law not enforced and not capable of enforcement only encourages law violation. Repeat it. But what will we do with the night prowling boys? Those properly trained at home need no law. Correct parental guidance and well-directed home influences will relieve the state of that responsibility. For the vicious you legislate. You will never reach them by the harmless tinkling of a curfew bell. A house of correction or reformatory will prove an effective cure. Alms do not there are crimes of greater or lesser extent committed by juveniles. The offences are often discovered and ample proof of conviction available, but the injured party declines to prosecute. Why? He would not take upon himself the responsibility of sending so young a culprit to such a place as the one we call jail. He knows that to do so would be to send a partly bad nature further down depraved ties road. The boy goes free with a warranty to commit further depredations before punishment must follow. With substantial evidence of guilt a jury will allow a juvenile culprit to go unscathed. Don't blame them. They are only human. How can they send this form of childhood to the villainess of an ill-regulated prison? Why have we been existing as a province all these years without a place for these milder offenders. Is public sentiment against a reformatory? Has our local legislature no power to act in the matter? Are they deficient in ability to carry out so important a measure? Is there one strong ground which can be taken—one dark cloud which can be marshalled out to throw its blackness upon the success of such a project? Will our people continue to lay claim to the advantages of civilization, and yet live under the reproach of this crowning barbarism of the century. Humanity everywhere is seeking out means for the amelioration of the evils the wrongs and sufferings of the lower classes. Will this province then follow in the wake of general benevolence and wipe out this heritage from the dark ages—our prison system—and substitute for it the reformatory where the misguided will receive correction and the vicious be placed under a humane restraint? You may inaugurate this change at once. Now is the acceptable time. Legislation can be pushed forward in next month's session of the Assembly. Will it be this or will it be laxity and neglect. If the latter is your course,—

"Think not for wrongs like these unscourged to live; Long may ye sin, and long may Heaven forgive; But when ye least expect, in sorrows day, Vengeance shall fall more heavy for delay."

Respectfully,
LEWIS P. TANTON.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

It has been well said that a year ago the man who should have predicted that within a twelve-month the government of the United States would be hiring the insurgent Cubans to lay down their arms, the Spaniards having departed permanently from the island, would have been ridiculed as a fool; while the man who should have asserted that within the same period the United States and the insurgents in the Philippines would be at war, would have been sent down as insane. One year ago there was nothing but sympathy for the insurgent Cubans and the insurgent Filipinos, who were struggling to throw off the yoke of Spanish tyranny. To aid the Cubans to gain their freedom the United States went to war with Spain. If, as an incident, the Filipinos took advantage of the turmoil and secured their independence, there could be no objection, but no one in the United States thought much about them one way or another. The argument that Cuba lay close to the shores of the United States was used for all it was worth—perhaps a little more—and it could not very well be extended to include an archipelago on the other side of the globe. But Dewey was ordered home with his squadron, and taking Anguinaldo along with him, he stopped at Manila. Every one is familiar with the story—he is still there, or thereabouts—and the United States troops are fighting the Filipinos. How prolonged or how bloody the conflict may be no one can tell; but it is a queer commentary upon the policy of going to war from high and disinterested motives of humanity.

DEAR SIR,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

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