

Dr. Macleod's Lecture.

THERE was a good audience in St. James' Hall last evening to hear Dr. Macleod's lecture on "The Evolution of Medicine." The Rev. James Carruthers occupied the chair.

Dr. Macleod alluded to the fact that medicine is older than written history and traced the evolution of medical knowledge through the ages to the present time, adding, in the course of the narration, many interesting and amusing, and some pathetic, facts and incidents. It will, we feel sure, be admitted that the columns of THE EXAMINER could not be better employed than in disseminating the truths contained in the latter portion of the Doctor's lecture, which refers to Public Health and the duty of the community in the prevention of disease, as follows:—

The last great evolution of Medicine to which I will invite your attention, is that of State Medicine or Public Health. This is a recognition by society of the need of concerted action in the prevention of diseases. Hence it is also called...

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. What is society? Herbert Spencer, in his great work on Sociology, defines society as an organism, a living "organism." Revelation teaches the same lesson. "Ye are members of one body." Hence, as the education of the public increased and as a more accurate knowledge concerning the causes of disease and methods of its prevention prevailed, society—i. e., civilized Christian Society—began to recognize its duty, not only to itself as a whole, but also to each component member of the community, and thus Public Preventive Medicine was evolved. England led the way in this as in many other social reforms, a little more than fifty years ago. The United States took up the example not until 1869, Massachusetts having the honor of creating the first Public State Board of Health. I will not enter upon this topic further than to indicate briefly some of the...

MATTERS WITH WHICH PUBLIC HYGIENE DEALS: Water and its impurities; ventilation and warming of rooms; the removal and disposal of house-waste and sewage; the use of artificial disinfectants; disinfection of food and purification of rooms after infectious diseases; vital statistics; sanitary inspectors and engineers. The great source of disease, says a recent writer, against which preventive medicine has shown its greatest powers, and against which it wages war, is the introduction of noxious matter either with the food or the air we breathe, or by direct inoculation. In passing I may be allowed to congratulate Charlotte-town on the fact that the time has at last been definitely limited when that abominable, all-water, shall cease to be the beverage of our citizens. There means more than appears on the surface of it. Water, free from all impurities, is one of the most vital elements of good health, and the promoters of the movement, as well as the Commissioners by whom that article is now in a fair way of being obtained, will be entitled to the gratitude of the citizens of this town for all time to come. The...

NEXT MOVEMENT IN ADVANCE must be the creation of a Board of Health independent of the City Council, and entirely distinct therefrom, and elected, no matter how, with some little regard to fitness. Another problem requiring instant attention is that of soil pollution, for that means, also, air pollution. I need not describe how this has been going on in the past, with sludge, houses, manure, and other unmentionable nuisances exposed to the gaze and the sense of smell of every passer-by. "Why it appears no other thing to me," as Hamlet says, "than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours," offensive to decency and deadly in its effects, more especially to very young children, and still more especially to that very large class whose parents cannot afford the luxury of their removal to the country during our hot season. A veritable "slaughter of the innocents" taking place every summer to my own personal knowledge. Moreover, our system of house-warming in winter, with cellars hermetically sealed from outside air, double windows and hall stoves,—these, combined, cause the ground air, which with us is artificially made, more and more impure every year, to invade every room from cellar to garret, resulting in fevers, colds, sore throats and lowering of general health. Physicians in all times have recognized the fact that a previously lowered state of health constitutes a necessary antecedent to many acute and inflammatory diseases such as erysipelas, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs and others. By tests it has been found that ground-air at a depth of thirteen feet is unfit for respiration, and that like that on the surface of the earth it is in continuous movement. It will give you a rough idea of the abundance of this ground air when I say that I have lately asked several gentlemen who have had hot water introduced into their houses, how the fires in their cellars are supplied with air? For we all know that without air combustion ceases. The reply in every case has been: "Why, there is plenty air in the cellar." And so there is with every hatch closed and other avenue for outside air excluded. Of course that ground air feeding the fire in the furnaces and rushing up the flue is harmless; but not so that gaining access to rooms above. So also can sickness in farm houses situated in healthful localities—now often looked upon as mysterious visitations—be accounted for by too near proximity of stables and out-houses.

But this is a digression. To return to our subject. What are the RESULTS OF PUBLIC SANITATION? Here are some of them. From the Registrar-General's returns of Great Britain we find: In the quinquennial period ending 1865, the death rate per thousand was 22.5. In the corresponding period ending 1885 the rate was 19.3. From the same source it is found that the death rate from 1870 to 1885 has been diminished by one-seventh. Sir Spencer Wells, speaking at the World's International Hygienic Congress at Vienna, last autumn, said: "In these fifty years we have been learning that health is wealth. For the last fifty years the average duration of life in Great Britain had increased from 30 to 40 years." Again, "If we had the full power, a competent Minister of Public Health, and an efficient staff of health officers and engineers, the present death rate of London, that is nineteen per thousand, might certainly be reduced to fourteen, or probably to twelve." No wonder the Times, commenting on these figures, says: "The toll levied by what is rightly called preventable disease, is a discredit to a community in which the general principles of sanitation are fairly understood, and that it characterizes these preventable causes as 'the barbarism of epidemic diseases.'" Sir Spencer Wells, in his speech above referred to, makes a calculation upon the economic value of life saved in England at £8,000,000 stg. A writer in the Saturday Review takes him to task thus: "Sir Spencer Wells must be aware that a man cannot produce without living, and that he cannot live upon nothing. Some people produce more than they consume; and others consume more than they produce. They must all live upon the resources of the soil, which are limited. But if the theory of Sir Spencer Wells be correct, there can be no such thing as over-population." As

an answer to the argument of the reviewer, it would be easy to show that Christianity recognizes the value and sanctity of human life quite apart from its worth in dollars and cents to the State. But Christianity and faith alone are not sufficient for the prevention of disease. Revelation deals with the unknowable; science with the knowable. There is a paradoxical saying, according to which the pursuit of truth is of higher value and more to be desired than the truth itself. While that may be largely true of the searcher, it is clear that the "truths of science increase the death with scientific questions. If revelation property of all sciences, or threw light on matters, the knowledge of which is attainable by the human intellect, then would we have cause to doubt its authenticity. The needs of the human intellect are such that they must constantly have new fields to explore, otherwise intellectual death would ensue. Science is the complement of revelation. The latter is a light direct from Heaven; the former the product of that light locked up for the ages, and was the first to be revealed to man's constant intellectual toil and industry,—just as the light and heat and electricity, the power of our immense coal fields,—the stored up energy of past ages of the sun's rays,—lay dormant and useless in the earth till man learned to utilize it. Revelation teaches us our relation to the Supreme and our duty to our neighbor; but does not teach us anything attainable by human skill and endeavor. The laws of health are included among the physical sciences. God, for man's higher welfare, has seen fit to associate with the discovery and the application of these laws, and that would appear to be an unanswerable a priori argument against faith cures. For what incentive to the discovery of the myriad pigny Lilliputian microbes or the modes of fighting them, for instance, can be imagined if men by the exercise of mere faith received relief from every violation of natural laws which are, and which for man's highest good ought to be, inexorable. The child who once burnt his fingers learns one lesson in natural law and thus in time becomes a man. If it were otherwise—if a fond mother's kiss or anticipatory wish could prevent the logical results of the child's thus crossing the path of a law of nature, a child forever he should remain. You cannot by searching find out God, Herbert Spencer says:—"The...

FIRST CAUSE is an inscrutable fact, or process, behind all the intelligible processes of nature," also "the application of the existence of a first cause of the universe is a necessity of thought." Hence God's revelation of himself to us. But for man to know himself and the laws which govern his life in this world is a duty imposed upon every human being, and it is the duty of every Christian community which recognizes the brotherhood of man to acquaint itself with the teachings of the science of his life, or at least with the practical results drawn therefrom and to govern itself accordingly, no less than to know and obey those of divine revelation itself! Science is a divine revelation given to man as best befits him. Christianity, wherever her way extends, prevents the sacrifice of children to heathen gods. But, alas! Christians see the helpless victims of preventable disease and of ignorance carried to an untimely and a wholly unnecessary grave with apparent apathy. The times of man's ignorance, we are told, God winked at; but with increasing knowledge there surely comes increasing responsibility. An innocent person falls a victim to foul murder or to culpable accident, and the whole Christian public conscience is aroused. No less lamentable, no less to be reprobated, is the death of a child from well known though unseen enemy, when ways and means of circumventing that enemy are known and available! How many sad ones can sing, if not "with the resistless eloquence of woe," at least with the same overflowing heart, as did the royal mourner of old,—

Alas! my noble boy, that thou shouldst die: That thou wert made so beautifully fair: That death should settle in THY GLORIOUS EYE, And leave its silliness in thy clustering hair. How couldst thou mark thee for the silent tomb, My proud boy!

The grave hath won thee, I shall hear the gush of music and the voices of the young; And life will pass me in the mantling blush, And the dark tresses to the soft wind flung, But about no more with thy sweet voice shalt come To meet me.

Death, when clearly inevitable and regarded as the will of God, and accepted with true Christian resignation, is not to flesh and blood an easy thing to bear. But when contemplated as the result of the ignorance, and carelessness, and callousness, and utter disregard of the teachings of science, of society—by no fault of our own—but by that of society—the thought becomes intolerable, unupportable! Christianity, art thou that vital principle that shall save society, or do we look for another? Art thou that energy that is destined to lift mankind into a higher and higher plane of existence and happiness, or must we look for another? Art thou in thy turn to be displaced by a higher and better "service of man"? Are we justified, judging by what Christianity has already done for the world, now finding it and science helping hands, to expect much greater results in the future? What has Christianity done and is doing? Let me answer, in the eloquent words of one of its exponents in this town, as given by him in a sermon lately: "As I look abroad over the Christian world, I see men and women who by every conceivable method are inaugurating movements for the repression of vice, for the relief of the poor, for the care of orphan children, for the reforming of inebriates, and for bringing back all classes of unfortunates to comfort and purity. Think of the noble army of men and woman who go down into the slums of degradation, visit prisons, climb into garrets, descend into cellars, in order to give bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, comfort to the sorrowing, ministry to the sick and the dying. Who are those people thus engaged in these missions of mercy? Are they the men and women who renounce the Bible, reject the Saviour of men, and boast of their scepticism? Nay. Verily. They are the men and women who kneel at the altar of the living God, who trust in Jesus Christ for the pardon of their sins and for their hope of heaven, and who, from being with Jesus Christ in thought and affection, have been touched by the fire of His divine compassion until, like Him, they are compelled to go about doing good among the poor and the suffering.

TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, of which Jesus Christ his acknowledged Head, belongs the high honor of inaugurating nearly every enterprise of a strictly benevolent and philanthropic character. That, I think, fairly represents the claims by the churches of the works and benefits of Christianity to the race at large. Let me quote again from one viewing the matter from the standpoint of a physician: "Of the effects of a belief in the teachings of Christ, I have had much observation. It convinces me of their truth, for what reforms human nature, develops all that is good, sustaining it in the endeavor to suppress what is evil supporting it in the difficulties of life, and in the struggle with death furnishes evidence of its truth,—not in a scientific method, but in a way equally convincing. It is said that there are three stages in human advancement; the development of

brute force, of intellectual power, and of moral being; and that the latter is the predominant force of our age. But the moral nature of man is itself the subject of evolution. No mortal can aspire to a higher standard than his ideal of duty and right; but as the field of duty opens wider and wider and rises higher and higher before him, so must his moral sense expand and become more elevated. Things which were relatively right in the lower plane become wrong in the higher. Practices which were deemed worthy of imitation in one age must be regarded with positive disapproval with changed conditions of knowledge, time and place. So also does the moral sense of society, as well as the individual, require cultivation. Christian communities may lag behind in moral reforms from ignorance and prejudice, but as science points out new duties so must the religious and the moral sense be quickened to keep pace with its discoveries and more particularly is this true, when the evils are shown to belong to man's social relations. Will any one suggest that a community, having thus far ascended up to any knowledge in the matter of the prevention of disease and death? What have we done in the matter, for instance, of disinfection of persons, their clothing or their habitations after scarlet fever and diphtheria? Do we not constantly neglect this obvious duty. A family on recovery from these and other highly contagious diseases will fit, and others ignorant of the dangers to which they expose themselves and their children, become occupants of these infected dwellings. Does not an action for damages lie against a society permitting this disgraceful—this inhuman neglect? We certainly must give some better practical proof—must not only crystallize our sense of the right in legislative enactments which will forbid any man, or body of men, becoming a danger to their neighbors, but also see that the law is strictly enforced before this stigma of unseemly apathy in matters of cleanliness and disease and death can be removed from us.

One writer has said: "We live in a world of marvels of which not one millionth part has ever been guessed much less discovered and roughly giving the title of supernatural to everything beyond our comprehension." Suppose this to be no exaggeration, and suppose the human mind has in the distant future grasped the mighty balance, is there anything in the teaching and example of Christ, which would render them as an ideal for the morality of such infinitely wise beings inadequate? "Whence came that colossal figure, that wondrous Being, who crossed the world's horizon eighteen hundred years ago? He who is the most sovereign and sublime personality and miracle of all time, and who is filling the world with His name and the monuments of His uplifting and redeeming power? Is he a man, or is he something more?" "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father," is his testimony concerning himself! Jesus! Son of God! Son of Man! Thou art verily also the Son of God! and Medicine, accepting its evolution from darkness to light, from superstition to science, as an earnest and promise of what it is destined yet to fulfill in the highest service of man, will take Thy pure life and teaching as the polar star of its loftiest ambition down through the ages, even to the end of time.

— Rev. W. Harrison, of this city.

— The Montreal Gazette points out that there has been a very thorough change in the Liberal representation of Nova Scotia, in the Commons since the last Parliament. The Opposition numbers now number only six, holding Lunenburg, Richmond, Kings, Yarmouth, Guysboro and one seat in Halifax, but of these constituencies only Guys-boro was represented by a Liberal in the last Parliament. On the left of the Speaker there now sits but one gentleman from Nova Scotia who occupied a seat in the House after the elections of 1882.

DIED. In this city, suddenly, on the 27th inst., Owen Connolly, in the 67th year of his age. Requiescat in pace.

(Funeral will leave his late residence, Dundas Esplanade, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 9.45 o'clock, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic Cemetery.)

In this city, on the 27th inst., James Lappin, in the 75th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

(Funeral from the residence of his son, corner Hillsborough and King Streets, at 8.30 to-morrow, Thursday, morning.)

MORTGAGE SALE. TO be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, Brackley Point Road, Lot 33, in Queen's County, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of January, next, A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1872, and made between William Sidney Smith, of the one part, and John Duff, of the other part, all the leasehold interest of the said William Sidney Smith, for the unexpired term of 999 years in and to,—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on Township Number Thirty-three, in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded as follows in said Mortgage, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the ground in the east side of the Brackley Point Road, thence eastward along the southern boundary of land in possession of James Walker, forty-seven chains and sixty-three links, thence west along the said William Sidney Smith, southerly for the distance of ten chains and one-half chains, or until it meets the northern boundary of John Duff, Junior's land, thence along the northern boundary of the said John Duff, Junior's land, westward, for the distance of forty-seven chains and sixty-three links, until it meets the Road aforesaid, thence northerly along said Road to stake of beginning, containing fifty acres, a little more or less, and being the premises lately occupied by the said William Sidney Smith.

For further particulars apply at the office of R. B. Fitzgerald, Solicitor, Charlotte-town.

Dated 23rd day of December, A. D. 1887.

H. J. CUNDALL, Trustee.

Assignee of Mortgage.

Also, at the same time and place, all the Leasehold interest of the said William Sidney Smith, for the unexpired term of 999 years, in and to the one hundred acres of land, situate in the rear the said advertised farm of 50 acres.

The above farms are distant from the City about nine miles, a fine stream of water runs through them, and on the front farm is a good dwelling house and large barn.

Good title guaranteed. Rent low.

W. S. SMITH, per R. B. FITZGERALD, his Attorney.

Dec. 27—law ts wky ts

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. NEW YEAR'S EXCURSION. RETURN TICKETS at one first class fare will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway on SATURDAY, Dec. 31st, inst., and on MONDAY, 2nd January, prox., good to return up to and on January 2nd, 1888.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlotte-town, December 28, 1887, dec27—4y pat t1 31st wky ps

Concert at Little York.

A CONCERT will be given in Little York Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst. The Charlotte-town Methodist Church Choir and many well-known and popular Readers will assist. Concert to commence at 7.30. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to go toward paying off the debt on Hall. Should the evening prove unfavorable, the Concert will be held following evening. Dec. 24, 1887—31

NOW AT COST, DIAMOND BOOKSTORE. This remarkable offer holds good for one week from date. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE. Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1887—th sat

HAVE THE WHEEL PLATE PUT ON YOUR RUBBERS AND THEY WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG. The above Plates can now be had and put on at R. K. JOST'S, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE. A nice assortment of Slippers for Christmas. Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1887.

SKATING. Excelsior Ice Rink. SEASON TICKETS for the EXCELSIOR ICE RINK are now ready and can be obtained on application to C. V. MCGREGOR, Osborne House. Dec. 21, w f m, pat t th sat.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE. Headquarters for NEW YEAR'S GOODS. MEERSCHAUM and Briar Pipes, Gentlemen's Leather Cases, Ladies' do, Plush Goods, Brass Goods, Celluloid Goods. N. B.—The best Essences, Peels, &c. D. O. M. REDDIN, JR. Dec. 15, 1887—t1 d31

CITIZENS' SKATING RINK! THE RINK, under the management of the Artillery Band, is open for the season. Tickets for this season will be issued at the following reduced prices: SEASON TICKET. Ladies' Tickets \$1.50 Gents' 3.00 Children's 1.25 Admission to skate15 Promenade10 Rink open Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2.30 to 5; and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 6; also Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights! Band will also be in attendance on other occasions, of which due notice will be given. Tickets for sale at the Apothecaries Hall. J. DOWLING, Secretary. Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1887—41 eod

SLEIGHS. PARTIES wishing to purchase would consult their best interests by examining my stock of New and Second-hand Sleighs, which will be sold cheap to suit the times. Repairing of Carriages and Sleighs promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. N. B.—Carriages wanting repairing, painting or trimming, stored free for the winter. Factory and Show Rooms Upper Prince Street, opposite Baptist Church. J. J. SEAMAN. Dec. 13, 1887—eod & wyl t1 f1

Winter Mail Service at Cape Traverse—Winters 1887-88. TENDERS will be received at the Agency of the Marine Department, Charlotte-town, up to the 31st December, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the conveyance between Boat House and edge Board Ice, at Cape Traverse, of Boats, Crews, Mails, Baggage, Express and other Goods, crossing in the Government Ice-boats. Tenders to state rate per trip of three boats. Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the service. Information may be obtained by parties wishing to tender, upon application at the Agency, Charlotte-town. A. LORD, Agent Marine Department. Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1887—dec14 3: eod her Jour 21

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE, (LOWER QUEEN STREET, NEAR WATSON'S DRUG STORE) THE MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS, WINTER STOCK COMPLETED, CONSISTING OF PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, Accordions (new styles), Flageolets, Flutes, Concertinas, Brass Whistles, Galvanized Whistles (best London makes), Jews Harps (fine toned), Harmonicas (all kinds), &c. Best Italian and German Violin Strings, Violin Cases and Violin Fittings of every description, such as Pegs, Finger Boards, End Pins, Bridges, Tailpieces, Tailpiece Gut, Mutes, Resin, &c., and in fact Everything in the Musical Line. A full stock of Sheet Music, comprising the latest Waltzes, Marches, Lancers, Galops, Instrumental Pieces and Select Songs. Music Books, sacred and secular, in great variety. All orders by mail promptly and carefully attended to, and all information on matters musical, cheerfully given. Orders for any piece of music, not in stock, filled in one week.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS Given on most of the above lines, especially on Accordions, Violins and other Small Instruments for the Holiday Trade. Call and you will be convinced that this is the case. C. P. FLETCHER, LOWER QUEEN ST., (Near Watson's Drug Store). Dec. 21, 1887—2aw & wky

A List of Useful Xmas Presents THAT YOU CAN BUY AT JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. FOR LADIES: Kid Mitts, Muffs, Wool Squares and Shawls, Astracan Jackets, Hand Satchels, Umbrellas, Waterproof Capes, Kid Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, H'kchfs, &c. FOR GENTLEMEN: Fur Caps, Fur Mitts, Kid Mitts, Silk Scarfs, Fur Coats, Braces, Cardigan Jackets, Handsome Silk H'kchfs, the Best Value in the city. FOR GOOD VALUE GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO. Dec. 16, 1887—dy wky

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS! Another Lot Just Received. Nice Overcoat for \$4.25 that ought to be cheap at \$5.50. Heavy Tweed Pants and Suits altogether Too Cheap. Call and See.

GEO. E. FULL, SIGN OF LION, QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1887.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! — AT — MILLER BROTHERS, QUEEN ST., — IN — Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Small Musical Goods, such as Accordions, Violins, Concertinas and in Music Books (all kinds.) During the Holiday Season the above goods will be Sold at Reduced Prices. Intending purchasers in our line will do well to call and inspect our large and varied stock.

MILLER BROTHERS. Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1887—wky 3mos

COLUMBUS WATCHES SINCE taking the Agency for these Watches, a large number have been sold and have given satisfaction. If you want a good Watch and an accurate timekeeper, we ask you to try one. Also, a good stock of Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Watches. ENGRAVING. Brooches, Earrings, Scarf Pins, &c., manufactured and engraved to order with any name or initials. All Silverware and Jewelry sold from this date will be Engraved FREE. G. H. TAYLOR, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE. Nov. 3, 1887—2aw & wky