

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
DECEMBER 17, 1890.

A New Treatment of Consumption.

VERY keen interest is, naturally, taken in all the experiments entered into for the purpose of discovering a cure for consumption. Dr. Koch has lately been the object of the world's solicitude. Another physician who has devoted a great deal of attention to this disease is Dr. Roussel, of France. By the kindness of Dr. Beer, of this city, we are enabled to lay before the readers of THE EXAMINER a short description of Dr. Roussel's method. Dr. Roussel has for many years worked upon the principal of hypodermic injections for the treatment of a large number of diseases, and notably for phthisis. His theory is—says the correspondent of the *Lancet* from whom we quote—that all the symptoms of phthisis are the efforts of nature to throw off the microbe which is destroying the system. The suppurations, expectorations, are nature's attempts to get rid of the invading bacilli. The high temperature burns the leucocytes, etc., that circulate in the blood; the abundant night sweats, the diarrhoea and surcharged urines are all so many modes of elimination. They are the arms which nature has given the human body to expel those animal particles which have been rendered injurious by the invading microbe. Therefore Dr. Roussel maintains that true science rests in the use of such remedies as will attack only the microbe, and that we ought not to try to diminish the power of those weapons which our organism employs in self defence. Rather should we seek to increase the vitality of the subject who serves as a field of battle between human life and the life of the microbes. This theory seems to be the right one. If right, as Doctor Roussel contends, remedies which disturb the digestion and therefore weaken the patient, while they altogether fail to reach the lungs where the microbes are, must be worse than useless. General hygiene, constant ventilation, plenty of sunlight, and sanitary knitted wool clothing are, in cases of consumption, strongly advocated by Dr. Roussel. The particular method adopted by him is simple, the practice easy, but the indications given must be very rigorously observed, otherwise unpleasant accidents may result. Eucalyptol is Dr. Roussel's favorite antiseptic, which he uses in the proportion of 20 per cent. for his hypodermic injections. But if this or other medicaments are diluted in some substances, very grave accidents may result. Dr. Roussel employs pure sterilized olive oil, as this is a substance not foreign to the usual nutrition of the human body. Naturally, says the correspondent, the injections have to be taken for several months, as the perfumed effluvia must be absorbed—must, in fact, permeate the entire body to preserve it, as that of a mummy, against the destructive microbes. This done systematically, will, Dr. Roussel maintains, kill the bacillus of Koch, especially if it be a case, not of inherited, but of contracted consumption. The first cases treated in this manner by Dr. Roussel date as far back as 1883-84, and some of the patients have, it is asserted, enjoyed good health ever since. As an instance, it is stated that a female patient of the late Dr. Fauvel, the eminent physician who presided at the International Congress of Hygiene, of 1872, was sent to Dr. Roussel by Dr. Fauvel. Her right lung was affected, and numerous bacilli were found in her sputa. The treatment began in January, 1883, and in January, 1884, the bacilli and all acute symptoms had disappeared, the patient gained weight, and has ever since been able to work, earning her living as a seamstress. In the month of March, 1888, Dr. Roussel brought before the Society of Practical Medicine eighteen patients suffering from phthisis. In the month of March, 1889, he brought the greater number of the same patients before the society, so that they might be examined by the same medical men who had seen them a year previously. These eighteen patients had received altogether 4714 hypodermic injections. One of the eighteen patients, who seemed to have recovered his health, started on a journey, contracted double pneumonia, and died. Drs. Tison, Guerdier, Duchesne, Gaudin, Thermes, Boyer, Gronouard, and others examined, at the end of the year, fifteen or sixteen out of the eighteen patients. They all testified that the place where these numerous hypodermic injections had been administered remained in a perfectly normal condition. There was no inflammation. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz presided at the sitting, and a resolution was carried to the effect that the numerous injections of various substances had left no trace whatsoever. On the other hand, the patients were either to all appearances cured, or very greatly improved in health. In several instances the analysis of the sputa showed that the bacilli of Koch had disappeared altogether. Apart from these particular cases brought before the Society of Practical Medicine, Dr. Roussel has some thirty double analyses of the sputa of his patients made either at hospitals or by eminent bacteriologists. The first of these two analyses for each patient shows that the bacilli of Koch abounded in the sputa. The second, made generally twelve months

later, declares that the bacilli had disappeared. During the Medical Congress held in Berlin last August Dr. Roussel went to the Charity Hospital, and there performed many hypodermic injections on patients suffering from phthisis, to show how this could be done without inconvenience or accidents. Whatever may be the secret of Dr. Koch's treatment of phthisis, Dr. Roussel claims that, since 1883, he has, with marked success, treated this malady by hypodermic injections of metalloids and alkaloids. Dr. Roussel also has not hesitated to supply Dr. Koch, in response to the enquiries made by the eminent German professor, with full details as to his mode of procedure. In fact, there is no secret whatever in Dr. Roussel's system. The profession are welcome to make every inquiry, and he is ready to show everything, even his patients, to competent investigators.

Notes and Comments.

—The *American Banker* says: "The farmer has no more right to demand a governmental loan at a nominal rate of interest secured, by his farm, than the laborer, who may give his tools as security. A law which would thus discriminate in favor of the farmer would have the effect of making money lenders of the farmers, who getting funds at, say 2 per cent. or less, could lend money to other borrowers at 5, 10 or 15 per cent."

—The *Guardian* accuses THE EXAMINER of having "abused" the Scott Act and its supporters; also with having "abused" the liquor dealers for trying to repeal it. THE EXAMINER "abused" neither the one nor the other. THE EXAMINER would, indeed, be well pleased if the *Guardian* could prove by facts and arguments that the Scott Act, as administered in Charlottetown, has accomplished a good work for temperance; also, if it could prove that the liquor dealers are the promoters of the anti-Scott Act petition. We ask the *Guardian* to prove its statements,—and cease making false charges against THE EXAMINER.

—There is something very characteristic and significant in the *Guardian's* treatment of the honorable and venerable Senator Haythorne. First the Senator was invited by the *Guardian* to express his views on the repeal or retention of the Scott Act. Then he was complimented upon his "frank communication," and told that the *Guardian* would be "glad to hear from him again." And then he was dismissed and told that he did not deal with the question as the *Guardian* desired. Senator Haythorne is also a "mystery" to the *Guardian*. He discusses the question from the point of view of temperance, and quotes John Bright. The *Guardian* cannot understand such a position; therefore it has no use for him.

—The first injection of Dr. Koch's celebrated lymph which has yet taken place in America was made in New York on Tuesday of last week. On that day Dr. Hamilton, of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, inoculated a patient of that institution. One of the most prevalent of the diseases treated in the Hospital is tuberculosis of the joints (sometimes known as hip disease) and it was upon one of these patients, a little girl who was regarded as convalescent, that the injection was at first attempted. The lymph was carefully diluted in the proportion of one milligramme of the Koch fluid to one cubic centimetre of sterilized water. It was desired to ascertain what effect the lymph would have upon tuberculosis of this character, particularly at the stage of convalescence which the selected patient had reached. The injection was made between the shoulder blades. The symptoms of reaction were carefully watched for by Dr. Hamilton and his friends, as well as the members of the hospital staff, but none of them appeared, thus proving to the satisfaction of the physicians that the patient was actually convalescent, and that the healthy subject would not respond to the lymph's influence because of the reasons already set forth by Professor Koch. Up to last Saturday, thirty-six patients had been treated at different hospitals, and in every case the results, as regards reaction, are said to have most satisfactory. It is, of course, too early yet to tell whether any cures can be looked forward to.

Major Stevenson's Visit.

Major Stevenson, the Old Country delegate who arrived here on Monday night, crossed over to Pictou in the *Stenley* today. He will stop over at New Glasgow, and take a look at the glass works and other industries there.

Yesterday afternoon, the Major, accompanied by Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. P. Blake and C. C. Gardner, Esq., visited the premises of Messrs. Blake Bros., on the Malpeque Road. The Major was well pleased with what he saw there. The cattle, he said, were the finest he had seen since leaving home, and as for the Durham heifer, he thought it was the best he had ever seen in any country. He asked Mr. Blake to have this splendid animal weighed, and send the weight, together with a photograph of the heifer, to him at Londonderry, and Mr. Blake promised to do so.

The party afterwards visited the Stock Farm Stables. The cattle—especially the Durhams—were, he said, excellent.

The Major was entertained at luncheon yesterday by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

He expresses himself as much pleased with the Island, which, he says, was known as "New Ireland," because of the great fertility of the soil. He had heard very flattering accounts of the Island before he came out. Sir Charles Tupper, who was particularly warm in his praise of it, had told him that his visit would not be complete unless he came here. Speaking of Ireland, the Major remarked that it was free trade which had killed the place. Under it, Ireland's industries had about all gone to the wall, and the country was flooded with cheap wares from England, Scotland, Germany, France and other countries. Ireland's struggling industries could not compete successfully with the old established manufactories of these more fortunate countries, and the usual result followed.

Mr. V. W. Smith, formerly of Pownal, but now of Anacortes, Wash., has the EXAMINER'S thanks for a late number of the *Anacortes American*.

PARNELL IN IRELAND.

Continuing the Fight with Unabated Vigor.

THE GREAT LEADER

Careworn, Worried, and His Voice Almost Gone.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Cork and received an enthusiastic reception. The first to wait upon him was the secretaries of the labor societies, who told him they regarded him as their chief and that Davitt was not the father of the movement. Parnell said Davitt claimed to be the father of everything.

At the League meeting he was so weary that he commenced his speech (which was very short) sitting down, but afterwards he stood up. He spoke very slowly, as if weighing each word. The gist of his statement was as follows:—I have for several months considered the questions relating to the different bodies of Irishmen, the position of the National League of Cork, and the condition of the laborers' movement in Cork county, and have considered how far I, as your leader, can and ought to reconcile the interests of the laborers' movement with the interests of the national movement. He added that he did not consider the task insuperable. His thoughts and instincts had always been directed toward the workingmen of Ireland, and it had always been his desire to have on his side the hard-fisted sons of toil. He looked to them for every consideration, and he would return the compliment fully. He hoped they would not shirk their duty, and he wouldn't shirk his. Those who understand the city of Cork say that his constituency is not with him. There is much shouting when he appears, and the shouters are for him, but the voters are not with him and the tide seems to be growing stronger. In the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul the priest advised his hearers to take down Parnell's picture from their walls.

When he left for Kilkenny, among those who cheered for him were many who groaned and hissed him. One man shouted "May the curse of God melt you." At Kilkenny there was a large crowd, newly divided. It was difficult to tell from the cheers and groans which side had the majority. Still his treatment here was much better than Davitt and Healy received.

It is impossible to say how the election will result. Both sides are confident on the surface, but the Parnell side cannot explain why the other side has the priests—and they are doing effective work. Healy and Davitt are alone. Parnell has William Redmond, Fitzgerald, Mahoney, O'Kelly, Harrison and Nolan.

A priest in Michaelstown took down a number of placards that had been posted about the town, calling upon the people to support Parnell.

Lecture in St. James' Hall.

A fairly large audience greeted the Rev. Mr. Carruthers last evening to hear his lecture on Dickens and his readings from the works of this popular author. The chair was occupied by Dr. Anderson, Principal of the Prince of Wales College.

The lecturer began by contrasting the novels of Dickens and Scott with those of recent times, and showed the superiority of the former over the "love stories" of our day, where the end is generally known from the beginning. A plot was humorously outlined as characteristic of this class, the origin of which was traced to the French. Then followed a sketch of Dickens' career, more especially on the literary side, in which the growth of his genius was examined from its first awakenings on reading "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Robinson Crusoe" in the lonely gaol to the time when it won for him the proud title of "The most popular writer of the age." He then showed how the events of his early life influenced his imagination, and determined the complexion of all his productions. Many other writers than Charles Dickens passed their early days among the lower classes, but none who so remembered their ways, their speech, and their modes of thought.

His power of describing common things, and investing them with a fascinating interest, the external circumstances of his characters being steeped in the same colors as the characters themselves; his deeply human heart, and his kindly sympathy with the poor, whose condition his writings have done so much to better; his charming humor and tender pathos, were eloquently referred to and illustrated by selections from his productions.

The charge of upholding conviviality, preferred against Dickens by some of his contemporaries, was shown to be utterly unfounded. In fact, the opposite is true, as was proved by extracts from "Sketches by Boz," and from other of his writings.

All the selections were excellently delivered, but the lecturer seemed to excel himself in rendering the description of Sam Weller's attempt to write a "valentine," as an illustration of Dickens' humor, and of the death of little Joe as an illustration of his pathos.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman expressed his pleasure, and dwelt at some length on the moral tone of our literature, especially with reference to the vices of drunkenness.

"An evening pleasantly and profitably spent" was the verdict of the audience.

Explanation Wanted.

SIR,—I was present at the lecture delivered by Mr. B. D. Higgs on the Scott Act, in the basement of the Methodist church, on Monday evening last. In supporting the vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Silas Hodgson, of the P. E. I. Railway, stated that were it not for the Province of Quebec the Dominion of Canada would before this have had a prohibitory law. Did this gentleman wish to convey the impression that the French Canadians of this large Catholic province are a drunken people and a hindrance to the progress of Canada? It discussions on the temperance question cannot be conducted without offering a studied insult to a sober people and to a race noted for their temperate habits the world over, the quicker there is a change of front the better.

JUSTICE.

John Smith, better known as "Jimmy Maguire, the son of an Irish King," is here on one of his periodical visits.

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Letter to the Children!

HERE I AM, and my Headquarters is at the BAZAAR STORE, where you must call and leave your orders for all the Toys I am going to put in your Stockings this Xmas. I have taken my rooms on the Second Floor, where I am showing samples of all my Toys for this week. Be sure to call and see me, for I may never be here again, as I am getting old and will leave my work in future in the hands of the BAZAAR CO.

Hoping to see you all, I remain, yours truly,

SANTA CLAUS.

Charlottetown, December 15, 1890.

XMAS, 1890.

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Charlottetown, December 13, 1890—dy 2aw wky

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MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1890.

Y. M. C. A.

Sale of Papers and Magazines.

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room, will be offered all the leading Magazines and Papers—English, American and Dominion.

R. M. BARRATT, Secretary.

The above sale is Postponed until FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant. dec17