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SIR ROBERT BOND IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

In the course of debate yesterday afternoon, in reply to an assertion made by Mr. Bennett, member for St. John's West, that no authorities had been quoted to disprove the President's array of evidence in favor of the establishment of Sanatoria, Sir Robert Bond said that he did not desire to weary the House with reiterating the opinions of celebrated men that had already been placed before the Committee, but as further evidence of the correctness of the position he had taken on this matter appeared to be desired by the hon. member, he would quote a number of opinions from the British Medical Journal. First, he would direct the attention of the House to a leading article in that Journal of date September 1910, in which the writer, commenting on a work entitled "Conquering Consumption," by Dr. Woods-Hutchinson, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Polytechnic, says: "This distinguished writer, who is well-known in England, pillories all statistics regarding tuberculosis by reminding us of the old German tradition that 'Der Mensch ist ein Ende ein Bischen tuberkulose.' He succinctly summarizes the difficulties of treatment when he says, 'The bacilli do not grow of themselves in our bodies, nor are they handed down to us from our ancestors. They are always imported, carried in our food, or sucked in in the air that we breathe; whirled in the clouds of dust raised either by the wind or the deadly broom; picked up from floors or sidewalks, upon our shoes, or that volunteer street-cleaner, the trailing skirt; carried by flies, or dirty fingers, or filthy garments, and dropped on our food or in our milk; shot on the floor in expectoration, there to be crawled in by the children; sprayed all over the place in three or four feet in a cough or sneeze; always carried somehow—never moving of themselves—and usually by some human agency or act! Break this link in the chain and you stop consumption!'"

The elaborate and prodigiously expensive machinery which Dr. Latham and Mr. Garland would have us create seems an unwieldy instrument for the severance of this one small shackle in the etiological chain of the disease. In his discursive and attractive volume Dr. Woods-Hutchinson advocates, as does every physician nowadays, fresh air, sunshine, food, and regulated exercise, but he enters no plea for an elaborate and State-subsidized sanatorium system. His recommendations are essentially practical, as, for instance, when he says: "The ideal place for the cure of tuberculosis is a camp where others are taking the cure at the same time. But where this, for any reason, is out of the question, a very fair substitute, giving within it or 20 per cent. of the same chances of cure, can be improvised in the average home."

"We have thus called special attention to the question of the treatment of tuberculosis because it is at present very much in the air. Crusades are being promoted throughout the country to teach the people the fundamental truths about consumption, and with them we are in the fullest sympathy. By instructing the working classes on the nature, behavior, and means of propagation of tuberculous diseases, and by inculcating the value of the great natural prophylactics, more will be done to limit the prevalence of the disease in future generations than any curative measures, whatever they be, applied to those already suffering from it. We are in no sense opponents of sanatoria; but this mission is, in our opinion, educative rather than curative, and their multiplication to any such extent as that advocated by Dr. Latham and Mr. Garland would involve, it seems to us, inexpedient expenditure in which no ratepayers would quietly

acquiesce until they were more assuredly convinced than by any arguments yet before them that 'the game is worth the candle.'"

This article drew forth an expression of opinion on Sanatoria from many leading physicians. Dr. Karl Pearson, of University College, London, said, "Your able and temperate leader in the last issue of the Medical Journal, ought to emphasize the point that we need further knowledge before large schemes of combating tuberculosis are proposed. Immense sums of money demanded for putting them into existence. Sanatoriums undoubtedly help the non-tuberculous by teaching the tuberculous the social importance of sanitary behavior, but their influence in lessening the mortality of the already tuberculous is a marked and appreciable manner is open to question." Dr. Thomas Dutton in writing to the Medical Journal under date Sept. 24, 1910, said, "I believe I had ample opportunities of forming an unbiased, impartial opinion of the open-air cure long before it became the 'Sanatorium' and from the hundreds of letters I have received through my writings in various papers on this subject, I have come to the conclusion long since that the curative powers of Sanatoriums are absolutely imaginary."

Dr. Arthur Latham said, "fresh air and plenty of nourishing food were important. . . . In some cases, especially with much bronchitis, treatment in a sanatorium was actually harmful." Professor Louis Woodhouse suggests that "those engaged in the educational crusade against consumption should not be inconsistent in a particular method, such as the Sanatorium or dispensary. There was no universal panacea." Dr. Arthur Edward Lytton writing to the Medical Journal under date August, 1911, said, "My view—and it has been forced on me by eleven years' experience—is that the utility of the Sanatorium is grossly exaggerated, and that the Sanatorium is not the solution of the problem. I do not believe the statistics published by Sanatoriums, but I do believe, and do know those statistics are UNRELIABLE and misleading." Dr. Robert Murray Leslie, of London, writes to the same Medical Journal that "at the best Sanatorium treatment was only suitable for a small fraction of the cases." Dr. J. C. McWalter, of Dublin, said the ordinary opinions as to Sanatoriums were based on fallacies—no practitioner knew of a case of tuberculosis which he had treated ten years ago and which was now alive. What Hippocrates taught of tuberculosis remained unshaken for two thousand years. . . . Institutional treatment was a costly fashion, and there ought to be no hesitation before placing a burden of fifty millions on the ratepayers, because the great cause of sickness was poor food and bad housing."

"That great medical authority, Sir William Osler, who is Regius professor of medicine at Oxford University, in addressing the annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption in the Caxton Hall, London, in July last, said: 'The great majority of the people in that room had probably somewhere a little focus of disease, but were saved by the natural capacity of healing. Probably not ten per cent. of the tuberculous, even under the new regulations, could ever be treated in Sanatoriums.'"

Dr. A. P. Reid, Provincial Health Officer for Nova Scotia, in "The Public Health Journal" July 1911, writes as follows:

"The comparative success that was associated with sanatorial treatment captured the laity as well as the profession, and in common with others, I assumed that the sanatorium could

be made the grave of the tubercle bacillus.

Experience, however, has disclosed inherent defects in its present method of installation which militate against its success.

Since the establishment of sanatoria the tuberculosis death rate has diminished, but also to the great awakening of the general public to the advantages of fresh air, diet, rest, appropriate exercise and other hygienic aids which will cure the incipient and even the cases not too far advanced. All of these conditions have no doubt had less influence in promoting the falling death rate.

In dealing, however, with the sanatorium let us consider the disabilities under which these institutions labor, many of which are not remediable and must lead to their failure to accomplish what it is assumed they can encompass. Put it in other words—their role is very limited as regards the extinction of the disease or the cure of a very large percentage of the afflicted (explained infra) even were the cost not considered.

Institutional treatment is not necessary for 90 per cent. of the afflicted get well without knowing it or making any special effort, while at the same time engaged in their usual avocations. The remaining 10 per cent. could recover in the same way at their own homes and usual employment. In their own homes, before their sickness was such as to require them to leave their employment. This is exemplified by the Dr. Phillips' dispensary system in Edinburgh, and Dr. Dixon's method in Pennsylvania; the lines they use must be followed to secure success.

By adopting this preventative treatment there would in a short time be no advanced cases to require treatment in hospital or otherwise, because those now existing would either have recovered or passed "ad maiora." Tubercle carriers being reduced to a minimum, ere many years tuberculosis would be locally extinct unless reintroduced.

The strongest argument against the sanatorium on lines now in vogue is that it contemplates a permanent fixture in our social economy. I trust that this army of evidence will be sufficient to convince the Hon. Member for St. John's West, Mr. Bennett, that the advantages of Sanatoria are not considered by medical men to be of that enormous value as the Premier would have this House to believe.

Cape Report.

Special to Evening Telegram. CAPE RACE, To-day. Wind N.E., fresh, snowing; rain in sight from here to-day; the schooner sighted yesterday at Cape Ballard drove south last night; Another three masted scho. was sighted bound in at 10 p.m. yesterday. Bar 29.40. Ther 34.

STAR OF THE SEA ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Star of the Sea Association will be held on Monday night, 4th inst., at 8.30 o'clock. A large attendance requested as important business will be discussed. By order, WM. F. GRAHAM, Sec.—mar.12

NOTE OF THANKS.—Mrs. J. E. BURGESS begs to express her thanks to the medical staff of the General Hospital, especially to Drs. Anderson and Keegan, and also the sisters and nurses, for the great care and attention which they all so kindly granted to her daughter Alice, while she was in said institution; also to Drs. Brechin and Campbell and Miss Duncan and the nurses of the Fever Hospital for their loving care of her while she was with them.—adv. 11.

Thornton's Cough Mixture is specially recommended for coughs and colds. Try a bottle.—mar.12

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GAVE GET IN COWS.

Scene in the House.

**Objectionable Conduct
of a Minister—Chairman
Without Control
—Extraordinary Action
of the Speaker.**

Last night while the House was in Committee on the Tuberculosis Resolutions a scene took place which had few descriptions, which detracted from the dignity of Parliament and disgraced the Minister who caused it. At the afternoon sitting Sir Robert Bond addressed the Committee in the speech we publish elsewhere in this issue. On personal it will be found that no offensive epithets were applied by him to any one in the House, and that the features which characterize his speech and the other speeches we have reported at some length were a keen but dispassionate dialectical analysis of the proposal of the Government, a calm review of the tuberculosis situation, and a thorough going presentation of the opinions of eminent authorities as to the best way to conduct a tuberculosis campaign. Owing to the arduous work Sir Robert has undertaken, and as he was suffering from a cold and hoarseness, he remained last night in the Opposition room, so that he would be ready for the division bell. When that was rung he went to vote for the amendments he had proposed, but before the vote was taken he added a few remarks, citing Sheridan, Fox and Coke as to the unconstitutionality of the acceptance of gifts by a Government. Then votes were taken, the amendments were carried, and the vote and by a similar vote the first resolution was carried. Sir Robert in the speech we have referred to absconded with the resolution under discussion, indulged in a violent tirade against Sir Robert Bond, repeated the words which the Speaker had declared unparliamentary, and the chairman sat on unmoved and incapable of restraining the Minister. So the Executive Council, and the Legislature and shows to what a wretched power that has been brought to the House by the Minister of Finance. A further objection was that the use of these words, the Minister revealed a repeating them. The word "insufficient" was applied to the Minister, and it was at least a doubt as to the propriety of Sir Robert did not apply to them to Sir Robert, but to his remarks.

Sir Robert the greatest political hypocrite who had ever sat on the floors of the House. Sir Robert promptly asked the Chairman to order the words to be taken down. The Chairman continued in his state of incapacity to deal with the situation. Mr. Cashin repeated the words and continued his vituperation. Sir Robert, meanwhile, appealed to the Chairman to preserve the decency of the House, to keep order and have the words taken and the Chairman continued in his state of helplessness. All the time the Minister continued bawling out abuse. Sir Robert appealed to the Leader of the House to do his duty and preserve the dignity of debate. He called on the Speaker to do his duty and bring the Committee out of the chaos which prevailed and to end the disgraceful scene. Eventually Sir Robert succeeded in his point. Mr. Cashin's words were taken down and referred to the Speaker, who had taken the Chair. The Speaker said he had not considered the disorder sufficiently gross to take the chair of his own motion. He had been in the House and heard the Leader of the Opposition characterize the Minister as an insupportable and unparliamentary. Both expressions were unparliamentary. As to other matters, they were in the competency of the Chairman.

He then directed the Chairman to resume his seat in Committee. Sir Robert said he was content that the ruling of the Speaker should go on record that posterity might judge of the conduct of the Minister. His experience he had never witnessed such a violent scene and heard such vituperative language. Things were coming to the pass when self-respecting men would hesitate and refuse to enter the House if they were to be subjected to such attacks and left unprotected by those to whose care the decency of debate was entrusted. He then calmly and quietly made a short resume of the argument against the resolution of giving the Governor in Council power to remove by compulsion consumptive patients to hospitals. He pointed out that such legislation should be done in open House and not in the secrecy of the Executive Council, and moreover, it should be done by the House, not by the Governor. He then pointed out that the Minister had not even asked for the help of his family left behind. When he took his seat, Mr. Cashin rose and without directing the Speaker to take the Chair, he declared unparliamentary, and the chairman sat on unmoved and incapable of restraining the Minister. So the Executive Council, and the Legislature and shows to what a wretched power that has been brought to the House by the Minister of Finance. A further objection was that the use of these words, the Minister revealed a repeating them. The word "insufficient" was applied to the Minister, and it was at least a doubt as to the propriety of Sir Robert did not apply to them to Sir Robert, but to his remarks.

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PARADE RINK.—Open to-night; ice in excellent condition; Terra Nova Band in attendance.

TOOK BIG MAIL.—The S.S. Neptune took 70 bags of mail matter to be distributed at Brigus for different parts of Conception Bay.

BRAZILIAN MARKET.—The following message was received to-day by the Marine and Fisheries from the Consul at Brazil:—"35 to 37, large; 30 to 31, small; market very dull."

OFF TO BRIGUS.—The S.S. Neptune, Capt. Bob Bartlett, after having a difficult time getting through the ice in the harbour, left this forenoon for Brigus to bring along her sealing crew.

NEW STEAMER LEFT.—The new sealing steamer Erna, Capt. Linklater, built to the order of Messrs. Bain, Johnston & Co., left Glasgow on Wednesday for here word to the effect having been received by the owners. She is expected to arrive here to-morrow week.

The S.S. Tabasco arrive at Halifax at 10 a.m. to-day.

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White Granite Hand-Basins. Reg. 35c. Now 25c	Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, embroidered trimmed. Reg. 40c. Now 25c
Colored Glass Stand Dishes. Reg. 35c. Now 25c	Ladies' Belts, in Silk, Leather, Black and Colored, also White Embroidered; washing. Reg. 40c. Now 25c
Decorated Glass Sugar Basins. Reg. 40c. Sale Price 25c	Gent's Linen and Waterproof Collars, assorted shapes. Reg. 15c. Now 2 for 25c
Silver Dinner Forks. Reg. 50c. each. Now 25c	Gent's Braces, Regular 35c. Only per pair 25c
1/2 doz. Tea Spoons. Regular 35c. Now 25c	Gent's Black and Tan Half Hose, 2 pairs for 25c
Mottled Cups and Saucers. Reg. 18c. each. Now 2 for 25c	Gent's Heavy Woolen Half Hose. Reg. 40c. pair. Now 25c
Lot of Framed Pictures, assorted sizes. Reg. 50c. Sale Price 25c	Gent's Coloured Knot Ties, with Stud. Reg. 17c. Now 2 for 25c
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TELEGRAM

above Adv

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Editor Evening Telegram. Sir—I am still waiting for your correspondent "Citizen" to comply with my request to give statistics from the official records of the countries whose Catholic people he reviled in his communication to your paper on the 21st inst. This is, I think, due to himself in order to free him from the imputation of being a slanderer of the Catholic people of this and other countries. The delin-

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