

HUMANITY'S WORST SCOURGE.

It would be impossible to compress into the limits of an editorial article all the interesting and valuable facts which reached us from the office of the minister of agriculture is crowded. It is a report of the proceedings of the Congress on tuberculosis held in Berlin, Germany, on May 24th, 25th and 26th, 1899, and is written by Edward Farrell, M.D., of Halifax, N.S., the Canadian delegate to the congress. No subject in the whole range of human knowledge and experience is so fraught with sad interest, and there is none upon which the people as a whole more eagerly desire further information. The facts presented at this congress, which was attended by delegates from nearly every civilized country in the world, many of the delegates being men of world-wide reputation in science and medicine, will therefore be all the more acceptable to our readers.

The congress was considered of national importance by Germany, and the meetings were held in the council chamber of the Reichstag. Her Majesty, the Empress opening the first day's proceedings. The whole subject was considered under four heads: first, dissemination of tuberculosis; second, its causes; third, prevention; fourth, treatment and sanatoria. Statistics showed that England, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Italy had the smallest mortality from consumption, and Russia and Austria the highest. Of cities London, Naples and Buenos Ayres gave the lowest mortality, and Vienna, Budapest, Moscow and St. Petersburg the highest. The disease is much more prevalent in cities and large towns than in country districts.

The occupations or conditions most favorable to the spread of tuberculosis are the care and nursing of consumptive persons leading sedentary lives, whose work leads to inhalation of irritating dust, causing local irritation and lessened resisting power in the bronchial tubes. The disease in cattle, hogs and human beings is identical, being freely transmissible from one to the other. Animal tuberculosis was a source of great danger to man, but unless meat were consumed uncooked the danger in that particular form was not so great. Infected milk is the most dangerous food stuff, being responsible not only for tuberculosis but also scrofula, in the persons partaking of it. The disease is alarmingly prevalent amongst the employees of the printing offices in Berlin, notorious for their bad ventilation; also in the tobacco factories.

The etiology (inquiry into or account of the causes) of the disease, as reported to the congress by the eminent specialist, Fluogee, who has been engaged on the question for many years, may be summed up in the statement: "The tubercle bacillus is the direct cause of all varieties of consumption in the human subject, and also of bovine tuberculosis." This proposition is so well proved that it now admits of no discussion. Every human being infected with tuberculosis, and every infected animal, were centres from which the disease spread. The tubercle bacilli are found principally in the surroundings of the consumptive patient, where the production of these bacilli is enormous. If the patient be removed infection, to a great extent, ceases; for the bacilli have little vitality outside the organism. Direct sunlight, putrefaction, and dessication (drying), soon destroy them. There are still no means of producing immunity from this disease. Hereditary tuberculosis is extremely rare; it may occur through the mother, but a tuberculous father does not transmit the disease. Infected animals do not transmit the disease to their offspring.

On the great question of prevention of this terrible disease, there were some fine papers. Dr. Roth, of Potsdam, claimed that as the disease is infectious, public health boards should deal with it as such. The expectorated matter was the great danger. The sputum of tuberculous patients must be destroyed, and the people should be instructed in regard to this danger. He strongly advised the use of spittoons made of paper which could be burnt every day, or oftener. The importance of learning to recognize consumption in its early stages was also strongly insisted upon. Another well-known German physician said that if the public fully realized the danger of marriage between consumptives such unions would, to a great extent, be avoided. The protection of children from infection was the theme of another paper, the writer pointing out that all children should be kept strictly apart from infected members of the family, and be reared, as far as possible, in the open air, and be well-fed. It depends largely upon the parents; if they are careless or indifferent, the children will almost certainly become infected by breathing the disease germs in the house. Several speakers said that spitting in public conveyances should be treated as a punishable offence. Both from the point of sanitation and good manners it is desirable that it should.

With respect to the perpetuation of the disease in cattle it was urged upon farmers to observe the most rigid cleanliness in handling milk cows. This was an absolute necessity, and governments should make the matter one of their special concerns. The importance of having airy, roomy, well-drained and well-ventilated barns and byres could not be exaggerated. As already mentioned the danger from infected milk, a substance that provides a perfect culture

for the germs of tuberculosis, is extreme, and all dairymen should exercise the utmost caution in dealing with their animals.

The treatment of the disease was exhaustively considered, the subject bringing out some of the best papers read at the congress. The principal facts demonstrated were: Much better results are obtained now, since disinfection and open air treatment are used. A cure is possible and a considerable prolongation of life likely to result if the modern system of treatment is properly carried out. Recovery can be brought about only when the disease is attacked in its early stage. In the later stages treatment with the hope of cure is useless. Climate is not considered so important as it formerly was in the treatment of tuberculosis. Change of air and scene and sea voyages are still considered effective in the early stages of the disease, if combined with careful medical supervision and good diet. The danger at the present time is in the reliance on climate alone for the cure of the disease. Sir Herman Weber, the great authority on the subject of climate in the treatment of consumption, said that the reliance upon climate as a cure, was often fatal to the patient, as it led him to neglect more important things in the treatment. Treatment in sanatoria where the patient is not left to his own guidance, is to be preferred.

By other speakers the efficacy of open air, day and night; good food (the diet should be full and suitable to the patient), disinfection, and the judicious use of alcohol, stimulating the skin by cold water affusion to the chest and body, with brisk rubbing, were recommended very highly. The necessity of considering the body weight in estimating the results of treatment was also mentioned.

As we said, it would be impossible to give fully all the interesting things in this important report, but we may use in closing a portion of Dr. Farrell's digest of the facts. Here is what the Dominion representative says about the urgent necessity for enlightening the public as to the facts of consumption:

"The paramount importance of making known the recent acquisitions to our knowledge of the nature and causes of tuberculosis is now generally acknowledged; and it has become a necessity that the public should begin to grasp the main facts and to understand that thousands of valuable lives can be saved by basing our action upon the truths brought to light by recent discoveries."

That we may be influenced by the necessity of vigorous action, let me state that the disease is not limited, as people generally suppose, to cases of pulmonary consumption, common and fatal as these are, but embraces a large number of diseases, many fatal to life and others producing conditions of weakness and almost hopeless invalidism or rendering the sufferer incapable of a useful life. The following list of diseases which have their origin from the tubercle germ will convey some idea of the widespread nature of tuberculosis:

1. Consumption of the lungs; 2. Almost all cases of running sores from chronic joint and bone affections, such as hip-joint diseases; 3. Consumption of the bowels; 4. The so-called scrofulous affections; 5. Most of the cases of pleurisy; 6. Meningitis or the brain fever of the infant; 7. Tuberculosis of the spine, producing curvature of the spine or "broken back"; 8. A large portion of the cases of enlarged and diseased glands; 9. Lupus and other tubercular diseases of the skin; 10. Consumption of the bladder and other parts of the genito-urinary system.

It is only necessary to ponder upon the foregoing list and one is prepared for the statement that the death-rate from this disease must be large. The mortality is in fact enormous, being estimated by some authorities to be one-sixth of the deaths from all causes. In its ravages it is not limited to any one part of the world, but seems to follow population everywhere. It is destructive of life at all ages and in both sexes. Unfortunately, it occurs most commonly, and is most fatal in young adults, at a period when life is most precious to the individual, the family and the state, and even in cases where life is saved, the body is often so maimed and crippled, that a useful life, if not wholly lost, is greatly lessened.

Berzy, in an article on bovine tuberculosis (Medical News, 23rd January, 1897), claims that "tuberculosis has produced more deaths than small-pox, diphtheria, scarlatina, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, cerebro-spinal fever, Asiatic cholera, relapsing fever, leprosy, measles and whooping cough, combined."

It is only in the early stages that treatment of any kind promises a good result; when the disease has fully established itself and the lung tissue is breaking down, the case is hopeless. It is easy to sum up the treatment under four heads:

1. Sunlight, open air, rest, dry soil for the home.
2. A good digestion and contentment.
3. An abundance of strong food, which should be taken to the limit of the digestive power.
4. Medication of a constructive character, such as iron, cold liver oil and the like with a moderate quantity of wine, beer or other stimulants.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

Minerals, timber, soil, fish, game, climate, situation, these are amongst British Columbia's principal assets. They are all of very great potential value, but as producers of wealth only two of the foregoing may be said to have been utilized at all extensively, namely, minerals and timber, and in a still more moderate way, fish. What has been done is trifling compared with what will be done in the future with all of these assets.

The minerals, the soil, the climate the situation, and, to a considerable extent, the fish, can very well be left to take care of themselves; they are the imperishable commodities in our stock. Two of the best wealth-producers, however,



GUARD YOURSELF.

As the soldier guards his country in the hour of danger, so will the prudent person—whether man or woman—guard health. This is a trying season; the transition from autumn to winter, with sudden and extreme changes, and raw, damp atmosphere, carries with it many dangers to health. There are twinges of rheumatism or sciatica, or a cold that may develop later into consumption. Perhaps you feel tired and out of sorts, and imagine the feeling will soon pass away. If you are prudent you will guard yourself against the possibility of disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the only medicine you need. They act promptly and effectively, making rich, red blood and strengthening the nerves. In this way they not only cure disease, but prevent it. If you are at all depressed or unwell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you bright, active and strong.

GOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of L'Assomption, Onion Lake, N.W.T., who are doing a noble work among the Indians of that section, write:—"It affords us great pleasure to bear public testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children in our care being menaced by consumption, we gave them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure resulted. We distribute a great many boxes to cure scrofula, consumption and anemia, and always with the happiest results. We recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the best preventive for consumption we know of."

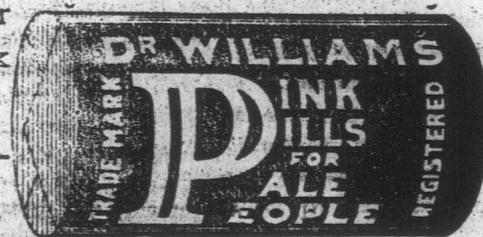
Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the right, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

DIZZY AND SLEEPLESS.

Miss Martha Ivey, Norwich, Ont., says:—"I am much pleased with the results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can cheerfully recommend them. I was troubled with dizziness, headache and sleeplessness. My nerves were unstrung, and my blood poor and watery. This went on until I was unable to do any work. I procured two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had completely finished them there was a great improvement in my health. I do not know of any better medicine than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can warmly recommend them to others."



require, because of their liability to quick destruction, and the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of replacing them, the very special attention and protection, not only of the government of the province, but of every body vested with local government and every person who has the interests of this province at heart. We mean the farmer and the game. Our matchless forests are the pride of Canada. Nature has richly endowed British Columbia with this source of prosperity, and it is the duty of government and people to guard well this property. Fire has robbed the province of some of the choicest portions of our forests; the damage done by the destroying element, ever since the advent of the white man in British Columbia, is quite beyond the powers of human computation.

A member of the provincial legislature said some years ago, in that house, while speaking to a measure designed for the conservation of the forests, that he believed more timber of the highest commercial value had been destroyed by forest fires in British Columbia since 1800 than had been transformed into lumber by all the sawmills in the Dominion during the same period. That may be an extreme view of the matter, but when one remembers the wonderful density of the British Columbia timber lands, and how many forest giants stand to the acre, and how many acres, nay, square miles, of such forests have been burned over in the half-century mentioned, it will be admitted that there is a good deal in the statement of the assemblyman after all.

It does not take fire nearly so long to transform a million feet of first-class timber into black ashes and smoke as it does the finest sawmill to transform it into the lumber of commerce. Yet, in spite of these devastations, there is enough timber standing in British Columbia today to entitle this province to the proud distinction of being the finest forest area in the world. It remains for the government and people of British Columbia to take such steps as may be necessary to conserve that splendid gift of nature so that it may be used for the benefit of the province and the Dominion.

Then as to the game. We rather fear we shall not find so ready a response to our motion that the game of British Columbia is an asset of enormous potential value that ought to be protected with jealous care; for, unfortunately, this is a question upon which a good deal of prejudice exists on both sides. We are not speaking for either one side or the other, but to the best of our ability,

for the game of the province. There are those who declare it is an outrage to prohibit in any shape or form the ordinary citizen or the stranger from shouldering rifle or shotgun and taking to the woods at any season of the year and shooting anything or everything that comes in their path, just as it pleases them. No doubt there is, to those who argue that way, much to be said in defence of the proposition. On the other hand there are those who assert the direct contrary, and who would place the game of the province under the same strict surveillance that is maintained in Great Britain.

There is always a narrow, but safe, path between extremes. Let us endeavor to find it. While it is a great pity that the game of this province should be exposed to the destructive wantonness of the person who is not a sportsman, but who kills young and old, in season and out of season, for the sake of killing, and the person who kills to supply the illicit traffic in game out of season, or for the hide alone, or for any other unlawful purpose, it must be remembered that it would be practically impossible to enforce anything like the stringent regulations that can be carried out successfully in such a country as England. But much may be done to protect the game of British Columbia from the lawlessness and thoughtlessness of the poacher and the nimrod ambitious for big bags. Legislation might be introduced at the coming session that would inaugurate a policy of gradual and increasing stringency in protecting the game, and the forests. For instance, a corps of forest rangers or game wardens, such as the state of Maine and other states in the Union find it well worth their while to support, might be instituted; a body of men specially selected for their skill in woodcraft, and they might have attached to them certain districts or ridings (the province might be divided into these for the special purpose) and provided with a commission to range and watch. It is very probable the number of forest fires would be considerably lessened, and the possibility of lawless persons slaughtering eighteen thousand deer in a few days, for the hides alone, would be rendered very remote. As time and circumstances warranted, this protective force might be increased and the powers of the individuals of the force enlarged that they might be enabled to perform the simpler legal processes necessary in prosecuting for infringements of the laws.

We offer the suggestion to the sportsmen of British Columbia on the one hand, and to the provincial govern-

ment on the other, in the hope that this or some other more suitable step may be taken to protect our forests and their furred and feathered denizens. With such a force at work the province could do some profitable advertising amongst the wealthy sportsmen of Europe and Eastern America—the men who don't mind spending five thousand dollars for a fortnight's pleasure in our woods.

PARTY LINES.

Conspicuous failure has attended the attempt of the Conservatives to induce the people of British Columbia to adopt Dominion party lines in provincial politics. The people have not even evinced any interest in the matter, probably for the simple reason that they see there is no chance of bettering conditions as they now are in the province.

As has been pointed out many times there is no pressing occasion for the introduction of Dominion party lines into provincial politics at this time. The attempt to do so was a mere subterfuge on the part of a few discontented and disappointed politicians, who vainly imagined that they might thereby attract to themselves that notice for which they and their like pine. In fathering the somewhat sickly attempt the Conservative party in this province committed an undoubted blunder. It was what the careless in speech call a "give-away," for it revealed to the voters of the province the fact that the Conservative party in this province is just as hard up for any kind of job to advertise itself as the various sections of the same party are in the east. The fact that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do was never better demonstrated than during the years in which the Conservative party have been living on the cold vicissitudes of opposition. The local contingent attempted this mischief, but it has recoiled upon themselves with somewhat crushing force, just as similar mischiefs attempted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recoiled.

How little one hears of that party now. We are well aware that the endeavor to introduce party lines did not meet with the views of the better, shall we say saner, amongst the Conservatives of British Columbia. It is so gossipy to say that a rather bitter feud was the result of the insistence of the party lines faction, and that far from the famous convention at Westminster being a symposium of brotherly love, presided over by white-winged Peaces, it was more like a quarrel of an hour after daylight in Billingsgate fish-market. However, that may be just the malicious chatter of

those who delight in strife and have no customs department attached to their tongues to check the exports.

At all events it is certain that amity is not now signally present in the camp of the Tories; and the task of organizing the rank and file is no sinecure, for the rank and file want to know some things that require explanation. In the political history of Canada there is no record of any party ever having gone so completely to smash as the Conservative party since 1896. From Victoria to Halifax it is discredited, losing men and failing to get recruits. The facts, aye, the very times, are dead against it. That party will never gain the ear of the people of Canada till it shall adopt some policy more in keeping with the wants of an age that has outgrown the imbecilities of Tory government.

All his many Victoria friends and admirers will be glad to learn that Captain the Honorable Hedworth Lambton, commander of the most powerful cruiser in the world, H.M.S. Powerful, is without a doubt a future admiral of the fleet. So says the Naval and Military Record, a high authority. Captain Lambton made himself very popular when he was here on the Warspite as captain under Rear Admiral Hotham, C.B. Another distinction Captain Lambton is likely to come in for is the earldom of Durham, the captain being a brother of the present earl, and next in succession to the title.

If the report that extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the Bulkeley River, Omineca, be correct, the problem of cheap fuel in the northern mining regions may be looked upon as settled. Fuel at a reasonable rate is to be one of the great needs in the northern country.

Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., told a Greenwood reporter that the company wanted to see Spokane, Denver and Buttes on this side of the line, and that there are minerals enough in some sections of the Kootenays to support all three.

The Manitoba elections have been fixed for December 7th. Nominations will be held on Thursday, November 30th, and the polling a week later. A proclamation has been issued calling the new legislature to meet on December 21st.

FROM ALL OVER CANADA some letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Men-thol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

The Kh

In an Engage Egyptian the S

The Dervishes V feated and M Have Sur

Osman Digna Ma and May Ca Tro

(Associated Cairo, Nov. 25.—L minister here, has ing dispatch from C "Wingate's force Khalifa's force sever Godie and attacked "After a sharp fi sition.

"The Khalifa, who a body guard of En all the principal B captured, except O escaped."

"The Dervishes we their whole camp w and surrendered. The women, children and the hands of the Au The Khalifa, refer ed, is Abdallah El chief of the Sou the British so much

It may be said the Dervishes is probab He was one of thr 1888, helped the fan throw the governmen across Sudan and to y ism of the Mahdi in battle of Omdurman 1898, General Kitch forces of the Khalifa slaughter, but the barem, and Osman I mous Sudan general have since been fugi There may be some the British in the Si that Osman Digna a man of undoubted mackable military ski Later Par

Cairo, Later—Gen wires:

"Wingate's Arab Khalifa's position at "Our forces marched moonlight and freq their way through the before dawn on risin ing the camp which w "The drums and ho fore dawn and at 5:15 tacked.

"Our guns opened fir tion became gener. "Half an hour later swept through the D over two miles until reached. "Mounted troops pu most of the fugitives.

"The Khalifa with and the Emir's body lant stand.

Among the Emirs ki Ita's two brothers and "Osman Digna left the brig and headed eventually to get him. "We took the entire the Dervishes not kill "I cannot speak toc celled behaviour of th endurance during the preceding the final ac

"From 4 o'clock in 23rd until 5 o'clock the 24th they marche fought two decisiv "The Sudan may open."

COUNTESS MINT

(Associated New York, Nov. 25 sengers who arrived night on the steame Liverpool and Queen tess Minto, wife of eral of Canada.

THE BEAUTY THAT

Is not so much in the healthy complexion, and with the vigor and health. Pale, weak, fully restored to robust of Dr. A. W. Chase's dieted food which crea and new nerve tissue.

EVERY DRUGGIST Pain-Killer. The best and braces. The best and colic. Avoid sub one Pain-Killer, Perry 50c.