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40 cents each to **75 cents** each.

BEAUTY, QUALITY,

STYLE and FINISH characterize the different modes.

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S. MILLEY.

Municipal Matters.

Mainly About Microbes.

Editor Evening Telegram:

Dear Sir,—When the Council, in answer to my specific enquiries concerning the history of all steps taken by that body in relation to the alleged pollution of Windsor Lake, decided on publishing the reports of the analysts, I decided that this was probably all the information I should be able to extract from that source. I regretted this determination of a municipal corporation to conceal from its constituents a mass of information which it was highly important to the city to know, and I regretted it less for my own sake than for the Council's. The policy of secrecy will not be very effective to stifle my criticisms, for I have been at some pains to fortify myself with a great deal of varied information on the subject, and the facts I have accumulated are ample, I anticipate, to justify all the contentions which I have been endeavouring to urge upon public attention. A full disclosure, when so much has been discovered, would have done the Council much less damage than its attempt to burke enquiry must do and if by reason of its injudicious reticence is has now to bear some censure which a frank admission of the facts of the case would have spared it, it must not blame me, whom am compelled to work upon such material as my own exertions, unassisted by any aid which the Council might have lent me, have gathered together. But when the reports of Professors Starkey and Winslow were for the second time laid before the public I felt that though I had a sufficiency of material to warrant the conclusions I had enunciated in these letters, there still was a good deal of technical and scientific matter in these reports which ought to be passed upon by a person of scientific attainments. I therefore decided to look for such assistance, and to procure the best that was readily available to me. There is, I understand, only one medical man practising in Newfoundland who holds the Diploma of Public Health, Dr. J. Sinclair Tait, and to him I determined to appeal. I had no previous knowledge of the opinions on this matter which Dr. Tait held, and it is therefore all the more gratifying to me to be able to state that the conclusions as to the character and the source of the alleged pollution of the Lake which I have published in these columns have been approved by that gentleman to an extent which I could hardly have hoped for. I wish now to express to Dr. Tait my great obligation to him for the readiness with which he has answered my enquiries, for the suggestions he had made to me, and for the hints as to the improvement of our sanitary arrangements within the town which he has communicated to me, and which I hope to enlarge upon when I have finished with the subject which now engages my attention.

Before I enter upon a more particular discussion of the character of the alleged pollution of our water supply, it may be as well to make a few general observations upon a subject which is perfectly understood by only a few specialists and is very generally misunderstood by the mass of the public. It is, of course, quite generally known that most clear water contains a large number of exceedingly minute living organisms, but the nature of these organisms is not at all so well known. It is not true that water, to be perfectly pure and wholesome, must be wholly free from these organisms, for there are large families of them which abound in pure water and have no injurious effect whatever upon the human beings who imbibe them with their drink. There are other families, however, whose action upon the human frame is most injurious, for their operation upon our systems produces a number of diseases, some of which are comparatively mild, but many of which are dangerous to health and fatal to life itself. But there is still another series of families whose functions are entirely beneficial to the human family, for they are the deadly enemies of the maleficent microbes and wage war to extermination upon them. It is by their operation that the septic tanks which are now so largely in use where there is danger of infection of a water supply by reason of the presence in it of colonies of disease-creating microbes, &c. When you see, then, the names of a number of bacteria published as being present in specimens of the water which you habitually drink, it does not necessarily follow that these bacteria contaminate the water or make it unwholesome. Before you condemn the water you should find out what particular microbes inhabit it, and it may be that the little creatures with the tremendous names will prove to be perfectly harmless, or perhaps even beneficient, beings.

This little bit of very elementary science is necessary to be borne in mind when we come to examine the report which Professor Starkey and Professor Winslow make upon the samples of the Windsor Lake water which were submitted to them for analysis. There is another small point which also should be remembered. A bacteriologist in examining a specimen of water does not simply endeavour to count the individuals of any species of bacteria he finds there. His process is to raise in a proper medium colonies of bacteria developed from the individuals which are found inhabiting the water. Therefore, when Professor Starkey speaks of so many **colonies** of a particular bacillus, he means that so many **individuals** of that species were found in a certain quantity of the water, and that from each of these individuals he succeeded in raising a family by transplanting it into a preparation of broth or gelatine or whatnot, and there allowing it to reproduce itself at will.

With this exordium, then, I proceed to enquire what is the meaning of the analysis of this water which the two learned professors have made. It will perhaps surprise some of my critics to discover that I do not take the least exception to a single fact which the professors allege, that I do not quarrel with a single conclusion that either of them comes to, for their conclusions were entirely warranted by the facts as they were known to them. But it is equally true that the very facts which the professors found to exist are wholly consistent with the opinions I have been expressing, particularly in the light of facts which were not brought to the attention of the analysts at the time the examination of the water was made. If either of these gentlemen had had the advantage of seeing the condition of affairs on the spot I have no resitation in saying that his recommendations would have been very much on the lines I have been laying down in these letters, and in doing so he would not have had to vary from a single opinion he has expressed to the Council upon any matter of fact upon which he had the opportunity of being well informed.

And now it is time to see what were the bacilli found to be present in the Windsor Lake water. A number of organisms with very fearsome names were discovered by Professor Starkey in the samples sent him. There were the bacillus aurantiacus, the bacillus fluorescens liquifaciens, the bacillus albus, the bacillus subtilis, the micrococcus flavus, the bacillus rubrum, the micrococcus fuscus, the staphylococcus albus, the bacillus colon, and the bacillus para colon. Of these, all but the two last—the bacillus colon and the bacillus para-colon—are, as Dr. Tait informs me, frequent inhabitants of pure water, and are in the majority of cases perfectly harmless. The remaining two, the colon and para colon, are noxious germs, likely to produce a number of nasty diseases if they exist in sufficiently large quantities in our drinking water and become permanently established there. There are germs characteristic of sewage, but their presence in any water, though suggestive of sewage contamination, is by no means conclusive of it, for they are produced by the putrefaction of animal or vegetable matter, and such putrefaction may be occasioned by local conditions in and around the lake wholly unconnected with sewage. Further, I am informed by the same authority that the number of colonies cultivated by Prof. Starkey from the samples taken from the lake, though high enough to warrant his denunciation of the water as "suspicious," it is not high enough to warrant a condemnation of the supply, particularly when it can be shown that the circumstances under which the samples were taken were abnormal and by no means constant. That the circumstances were abnormal and wholly temporary I propose to show in a subsequent letter. It is to be observed, too, that though colon and para-colon bacilli were isolated, the particular families of these species are not named by the professor. There are several kinds of colon and para-colon bacilli which are properly designated as "true" but are of different degrees of malignity and danger, and what particular kinds these were we do not precisely know. Still, the presence of any specimens at all of such germs in our water supply is highly undesirable, and I do not propose for a moment to underrate the importance of exterminating them. My contention is that the wrong means have been selected for that purpose, that their presence in the lake was temporary and accidental and ran no real chance of becoming permanent.

These are points which I must argue in a subsequent letter, in which also I must comment upon the complete absence of the typhoid germ in any of our water, and the extraordinary disproportion of the number of colonies of bacteria found in the city taps as compared with that found in the water of the lake.

Yours truly, REFORM.

P. S.—I shall take up the opinion of Dr. Meakins upon our water supply in due course.

Women Will Remember!

It is a good thing for a Woman to remember that she can get

Ladies' Underwear,

for Fall wear, at

30 cents

per garment from

P. F. COLLINS,

THE MAIL ORDER MAN,

340 and 342 Water Street.

Had Eczema In Both Legs

Remarkable cure of Chronic Eczema by use of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

You could scarcely imagine a more severe test of this ointment than the cure of Mrs. Clark recorded here. For twenty years she suffered all the tortures of this terrible disease and tried in vain the prescriptions of doctors and the cures commonly recommended. Mr. Fred W. Clark, Petworth, Ont. writes:—"My mother had Eczema in both legs for about 20 years and suffered from the dreadful itching, stinging sensations which can never be described. She doctored and tried everything for it but got no relief until she used Dr. Chase's Ointment which was recommended to her by a friend. She found that this brought relief and by continuing its use has been cured of Eczema. I do not think any one could have this horrible disease any worse than she did and can recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as a thorough cure for Eczema."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Recipes sent free.

Electric Lights in Woman's Lung.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21.— By means of minute electric lamps, which made it possible to see down a woman's throat and clear into the lower lobe of the right lung and to insert through the trachea extensible forceps, a Toledo physician to-day removed a fragment of a tooth from the right lung of Mrs. G. Cole, of Vanwert, and doubtless saved her life.

While under the influence of anaesthetics last February, Mrs. Cole had several teeth extracted. Shortly after she began to fail in health and her symptoms pointed, apparently, to tuberculosis. An X-ray examination proved that a portion of a tooth as large as one's little finger nail had slipped down into the lung.

Dr. Thomas Hubbard, assisted by Drs. Charles W. Moots and C. E. Price, performed the operation at St. Vincent's Hospital. Mrs. Cole is expected to make a rapid recoverey.

JACKMAN'S

Men's Waterproof and Raglan Coats.

Boys' D. B. Tweed Overcoats. Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Prices from **$3.00** to **$5.00.**

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SATISFACTORY

because we give prompt and careful attention to the execution of all orders.

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because we give the best value possible for the money, our policy being not to be undersold by any dealer in the business.

No, sir. Never in my experience have I seen better fitting garments. You can never know what real comfort means until you have tried one of **Jackman's Suits** or **Overcoats.**

Job Line Boys' and Youths' **Showerproof Raglans,** lined and unlined. Colors—Grey and Green Striped, to fit ages from 5 to 16 years; all one price, **$3.00.**

The above in regular way would sell for $6.00.

Boys' S. & D. B. Tweed Overcoats. Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Prices from **$3.00** to **$5.00.**

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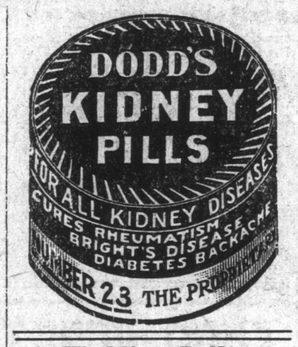

Wedding Bells.

A very pretty wedding took place at Woody Point, on Thursday, Sept. 15th, at 3 p.m., the contracting parties being Mr. John Sams, son of John Sams, of Gad's Harbour, and Miss Minnie J. Rumbolt, daughter of Joseph Rumbolt, of Port Saunders. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father O'Rourke. Mr. Michael Ryan performed the duties of best men. The bride was dressed in white silk, and wore in her hair a bridal wreath. After the ceremony was over the bridal party left in two boats for Gad's Harbor. The presents were many and costly and testified to the esteem that these were held. Tea was served at 5 o'clock The wedding was kept up in Mr. J. Sams' house, and dancing was indulged in till the "wee sma" hours of the morning. May they spend many years of wedded bliss.

Constipation

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and to-day I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you, I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity. B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill. 930

Pleasant, palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

An American Engraver's Opinion Of Our Stamps.

Editor Evening Telegram:

Dear Sir,—By to-day's mail I received a letter from a friend of mine in the States, who besides being an expert engraver and designer is also a stamp collector of the "advanced" type; a man who makes a study of his stamps and whose opinion is worth having. It would be rather amusing to compare his criticism with the criticisms (?) that appeared in the Government organs. Here is what he says:—

"Thanks for the Newfoundland set of stamps, and I believe you want my opinion of them. Well, as **you** are not responsible for them, a little criticism won't affect you personally.

"In their haste to be first with the new King on a stamp the authorities of your Colony have launched the most abominable piece of cheap lithography ever a British Colony has been guilty of. Newfoundland! She who has given us the most beautiful, artistic, classic stamp of **any** British Colony! How she can stoop to such "punk" is beyond my comprehension. But I believe this is how it came about:

"The prime object was, of course, to be first with King George on a stamp, and lithography offered the one and only "rush" process to do it; and they've surely done it. I wonder what the King thinks of the compliment (?).

"About the biggest joke is the 6c. stamp. The artist must have been a bit 'befuddled' as to the spelling of the word **colonization** whether with an 'S' or an 'Z'. So he creates a hybrid Latin letter. If it isn't an 'S', what is it? And if it isn't an 'Z,' why isn't it?

"He's got you 'going and coming'. Look at it and guess how he intended spelling it."

Thanking you for space.

Yours truly, A.

His Injury Serious.

The accident which occurred to Hon. E R. Bowring while on the Cape Shore shooting, last week, is more serious than at first imagined. Two of the tendons of the right leg are burst, and it is now enclosed in a plaster of Paris mould. Dr. Rendell is attending Mr. Bowring who will be unable to use the limb for some time to come.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, Etc.