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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Tuesday, July 30.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

It will be a convenience, also, if all letters relating to subscriptions, advertisements, or containing remittances, etc., are addressed: BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, London, Ont.

Tuberculosis and Cowardice.

The recent tuberculosis conference has raised the subject discussed to a topic of world-wide interest. Thanks to the cable and the press, the discussion reaches not only the medical profession, but the rest of the world as well.

The net result of the conference has been to throw out a cheerful signal of hope to all, in regard to the general preventability of consumption and the curability of those who have or in the future may have tubercular trouble.

The Dominion and every Province might well take cognizance of this question, for if it is wise and important to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in getting immigrants, it must be equally wise and important to spend thousands of State money in preventing and limiting that which decreases our population and reduces the average working years of uncounted human beings.

It is unwise, however, in our zeal, to allow ourselves to be carried off into the region of scare and panic; and it is only due to those harassed with any degree of tuberculosis, that the press should enforce the need for courage, consideration, and common Christianity in relation to those so situated. We are glad, accordingly, to give prominence to an article against any tuberculosis quarantine adjusted to feelings of panic. We quote from a great organ of the healing profession, "American Medicine."

That journal says: "When the medical profession discusses the infectiousness of tuberculosis, it must be done calmly, and not with that heat of passion that will lead the general public to believe that we class this disease with smallpox as to degree of contagiousness. The newspaper press is especially prone to misapprehend or to misrepresent medical opinion upon this subject. They allege that they have made propositions that have in reality never been made; this results in gross misapprehension by the general public of the real attitude of the profession."

"A consumptive is a comparatively safe person to associate with, if he knows how to dispose of his sputum. Consequently, he is not a menace to society as is a person who suffers from either smallpox or diphtheria. He does not need to be isolated, because the danger of infection can be prevented by much milder measures."

"Isolation is, moreover, only practicable for diseases of short duration. The municipality or the State can afford to pay the expense of shutting up a smallpox patient for from four to six weeks, since it is known that the contagion will be at an end when the period of isolation has ended. But no man knoweth how long a period of isolation might be necessary for a consumptive. Many tuberculous patients lead a fairly active life for from ten to twenty years; the vast majority for two or three years, and but few for less than six months. The simple problem of maintenance of the consumptives of any community would be one that would try the genius of the greatest publicist and financier."

"Again, it would only be fair to apply the rule to all infected persons, if it is to apply to any. Now, the difficulties of early recognition of tuberculosis are well known to the intelligent physician. It would be impossible to catch infected cases early in the disease and subject them to restrictions. It is at once apparent from the consideration of these plain facts that a quarantine for tuberculosis is not only impracticable, but absolutely impossible. This fact ought to be well understood; with the quarantine proposition put absolutely out of the question, it ought to be possible for us to consider calmly, rationally and without concealment the necessary educational methods that will ultimately enable us to control the spread of infective material and lessen the dissemination of disease."

We must not relax, of course, in any reasonable efforts, especially in the preventive line, against tuberculosis. As the sputum is the chief means of infection, indiscriminate spitting must be suppressed by education, by public opinion, and by law. Sanitaria for cases needing isolation will be ex-

tremely useful and necessary. Over-crowding in districts, and in homes, must be actively discouraged. Sufficient air space for health and ventilation must be insisted on, in all living rooms, halls, schools, and workshops.

But meantime, those troubled with tuberculosis must not be unchristianly and cowardly treated as lepers and pariahs. Owing to the lack of science and sanitary appliances in the Middle Ages, one is not surprised to read of the panic which, in times of plague, caused neighbor to abandon neighbor, and children to abandon parents. But our boasted enlightenment of the twentieth century must be shallow, our courage and Christianity but a thin veneer, if we do not behave with more humane feeling than the panic-mongers of the Middle Ages.

The great journal we have quoted is clearly right in saying that the unchristian attitude of complete ostracism is unnecessary from the standpoint of those who have an average amount of commonsense and a little courage and humane feeling.

Summer On the Farm.

While those engaged in various vocations in towns and cities are seeking respite from their regular work by a short summer vacation, there is one class of people at least who must work early and late during the hot months of July and August. That is the farming class. The two months mentioned comprise the busiest time in the whole year for the farmer. That is the time when he is called upon to reap what he has sown. After the spring seeding, about the first of July, he has to cut and care for. This must be done in season—while the sun shines, so to speak, and none with less than the farmer's instinct can divine the exact time when haying operations should begin. Then follows the wheat, and shortly after it the oat harvest, which must be handled with dispatch in order to escape rain. A shower or two is considered a good thing, but an excessive rainfall on the outstanding wheat crop would mean great loss to the agriculturist. Near the end of August, or in the beginning of September, comes the harvesting in some sections of the bean crop, the raising of which is really the staple industry among farmers of the counties of Kent and Essex. This is perhaps the most difficult cereal to handle of all. It needs almost constant attention from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting. Should there come a heavy rain followed by cloudy weather, when the bean crop is lying on the ground in bunches, it would be a matter of considerable loss in dollars to the owner of the crop.

A summer spent in the country is all that is needed to impress anyone with the arduous duties connected with the life of the agriculturist, especially at that season of the year. He is forced to obey the injunction, "Early to bed and early to rise," and is, to follow the rhyme, as a general thing, followed by a measure of health and wisdom, whether he is blessed with a superabundance of wealth or not.

However, the lot of the farmer, notwithstanding his pressing work, is not such a hard one after all. He indeed holds an enviable position. While he in the cities are sweltering in the heat, and closed in on all sides by tall buildings, the farmer in the open fields, in his shirt sleeves and broad-brimmed hat, is hardly affected by the heat at all. We often pity him, but our tears are needless; in fact we hope he feels for us with our starched collars and heated discussions concerning the shirt waist man.

With "the green things growing," the maturing crops and golden harvest the farmer may be said to walk hand in hand with Nature. And to one who holds communion with her visible forms, Nature is never dull. The seasons come in turn with kaleidoscopic beauty—a sort of never-ending variety. It is in the winter, however, that the long vacation comes for the farmer; for him, at least, whose specialty is grain growing.

When it is also considered that notwithstanding the vast aggregations of capital we hear so much about, the greatest share of the world's wealth is derived from the soil, we see how important it is that the farmer's son should consider the matter seriously before he makes a decision with regard to leaving home.

There is a protest against French words on menu cards. A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette kicks out lively, as follows:

Sir,—I wish you could be induced to take up the cudgels on behalf of a stand in favor of the English tongue in place of bastard French in regard to matters of food. We can hardly take up a food list anywhere nowadays but we have a horrible hash of French words and phrases, intermingled with English, that often means nothing. The menu—better call it "grubcard"—is supposed to explain what there is to eat; but in nine cases out of ten it tells you nothing of the sort. It simply gives you some Hot-tentot jargon designed to obscure rather than enlighten. No one admires the French language and French literature more than I do, because in both we have such perfect clarity and lucidity. But the French of the bill of fare—cooky French! Really now that we are an Imperial race, and have found it out, we ought to put an Imperial foot upon the suggestion that the English tongue is not capable of expressing every thought, every idea, and every item and combination of civilized cookery.

What Is Canada Doing?

The great discussion regarding tuberculosis is interesting the world. It is to be hoped that Prof. Koch is right in his view as to the communicability to human beings of disease through milk or meat of animals affected by tuberculosis. Whether right or wrong, it is the duty of everyone to see that pure milk and food only is supplied. At the same time it will be welcome news, if confirmed, that tuberculosis is not carried in the milk. Milk is such a splendid food, the very life of many; it is a pity there should be any doubt at all on the point.

We have asked the question, What is Canada doing? We know Canada has many first-class medical men; good medical colleges; and that it is not fair to expect our busy medical men, busy with their practices, busy in keeping read up to the times, to carry on many experiments as well. We think Canada, as a country, should conduct its share of experiments.

The medical men of the world have made great discoveries and changes during the last 25 years; so great that if a medical man, no matter how well read up he might have been 25 years ago, failed to keep read up to date, he would find himself practicing a profession he knew very little about. Much has been discovered. Much more will be. The discussions regarding tuberculosis show what may yet be accomplished with reference to it.

It is the duty of Canadians to Canada to see that Canada's medical men are equal to the best. The means to conduct original investigations should be provided. The best men we have should be engaged in it, and Canada be able to give to the world its share of the advantages to be derived from such investigations. Germany gives the world much through this source. Let Canada not be second in anything. Anything any other nation can accomplish, Canada can accomplish also. We suggested this some time ago, and pointed out that the medical profession had no prizes such as the legal profession had in its judgments where-with to award its expert men, and that if we had the machinery for the purpose, the men selected might regard the honor much as the legal profession does a judgeship. The cost would not be great. The benefits might be incalculable.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments should think out some method of making it financially possible for our Canadian bacteriologists and medical men of talent to enter the race of research and discovery on equal terms with the brains of other countries.

Porto Rico has now free trade with the United States.

At Lynn, Mass., a chipper youth of 80 jumped off the dock and saved a child from drowning. London has more than one lively octogenarian.

George Kennon, the writer and lecturer, who some years ago told us all about Siberia, was last week ordered out of Russia. It is something not to have to live in that liberty-hating land!

Remarkable and admirable is the Chicago Tribune on statistics. Take its all of June vs. 25 days of July, as follows, for the whole United States: July, 467 drownings; 321 could not swim. Loss of life by fire, July, 85; killed by lightning, July 115, as to 21 in June. The hot weather increased both murders and suicides; against 455 for all June; and 563 cases of murder in 25 days of July, as against 431 cases in all June.

Rheumatism.

[Reddy Saunders.]

Rheumatism is no disease for people who can't swear.

A Word for the Home.

The Rev. J. A. Rankin, in an address before the St. George's Society, Toronto, spoke in effect as follows on the subject of the home:

"Home is one of the most precious words in the English language. Home is a sacred place to which children, men and women turned as a haven of rest, and happiness and comfort. The home is a church within a church, a kingdom within a kingdom, a world within a world. When things go right in the home they go right everywhere. While the press, the school, the pulpit, the legislatures, the mighty influences, it would be the home that would have the most potent influence in controlling the destiny of this fair Canada of ours. If we exalted the proper influences in our homes, we need not fear the future. If there was a corruption in the state or in politics, one could trace it to corruption in the homes of the people. Reform the home and you will purge public life of its evils. He had more faith in the nursery lullaby prayers of the home than in all the grand orations of Demosthenes. According as the influence of the home is pure or vicious, the children from our homes will have power to hurt or bless."

Modern Apartment Houses in Toronto [Toronto Mail.]

The Modern Flat Building Company has been incorporated with head offices in Toronto, the object being to erect apartment houses in various portions of the city. Among the directors of the new company are Dr. Pyne, M. L. A.; E. L. Sawyer, Hartley Dewar, K. C.; C. H. Riggs, George H. Fensom, George A. Baker, and A. T. Lawson. The first building will be erected at the northeast corner of Jarvis street and Wilton avenue; will be six stories in height, and have eight suites of apartments on each flat, or 45 suites in all. There will be three elevators in the building. The building, accommodation and designs are all to be of the most modern and improved character, and, notwithstanding this, will admit of comparatively cheap rentals, from \$20 to \$50 a month for each suite. In

WEDNESDAY HALF HOLIDAY TOMORROW.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

For the benefit of our large staff of employes we will close our store at 1 o'clock Wednesday During July and August.

10 Per Cent Bonus to Morning Shoppers.

Our Wednesday Morning Discount Sales need no mention now. They are becoming more popular each week. A cash premium is the best. And by shopping Wednesday morning you get 10c off every \$1 purchase of regular goods in all Drygoods Departments, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Crockery.

See Wednesday's "Advertiser" Special Announcement for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

\$1.25 Blouse, 79c.

18 only, Muslin Waists, in blue, rose and helio, regular \$1.25, for 79c each.

Encourage the Wednesday Half Holiday by Shopping in the Morning.

Shirt Waist Sale.

50c Blouse for 39c

90 Percalé Waists, in fancy stripes, new cut, regular 50c, for 39c each.

\$1.25 Waist for 50c

12 only, Helio Chambray Blouses, insertion trimmed, regular \$1.25, for 50c each.

75c Waist for 59c

75c only, Percalé Blouses, tucked front and new sleeves, regular 75c, for 59c each.

\$1.50 Waist for 75c

30 only, Percalé Waists, in pink, green and blue stripes, regular \$1.50, for 75c each.

\$1 Waist for 69c

30 only, White Muslin Blouses, with tucked front, regular \$1, for 69c each.

For 25c.

2 pounds Valencia Raisins and 1 pound clean case currants, for

25c.

Wednesdy morning.

\$2.25 Blouse, \$1.25.

24 only, Chambray Blouses, in pink and blue, with fancy fronts, regular \$2, \$2.25 and \$1.75, for \$1.25 each.

20 1-2 Pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar, for \$1.00.

2 packets Gee-Whiz for 5c.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

each suite there will be a drawing-room, three bedrooms, kitchen, pantries and closets, as well as a first-class lavatory. The building will be steam heated. The Provincial Trust Company has already underwritten the first \$100,000 of stock. Work on the structure will be commenced almost immediately.

TIBETANS ATTACKED RUSSIANS

A Small Expeditionary Force Meets Disaster.

The Pope Gets About 23,000 Letters and Papers a Day.

Paris Physicians Must Pay Damages for Exposing Patient's Condition Which Broke Off a Marriage.

London, July 30.—"The Russian Government has been advised," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, "that 2,000 Tibetans on July 16 attacked Major Kosloff's expedition of 20 men, half of whom were shot down and the others severely wounded. The government will demand satisfaction."

THE POPE'S BIG MAIL. A Berlin newspaper publishes some curious details respecting the letter bags of the principal European sovereigns. The pope holds the first place, as he receives every day from 22,000 to 23,000 letters and newspapers. King Edward VII. comes next, with 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 letters. The czar and the German emperor receive each from 600 to 700 letters, appeals, etc.; the King of Italy, 500; Queen Wilhelmina, from 100 to 150.

The pope, says the same authority, employs no fewer than 35 secretaries. Emperor William writes a great deal himself, and since Queen Victoria's death he has used black-bordered paper. In ordinary times he uses large sheets of light blue or dark gray paper.

PARIS PHYSICIAN'S ERROR. London, July 20.—Dr. Pader, a Paris physician, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 200 francs and 1,000 francs damages for breach of professional secret.

The plaintiff, M. Lagarde, was suddenly taken ill at the house of the parents of his betrothed. The mother took the doctor apart and learned from him that Lagarde was a tuberculous subject.

As this led to the breaking off of the marriage Lagarde filed the present claim.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

London, July 30.—There is no foundation whatever for the rumor of Lord Strathcona's resignation of the Canadian high commissionership. When interviewed on the subject his

lordship said: "I am not aware that I have resigned." Asked whether he proposed resigning shortly, he replied: "I am not aware of it. This is the first time I have heard of it." Both Lord and Lady Strathcona are at present in the best of health.

BREEZE IN THE HOUSE.

There was a wild uproar in the House of Commons between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning at the conclusion of the debate on the taxation of agricultural property. Conservatives interrupted Mr. Walton (Liberal) with cries of "Divide." William Redmond, on a point of order, called the attention of the speaker to the interruption, but the speaker ruled that the point was not well taken. Mr. Walton resumed, but quite inaudibly, owing to the persistent cries of "Divide." Mr. Redmond shouted "Police! police!" The speaker said this expression was disorderly. Mr. Redmond: "Why don't you keep order?" The speaker directed him to leave the house and named him. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, and this was carried by a vote of 303 to 71. Patrick O'Brien persisted in the same point of order, and was in turn named and suspended. The bill was adopted.

TROOPS FIGHTING FOREST FIRES. Stockholm, July 29.—A forest fire in the Province of Jemtland has assumed gigantic proportions. Three thousand troops have been ordered to assist the men who are combating the flames. The hot weather continues here.

CONDITION OF EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Cronberg, July 29.—As a result of the visit of Professor Renvers from Berlin, it is officially announced that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is not satisfactory. Her majesty has not left her apartments for the last few weeks, and though medical bulletins have not yet been issued, they may soon be expected. Princess Henry of Prussia has been at the castle on a flying visit.

SUCCESSFUL AIRSHIP EXPERIMENT.

Paris, July 29.—M. Santos Dumont made another successful experiment this afternoon with a dirigible balloon, sailing it from St. Cloud to the Long-champs race course, around which he steered the balloon and ascended and descended, occupying twenty minutes of time. Though he was asked to make an attempt to go around the Eiffel Towers, the aeronaut declined, saying his motor was not yet working as well as he wanted. The weather was cloudy, which may have influenced his decision.

BANK SCANDAL.

Rome, July 30.—If the leading financial newspaper of Italy can be trusted this country is about to witness an exposure of one of the worst scandals of modern times. The Economista declares that the Bank of Italy for years has declared a dividend which it has never earned, and that the books of the bank have been systematically falsified.

The Economista merely says the bank has been mainly influenced by fear of low quotations of the bank shares and by political considerations. Other newspapers are calling for the prosecution of the incriminated officials, and it is difficult to see how the government can resist the demands.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Rome, July 30.—The Italian navy department, as a result of experiments last week, makes claim to possessing the finest submarine vessel in the world. The experiments, which were

conducted at Spezia, will have to be taken on trust, for only Italian naval officers were permitted to be present. Engineer Albrizzi, however, stated that the submarine boat Delfino traversed at good speed under water the whole Bay of Spezia, and launched a torpedo against the side of the armor-clad Varese, despite the fact that the latter had been warned to expect an attack.

The Delfino is fitted with an apparatus invented by Albrizzi, by which it is said the range of vision is extensive, and photographs can be taken under water for a distance of a hundred yards.

IS STILL COUNTERESS COWLEY.

London, July 30.—The House of Lords has finally settled the mooted question whether or not a peeress after divorce and remarriage is entitled to retain her divorced husband's title. The point was raised by Earl Cowley, who objected to the lady who divorced him continuing to call herself Countess Cowley after she had married again. The verdict of the lower court was in favor of the earl, but that of the appeal court favored the lady, and now the House of Lords has upheld the latter's right to the name of Countess Cowley.

CABLE NOTES.

Signor Crispien was somewhat improved in health. He dictated terms of condolence to the King of Italy, the queen and others, on the subject of the anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert.

A German imperial decree announces that an Antarctic scientific expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski, will leave Kiel in August to establish observation stations on Kerguelen Island and at the furthest attainable point south.

There is no foundation for the rumor that United States Ambassador Choate had left London for Holland to act as a mediator in bringing about a peace settlement.

BAGGAGEMAN'S BACKACHE

A Berlin Baggage Man Recommends Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

Hauling heavy trucks and lifting heavy trunks strains the back and injures the delicate fibres of the kidneys.

No wonder so many baggage men complain of backache and kidney troubles.

For baggage man's backache, as well as for all kinds of backache, kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, there is no remedy equal to Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

Read what Mr. George Bremner, baggage man, G. T. R. station, Berlin, Ont., has to say about them: "For three or four years I have suffered from a severe backache due to kidney trouble. I have tried all kinds of kidney remedies, but am forced to say until I obtained a bottle of Dr. Pitcher's Kidney Backache Tablets of A. J. Ross, druggist, I never had much relief. The tablets, however, soon took hold, and the result is comfort again. I am only too pleased to recommend them as easy, safe and sure."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50 cents a box at all druggists. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Company, Toronto, Ont.