BEGIN FIGHT IN EARNEST ON

give them more inaccurate and gers of infection than those given to

the reform was undertaken. everything in its path. idea of the danger of the disease may be given, in order that the next great legitimate advance in our fight successful, the leading back we most wish to helpan always reach the advanced The great movement rand back to health there will be few advanced cases. It is the insane fear o-day and which most greatly hampers us in getting at the early cases en who first recognized the logical danger of our educational camwas Dr. Victor Vaughan, who rom the very beginning has raised his voice against the exaggerated fear He has said "there

one thing worse than tuberculosis, and that is the insane fear of the And that is the very thing to emphasize to-day. Don't think for a moment that this insane fear we have developed by our methods is limited ot the lower classes, because it is to be found in its most aggravated and cruel forms in the higher classes. Have I not seen time time again people of education of culture hold their handkerchiefs to their noses (and probably holding their breath besides) when passing an institution for tuberculosis? It has been a matter of frequent observation that people would cross over to the other side of the street before reaching the sanitarium and then cross back again to the same side after they had gotten by. I have seen doctors who would not treat a room without coming near the papeople who would not live in a house Within the last year I received a telephone call from a lady in one of our fashionable hotels to go see her little child. A few minutes later, before I could answer the call, the phone rang again-it was the

the establishing of a sanitarium a full half mile from his hostelry. The directors of a collegiate institution requested that a sanitarium be not built fully a quarter of a mile from their nearest building. In full justice to them it should be said, however, that they stated that they made the request not because they themselves believed it would be a menace to the health of their students, but ecause in the present state of public mind on the subject of tuberculosis they were sure that it would in-

same lady. In the most anxious tone

you treat consumptives; please don't

baby for anything in the world." The

"I have just learned that

would not have you see my

Were such ridiculous instances as these the only result of the insane ear of tuberculosis the subject would hardly be worthy our consideration more than to afford us amusement: But, alas, it has a much more serious side—a side not only momentous from an economic standpoint, but sad and cruel in the extreme.

It is hard to realize how far-reaching is this fear. In the Detroit telephone exchange a young lady who was chief operator in one of the stations had a cough. The other girls went to the manager and threatened to leave in a body if this young woman, who was one of their most valtable employes, was not discharged. he manager sent her to Dr. Shurley, r an examination. Fortunately, she ad only a pharyngeal polyp, the removal of which instantly stopped all cough. Had she been tuberculous the reing woman would have lost her leans of a live hood and the busitility would have been seriously hampered. I could relate to you numerous instances where men have lost their positions because they had cough and took the precaution to safeguard their associates by using

The taking of proper precautions by tuberculous individuals is a signal or avoidance by their friends and asociates. All this might be borne for he common good were it necessary. But it finds its saddest phase in the solation of the sick by their families and by those to whom they are bound by the dearest ties of life. I could ell you of instances where brothers have avoided the presence of a sick sister; yes, of where a mother turned her tuberculous child over to the are of a trained attendant and only ppeared in the sick room at long ntervals, and then for a moment. She let that little life slip away day y day without giving the child a sin-" caress. One day in the sick room picked the poor little withered body in my arms, and as I held her she ooked up into my face with her great, big eyes, to which her illness had given even a greater brightness. In sister to her brother.

A less common phase of this insane fear of tuberculosis is illustrated care some months ago. The poor fel-

ing some one else.

to-day. We have overreached ourselves indeed. Let us use every effort to bring the people to understand that tuberculosis is only a dangerously transmissible disease when a few very simple precautions are neglect--that tubercle bacilli are not sitting, like little devils, perched upon the persons of the tuberculous ready to spring down the throats of every individual who comes near him; that with every breath milliards of germs are not belched forth like destroying fire from the nostrils of a snorting more exaggerated ideas of the dan- devil; that the air of a consumptive's foom is not an atmosphere of living lower classes. And all this was death. But, rather, let us impress accompaniment of such upon them that when the consump-Just as tive has taken proper care of his every great movement of religious re- sputum and has exercised the ordideveloped multitudes of re- nary decencies of right living, that ligious fanatics, so has this great ed- he is a menace to no man; that when nal reform developed a host of these precautions are taken one phthisophobiacs who threaten to en- might live for years in well ventilated danger the very purpose for which and lighted room with him without

At this point, and before concludquick results we have set into motion ing, I want to pay my respects to any The force which started tiseptics and disinfectants and say is totally inadequate to stop it; un- that the encouragement of their use less we can now influence its direction by the laity has been productive, upon the whole, of much more harm than good. The smell of carbolic acid or fort to so modify the lesson the fumes of formaldehyde gives a have taught that a more accurate feeling of false security which results drilled in the methods of the best in carelessness and indiscretions. A modern treatment of fresh air, sunchildlike faith in the germ-killing shine, rest and the proper diet. They powers of disinfectants is responsible for more indecent habits than any the necessity of cheerfulness and th and good citizenship of the other thing I know. A teaspoonful cases, for it is the early cases of carbolic acid in a pail of water discipline are all important and that the most difficult to reach sprinkled about a room is supposed for the most part those recover who to remove the dangers of infection sternly resolve to get well. with the same facility that marked whom we can unfortunately the miracles of the early Christian soned with mystic insignia when cases and have shown them the the magic of an Indian juggler. In fact, just as the misinterpretation of negative findings has led me to state inherculosis which confronts us that the microscope was one of our greatest barriers to the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, I firmly believe the misuse of disinfectants despite their unquestioned ability has been one of our most productive sources of extension of infection. Let it be known that the tubercle bacillus hates fresh air and sunlight more than the devil hates Holy water. Just to aseptic surgery, so must disinfectants to a great degree be displaced by cleanliness in our fight against spread of tuberculosis. preach the gospel of cleanliness and decent habits of life and we will have not only limited the spread of tuberculosis, but will have opened up a new era of better manhood, both physically and morally. Dr. Falson's Interesting Address.

Following the annual address President Dunn, of Asheville, "Over-education of the Public as to Dangers of the Infectiousness of Tuberculosis," Dr. I. W. Faison, of deaths from tuberculosis in the State called to Richmond this morning on Charlotte, read a paper on "Tubercular Prophylaxis.'

In this paper .Dr. Faison pointed who stood off in the middle of the ited disposition towards tuberculosis, safe to say that there are in North and also the methods by which tuberculosis is communicable, tracing 5,000 cases of tuberculosis. By the very much as some of us have doubtless acted in the presence of our first smallpox patient. I have known of people who would not live in a bound of development of the individual from usual sanatorium methods only 200 or 4 per cent. of this number could be reached annually, while by the school method 1 200 or 31 meth Dr. Faison expressed his belief that communicable through the medium of cow's milk, and argued that all school children should be examined by the tuberculin test before being admitted into public schools. He took a very advanced position on the subpect, but declared that he had rather express his sincere opinions in the matter and have none to agree with hi mthan to repress his opinion of what he believed to be the truth regarding the disville entered a frantic protest against ease, and have everybody agree with tention of his audience and his paper was received with applause. His paper was followed by a spirited dis-cussion, in which Dr. Minor, of Asheville, participated, and to which Dr. Faison made reply. Dr. Minor held that a tuberculous person, or even a child in school, who was tuberculous, was not a source of danger so long as the individual took scientific and reasonable precaution against spreading the disease.

DR. LEWIS' ADDRESS. The State Sanatorium For Tuberculo-

Inasmuch as there is to be an-other paper on this subject by the superintendent of our State institution, who will, no doubt, treat it in extenso, I propose, in the few min-utes that I shall detain you, to devote myself to one phase of such workby far the most important in my

The main object in the conduct of all sanatoria for tuberculosis in this country, so far as I know, is the cure of the disease. They are hospitals for its treatment by the most approved methods. Incidentally they are educational in effect, but only incidentally. Now my claim is that the emphasis is put on the wrong feature. The sanitarian's work is not the cure of disease, but its prevention, and his calling is known not as the practice of medicine but of preventive mediicine. The relative importance of the two is forcibly expressed in the axiom that, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." While a certain proportion of cases of tuberculosis can be cured-quite a large proportion, 50 per cent. or even more of incipient cases under the most favorable circumstances it is claimed -the ratio of cures to deaths under the conditions as they actually exist is pitifully small and must ever remain so. Consequently the object of our association and of all the agencies organized to fight this great foe of mankind is prevention. So the practical question, as I see it, is: What is the best method of conducting a sanatorium for tuberculosis to obtain the greatest results? My answer is: As a training school with a view to prevention primarily and to cure secondarily, and not as a hespital with the cure as the main object. Let us consider the question in the concrete, assuming in round numbers accommodations for one hundred patients; for which number we hope the Legislature now in session will provide in our own institution.

The Time Allowed.

As generally conducted, the time sweet little lisps she said: "Oh, Dot- rium is six months, so that two nunter, it has been ages and ages since dred would be treated in one year. mama has held me in her arms and Of this number, if only incipient rocked me." Unnatural mother she cases are admitted, 50 per cent., let was, but made so by an insane and us say, will be cured, a considerable unselfish fear of tuberculosis. In the number benefited, while some will ractice of a brother physician even grow worse in spite of everything. greater cruelty was practiced by a The educational results of the sanatorium are secured through the influence of the patients after their return home, as object lessons to their by a young man who came under my families and neighbors. The all important thing in the preventive problow would not allow a member of his lem is the care of the suptum, in family to touch him; he would not which, and practically in which only eat at the same table with the family; are the germs found. If this could he would not touch a door knob with be confined until destroyed in every his bare hand all for fear of infect- case the great white plague would Those with sensitive temperaments dred having been cured, beyond condreading being ostracized by their tinuing the out-of-door life, with regfriends will hide the evidence of their | ularity as to their habits and care as isease. It is sometimes with the to their diet, would not serve as obtive can find a home. | ject lessons at all. So the net result in foci of instruction would be only How unnecessary all this is I need one hundred per annum—really less, not tell the doctors in my audience because a number of those benefited

Now let us consider the sanatorium conducted, not as a hospital for the cure, but as a school for training the curing themselves at home and preventing the spread of tuberculosis to

In the first place the name of the institution should be changed from sanatorium to "The Ctate Training School for Tuberculosis," so as to make definite and postive its object, in order to prevent any misunder-

Patients should be admitted for a stay of one month only, but if, after trial, this should be found insufficient the school term might be increased. A thorough examination and accurate diagnosis should be made by the skilled superintendent and it should be fully recorded in detail, as should also the daily history for a month, in a book kept for that purpose for future reference. They should be taught in mass by daily lectures or talks by the superintendent-as is glad to say-as well as individually, so as to emphasize such points as might be specially needed in each They should be persistently case. should also be made to understand hope, that courage and a rigid self-

Era, a piece of inert paraform bla- the other members of their families, in particular, and to the public in Me tually limit the spread of the in- burned in a room with cracks, open general; they should be made to feel we have reached the fire holes and grates to work with that it would be a crime to transmit the disease to others by their neglect of the proper precautions. This instruction by word of mouth should be supplemented by a library of suitable books and reports.

Each 'student' upon his or her 'graduation," so to speak, at the end of the month, should be furnished with a placard on which should be printed the rules for cure and the rules for prevention, a fever thermometer, a supply of spit-cups, paper napkins and wax paper bags to hold the latter-at actual cost. A promise to report weekly the history of the preceding week should be exacted, and in this way instruction and advice should be continued, as in a corthe nearest of kin calling attention to those features in the management of the particular case requiring special care, and he should also, of course, answer any inquiries from the family physician.

A low estimate of the number of according to some authorities three at the usual time to-morrow. sanatorium method, on a most liberal estimate, the cures would amount to 100 a year. As the modern and most successful treatment of tuberculosis is not by drugs but by a mode of life, in which the 1,200 would be thoroughly trained in the school, and which mode of life, with letters of advice from the superintendent and

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occasional visits from the family physician, could be followed almost as well at home as in the sanatorium, there is no doubt in my mind that, . patients in the proper management while the proportion might not be so of their own cases, with a view to great, the total number of cures would be very much larger, two or three times as many certainly. But this would not be the greatest

benefit derived from the school method. Every case of consumption in which the proper precautions against spread are not taken is a source of infection to others, especially to members of his own family. The thousand cases that could not be reached by the sanatorium, remaining at home, mostly in ignorance of these necessary precautions, would probably transmit the disease to several hundred others, whereas if they were trained in the school this danger would be very greatly reduced, to say the least. Moreover, as they would return to their homes with the disease still present, they would follow the mode of life and take the precautions taught them in the school and would be real object lessons to any of their already done by Dr. Brooks, I am family or neighbors who might be similarly afflicted.

Educational Lines. The campaign against tuberculosis must be on educational lines, and I can' think of no method likely to prove so effective to those most interested, the victim of the disease themselves, and the general public indirectly. Think what the establishment of 1,200 foci of instruction in the State every year would mean.

Having demonstrated, to my own satisfaction, at any rate, the great superiority in results of the school over the usual sanatorium method I might add that another advantage to be derived from the change suggested is, being so far as I am informed, unique in the annals of the worldwide campaign now waging against man's most deadly enemy ,it would advertise our State to the world as Physicians Attending Convention.

Among those attending the meeting are: Drs. R. H. Lewis, chairman State Board of Health, Raleigh; C. T. Harper, Wilmington; W. L. Dunn, Asheville; Chas. L. Minor, Asheville; Ino. R. Williams, Greensboro; C. A. Julian, Thomasville; J. W. Willcox, Carthage; Dr. C. B. McNairy, Lenoir; Baxter Haynes, Cliffside; H. B. Weaver, Asheville; John M. Campbell, Morganton; Isaac M. Taylor, Morganton; J. R. Miller, Rock Hill; L. Nicholson, Richland; T. A. Mann, Durham; J. E. Smoot, Concord; Julian Woodcock, Asheville; Paul Paquin, Asheville, and others.

Civil court adjourned for the day mmediately upon convening this morning on account of the enforced absence of Col. W. B. Rodman, who was to appear in the only two cases on the docket. Colonel Rodman was annually is fifteen hundred. The account of the illness of Mrs. Rodproportion of living cases to deaths is, man's mother. Court will convene

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The first bottle brought the trouble to the surface and my breast seemed bottle the eruption commenced to dry up, an deefore I took the one-benchmark was well, and I am now nursing my baby, age and the regular \$2 jar may now be obtained in Charlotte at R. H.

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had sold on prescription two pints of whiskey to R. Gibson, Mayor T. S. Franklin yesterday afternoon cancelled the whiskey license of this concern. The latest law on this subject stipulates that one person cannot se- residing on Palmer street, reported cure more than one pint a day on pre- the fact that she had entered the tempt was made about 8 o'clock in scription from one establishment, and front part of her house to find a ne- the morning. So far the negro has in this case the pharmacy clearly gro man engaged in taking a finger not been arrested. violated the law. However, the ma

Cancels Green Pharmacy's Liquor Li- or will give the proprietors to prove inventory of the contents of her that possibly two men of the same trunk. The man dashed name had secured prescription on the same day, as has been the case with several other drug stores of the city.

Outran Two Policemen.

Two members of the police department responded to a hurry call yesterday morning when Mrs. Bob Smith,

policemen who made the trip. It was reported in the neighborhood that a second house was also entered, but such is denied by the police. The at-

A PHYSICIAN'S

child, my breast broke out with an itching humor, which was very anments, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the eminent specialist who gave it to the world. It has cured the gave it to the world. It has cured thousands of cases of eczema to wean my baby, which I did and and eradicated facial and other dis- my breast got well. My third child gurements of years' standing. The was born four years afterwards, and terrible itching attending eczema is stopped with the first aplication, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In less serious skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. A muddy or sallow complexion is noticeably or sallow complexion is noticeably The first bottle brought the trouble

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