

INTEREST IS SHOWN IN GREAT WORK

(Continued from Page One.)

good; when improperly carried out, giving a false sense of security, whereas the real danger is often not even touched in the superficial methods of disinfecting.

Dr. Minor's Address.

Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Asheville, spoke as follows: "On the relation of store, workshop and factory sanitation to the suppression of tuberculosis in the centuries of carelessness and neglect the world is awakening to a realization, not merely of the dangers to individuals of tuberculosis, but that it is equally a danger to the body politic, and its existence as the scourge of our race, if not entirely, will fail to use the means at our disposal for its eradication.

The old hopefulness with which mankind formerly looked upon a plague sent from God, which could not be escaped, but being removed, not to be feared, but to be recognized, and we now know that if physicians will learn to recognize the early beginnings of the disease, instead of waiting till the very man on the street suspects it, and if patients will but live strictly to the plan which the physician can map out for them, the disease can be cured in the great majority of such cases. Furthermore, and far more important, we know that by proper measures its propagation can be stopped, so that we can justly expect the coming of a day when it shall be robbed of most of the curse of mankind as it has been for centuries.

We need not now, as formerly, wait to commence the fight against the disease till it is gnawing at our vitals, but we can go forth to attack it in its air, and to eradicate the conditions which alone give it the opportunity to flourish.

With our present knowledge we can no longer selfishly content ourselves with efforts at saving our dear ones when the plague has claimed the name of men, altruistically seek to help all suffering humanity and especially the poorest and most miserable who cannot, as well as we, help themselves, and also to get rid of the class which is the greatest menace to such a loss to the community of which they form the greater part.

Our aim must be to save people not after but before they have fallen a prey to the Great White Plague, and to teach them how to keep it from their homes and hearthstones, and to divide the community, the well to do, the working class and the submerged tenth, or slum dwellers and criminal poor, the first by their means and education, the second by their ability to resist the dangers of infection and to successfully combat it when it has attacked them, the last while suffering from it more than any others, owing to their bad habits, live under such miserable conditions, and are addicted to such unsanitary ways.

Let the spitting habit be but once stopped and let all sputum be properly disposed of where it can do no harm, and scientists all recognize that in fifty years or less tuberculosis would be a rare disease. Think that this would mean to humanity, think of the valuable lives in every walk of life that would be saved, of the sorrow and suffering, not merely of the invalids but of their loved ones, that would be stopped, the financial gain to the community when we recognize that every adult human being is worth \$8,000 to the body politic, the saving of brilliant minds with all they could accomplish for mankind, and we must see that steps to eradicate this evil would be repaid a million times over however costly and troublesome they were.

The Great Working Class.

Most numerous of all are the great working class, shop, workshop, factory and mill workers, (the farmers I here neglect as their country life to a great degree protects them) that great industrial army whose backbone is our land, and who, while they can make a good living for themselves and their families as long as they are well, lay aside so little to fall back on in time of the sickness of the head of the household.

With them his sickness is too often the beginning of their enforced descent to a lower and worse social level as waning resources force them to seek cheaper and cheaper quarters which necessitate worse and worse conditions for their children, and as they relinquish one by one those things which make for self respect and the decent bringing up of their families as desirable members of the community.

Hence, it is easily seen that, even aside from humanitarian considerations, it is our duty to the community to step in and so improve their conditions in store or workshop or factory or home as to lessen to the utmost the chance of their falling a prey to tuberculosis.

Do not let us try to comfort ourselves with the thought that, in the words of the poet, "I am a man and nothing affecting humanity can be alien to me;" it is our business, whether we recognize it or not, and we cannot affect it and do our duty as men. We are, however, in one way or another, employers of labor and we, no more than Cain, can cry "Am I my brother's keeper," our responsibility for them cannot be shielded.

They are our fellow citizens, often our employees, or else we benefit by the fruits of their labor in some indirect way, and, even on a lower and more selfish basis, if we do not step in and help them foil the disease that which we look on with such selfish complacency because it does not attack us, the infection will spread and may probably sooner or later throw its tentacles around our dear ones and draw them, too, down to the death that has already had engulfed these unfortunates.

Sanitation of Shops.

This brings me to the especial subject of my remarks, the sanitation of our shops and workplaces in its bearing on the suppression of pulmonary tuberculosis. All our efforts in this direction must be based on the scientifically demonstrated fact of the transmissibility of tuberculosis, first proven by Villemin, of Paris, about 1860, and finally brought home to a skeptical world by the discovery of Koch in Berlin in 1882 of the actual germ.

ting firm lodgment. True, it is not like the contagion of small pox or diphtheria, of scarlet fever, which will infect nearly every one who even for a few moments is exposed to it, or else humanity would long ago have been wiped out; it demands a prolonged and intense exposure, generally indoors, day after day, to the infection by a large number of the organisms, a few being promptly overcome by the defences of the body; out doors infection probably seldom or never occurs, as exposure is but momentary and direct sunlight rapidly, and diffused daylight more slowly, kills the bacillus, but, while we typically take the comfort these scientific facts can give, it should not lead us for a moment to relax our vigilance, or the activity of our efforts to eradicate it totally. Let that here, however, note that it is the bacterium, the first variety, that is the chief and distinguishing cause of our and unfortunately of the South and the West, the sort of life that everyone, I could almost say, spits and does not alone are our streets, which God's sunlight will to a great degree disinfect, thus polluted, but our shops and factories and our homes.

A Ceaseless Warfare.

In view of what I have said it is evident that, while there are several ways in which we can combat the disease, the first and the best of all is a ceaseless warfare against the nasty spitting habit that is one of the chief and distinguishing causes of our and unfortunately of the South and the West, the sort of life that everyone, I could almost say, spits and does not alone are our streets, which God's sunlight will to a great degree disinfect, thus polluted, but our shops and factories and our homes.

Our climate with its sudden changes and great extremes, favors catarrh, our rushing life and hastily bolted meals encourage indigestion, and the far more objectionable cigar and the far more objectionable young boys think that when they are strutting their manhood by promiscuous spitting like their elders. Need I recall to any of you your last railroad journey or walk on the street or visit to a store to remind you that we have given a true picture of American conditions?

Not only those who know they are sick are thus, to their same, careless; unfortunately the first variety of the disease is so slow and insidious that many do not know they are sick, or who think they only have a "cold," have in reality unrecognized tuberculosis, a large number of all chronic coughs belong to this nature, and such are a danger to a community if they spit carelessly, while it is equally true that the consumptive who carefully and properly disposes of his sputum and also covers his mouth when he coughs need be absolutely no danger to his fellow workmen. Thus it is plain that, if we are to succeed, the spitting habit must be stopped, a public sentiment against it, as filthy and indecent must be cultivated, till the many, who for the public good will not desist, will be shamed into it by the public reprobation.

The Spitting Habit.

Let the spitting habit be but once stopped and let all sputum be properly disposed of where it can do no harm, and scientists all recognize that in fifty years or less tuberculosis would be a rare disease. Think that this would mean to humanity, think of the valuable lives in every walk of life that would be saved, of the sorrow and suffering, not merely of the invalids but of their loved ones, that would be stopped, the financial gain to the community when we recognize that every adult human being is worth \$8,000 to the body politic, the saving of brilliant minds with all they could accomplish for mankind, and we must see that steps to eradicate this evil would be repaid a million times over however costly and troublesome they were.

That the task is Cyclopean in this country is sadly true, but it is amply worth the while, if we had only laymen to teach it would be heard enough, but unfortunately our profession, who know the facts, have many members who will not or cannot learn.

I was once delivering an address on the subject of tuberculosis before the medical society of a great State, not our own. Before me in the carpeted assembly hall of the State house sat many doctors and as I talked my remarks were punctuated by a constant exhortation on the carpet by not a few of the assembled disciples of Aesculapius.

This crusade must be waged with doctors as well as laymen till every one learns that nothing comes out of the mouth, that harbor of evil, that harmful germ, should ever be discharged carelessly into the air. Street spitting we cannot hope for a long time if ever to stop, but if we can teach that to spit on the street and not into the roadway, is improper, we must and probably can trust our good friend the sun to continue at the old stand undimmed, out doors at least, the bad effects of man's carelessness.

It is indoor spitting that is dangerous and which chiefly spreads the disease, and this we cannot too vigorously attack and seek to eradicate.

And do you ask how this bears on shop sanitation? You would not have to ask if you saw as many people as I do who have become tuberculous because fellow clerks, fellow salesmen and expectorators, spit on the floor of their stores or workshops or factories and cotton mills thus handing on to their associates the disease that already had its clutches on them. I could cite many cases of this sort in abundance, from my case histories where the mode of infection was too direct and evident to be doubted. The conditions for infection are of the best; we have prolonged daily exposure, usually in sunless, ill ventilated rooms, where the germ, freed from the sputum by being ground under foot, can remain in dark corners unreached by single ray of sunlight and ready to be whirled around in the air with every puff of wind excited by the work of the shop.

I recall a recent case where a Jeweler, a man of intelligence, became infected in this way. His father had in his store a German workman who for several years before his death from tuberculosis had regularly used the floor of his jeweler's bench for a spittoon. From this the father became infected and developed a chronic expectoration and, like his workman, he too used the floor between his and his son's bench on which to spit. He too has lately died from the disease, and now his son has come down with it, a victim to his own father's dirty habit and ignorance of the simplest hygienic rules. Under these two intelligent men but understood the dangers they ran, and to which they were completely oblivious, useful lives would have been saved to the community. Again I recall a case where a man of perfect family history, and absolutely perfect past health, bought a business in seeds and was from a German workman who for years had been busy unconsciously planting the seeds of tuberculosis all over his dark sunless store. After a few years of working there, for let me remind you that rarely does tuberculosis infection develop under several years from the time of inoculation this hitherto strong, healthy man began to droop and run

below par, and finally the developing cough and expectoration led to the discovery that the leprosy of Naaman had fallen upon him. Again I recall a case where I am satisfied that the incurable spitting habits of an officer of a State administration, who, even after he knew he had the trouble and had been told of its dangers to others, could not learn to give up an inveterate habit, and continued to spit carelessly around his office, till the advance of his disease no longer allowed of his getting to his work, will sooner or later have its results in the development of tuberculosis in those who worked under and with him.

The Sputum System.

One more sad case, not in my practice, but of which I was informed by an official of the government printing office in Washington, which now has a perfect system of sputum disposal. One of the printers, a young boy with proper ideas as to conspicuous spitting, was much worried by the nasty and free expectoration of a fellow workman in another part of the room. This latter finding this out took pleasure in worrying his companion by passing by his form and spitting on the ground by him, not knowing that he himself had tuberculosis. Not long after his own death by the disease the victim of this terrible practical joke came down with it also.

Every year I see many such cases that have, without reasonable doubt, become infected from careless fellows in office, shop or workshop, through this nasty habit, and I feel like crying out "Who shall deliver us from the body of this death!" for there is no lessening in its prevalence.

But while spitting is the foundation cause, it is not the only cause of the spread of the disease among the working classes in their work places or in their homes, though I must here neglect the latter as without my subject. Lack of air and ventilation and sunlight in their work places, unduly long hours, child labor, improper opportunities for eating and improper food are all active factors in a less degree.

Those who, like doctors, daily have to inquire minutely into the modes of life and work of American citizens know as I do how generally sunless, often almost windowless and rarely or never ventilated at all, are the majority of American stores, workshops and factories. Even the big corporations often work, I have found, in dark stuffy offices with a cubic content of air and a window space that violates every rule of hygiene.

How much worse are the large majority of dry goods shops, where our wives and daughters get their clothing, the noses and eyes of those of us who have ever gone shopping in these places with them, have amply demonstrated. In the South, of and to which I especially speak, our shops and stores usually are ventilated, if the term can be applied to it, solely through the door at the rear and one at the front, the windows not opening, and the doors being connected by a long, dark artificially lit tunnel whose atmosphere reeks with humanity and with dust, and whose foul air is never properly removed. It behoves us to ourselves not to be behind our Northern brethren in taking up the fight.

We have stores and workshops and factories, in daily increasing numbers, we have our sufferers from tuberculosis which was acquired under these conditions, our hearts are as warm as theirs, even if our pockets are not yet as long, and we would do violence to all the traditions of our ancestors of whom we are so proud, and be unworthy of their good names, if we too did not gird us to the fight like men.

The organization of this society, I like to think is a proof that we will and it would be a shame on our pride of State if we let its mere organization satisfy us and did not let it lead us to practical work. I would then suggest for our first object of effort a campaign against the bad sanitary conditions of our stores and workshops and factories and mills.

Let a carefully worded circular be

es us is commonly their habit, spit on the floor for want of, or despite, spittoons, and rub it dry with their feet, I need not tell you, yet that such habits are the custom of all who have wide-awake eyes in our heads well know.

A proper supply of spittoons, properly cared for, and daily properly cleaned, are practically unknown, and clerks, proprietors and customers breathe in a mixture of foul air, dried sputum dust and street dust horrible to contemplate.

"No wonder gripe spreads rapidly when once a few cases appear in our midst, and if tuberculosis were as easily transmitted who could escape?"

"Not to be forgotten in its effect on the dissemination of tuberculosis are the long hours which lower the resisting power to disease of clerks and workmen, of factory operatives and especially of the poor children whom the disease of corporations and parents forces to work at the loom when they should be out of doors in God's pure air.

The undernourishment which workmen suffer from can only be considered in so far as shop rules fall to give proper time for eating; the quality of the food is a question to be attacked by those who seek to teach good and decent housekeeping to the workman's wife.

In combating these errors our hope must lie in awakening the employers' sense of personal, moral responsibility for the conditions to which he subjects his employees and those who, like himself, trust in the final analysis to the inherent goodness of the human heart, cannot believe that in time we shall succeed in such efforts.

The Existing Conditions. "Thus I have briefly sketched to you the spread of the disease among the working classes in their work places or in their homes, though I must here neglect the latter as without my subject. Lack of air and ventilation and sunlight in their work places, unduly long hours, child labor, improper opportunities for eating and improper food are all active factors in a less degree.

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gotten out and put into the hands of the head of every store and factory and mill in the State and published in all our State journals lay and medical, showing what can be done to eradicate the faults that exist.

Advantage of Spittoons. "Show them how spittoons properly numerous, properly placed, and properly cared for can go far to prevent the drying and disseminating of sputum, show them how proper notices to clerks and workmen can explain to these their own interest in the careful disposal of their sputum, teach them how important for their own and their employees' health is a daily thorough ventilation of all such places, show them not merely the humanly but the good policy of cutting ample window space where possible so as to let in God's sunlight, and thus lessen sickness amongst their help, with the resultant saving of time and money to the employer.

Doubtless many will pay no heed to all this, for we are yet far from the millennium, but some will, and by degrees we will build up such an enlightened and powerful public sentiment as will force the selfish and ignorant to follow the lead set by better men.

"With such a campaign of education, pushed by leaflet and by the powerful and aroused public opinion and by the aid of the medical profession and the press, which have both proven themselves every ready to help along a good cause that is for the benefit of the public, we will begin to make progress, slowly at first, doubtless, but faster and faster as the truth becomes better and better known, till, finally, we can dare to dream of a time when philanthropy, lead by medical science, shall usher in the era of tuberculosis, its dread enemy of mankind shall be banished from our midst."

Dr. Paquin Last Night. The illustrated lecture of Dr. Paul

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE TAKEN

While I was nursing my second child, my breast broke out with an itching humor, which was very annoying and painful when my baby nursed. It also affected my baby's mouth, and my physician advised me to wear my baby, which I did, and my breast got well. My third child was born four years afterwards, and three months after the same trouble returned on my breast. My physician again advised me to wear the child, but I did not want to do this if possible to avoid it. Then he suggested that I write to Mrs. Joe Person, which I did, and she advised me to use her Remedy, as she had known it to cure similar cases. I bought one-half dozen bottles of the Remedy. The first bottle brought the trouble to the surface and my breast seemed a great deal worse. On the second bottle the eruption commenced to dry up, and before I took the one-half dozen bottles my breast was well, and I am now nursing my baby, 15 months old.

I believe as implicitly in the merits of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy as I do in my God in heaven, and I say this not irreverently or lightly, but reverently and gratefully.

MRS. T. L. SELLARS. Burlington, N. C., Oct. 17, 1906.

Paquin, of Asheville, last night, was from a layman's standpoint, one of the best features of the entire series of papers and lectures.

After an appropriate paper by Dr. Paquin on "The Fight for Existence Between Germ and Man" and "The More Practical Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools" the speaker displayed a valuable collection of slides, the pictures being thrown on a large canvas in the end of the hall.

These slides were divided into nine sets, each of which dealt with a certain phase of the problem. These nine divisions were as follows: (a) Man's structure and cellular facilities; (b) Bacterial life in general; germ life in particular; (c) Disease germs in particular; (d) The specific germs of tuberculosis and its complications; (e) How it acts; nature reacts; lesions; (f) Conditions favoring tuberculosis and its transmission; (g) death rate;

(h) Outdoor life; (i) Better teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools.

Too much cannot be said of the practical nature of this lecture and the well-selected illustrations which were used by Dr. Paquin. The pictures illustrated nearly every phase of the tuberculosis problem and the association as well as visitors enjoyed the talk and the pictures shown.

Death of Mrs. R. A. Morton.

Mrs. R. A. Morton died early last evening at her home on Pegasus street, in Belmont, after an illness with pneumonia. The funeral services were held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence and interment was made in Elmwood Cemetery. Mrs. Morton was 39 years old and is survived by her husband and several children. She was a native of Stany county and had resided in Charlotte only a few years.

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NOTE WELL THE DATE SALE BEGINS JAN. 16th COMMENCING SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16TH. FOR 19 DAYS, ENDING MID-NIGHT SATURDAY, FEB. 6TH, WE WILL INAUGURATE THE MOST MATCHLESS MERCHANDISING EVENT IN CHARLOTTE, IN WHICH PIERCING ARROWS WILL PENETRATE PRICES ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, FURNISHINGS, FURS, WOMENS' COATS AND SKIRTS, INCLUDING OUR TWO BIG STORES AND THERE WILL BE "GINGERY DOINGS" EVERY MINUTE OF THE TIME IN WHICH WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE YOU MAKE. Remember the date and follow the crowd, for a purchasing opportunity such as you have never before enjoyed is open to you. WANTED--50 experienced sales-people--These stores will be closed Thursday and Friday to arrange stocks for this sale-- Watch the Arrow. Miller Dry Goods and Clothing Company Charlotte N. C.