ARMS FOR SALE

D—THE LAND OF VINES—den of Canada; buy a farm or it and poultry farm and live e, 'phone or write G. W. Arand, Ont.

E—FIFTY OR MORE GOOD in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington and other counnear the city of Galt; also ful homes in the city of Galt market gardens; all kinds of Apply F. H. Patterson & e street, Galt, Ont.

ACRE FRUIT FARM—BARquick sale; city conven- $2,000 cash, would exchange mby.

ARM FOR SALE—34 ACRES— Catharines; new frame house 0 acres grapes, 9 acres pears have always been pruned, l fertilized; owner is retiring; once buyer can take off bairps; price $10,000. F. G. Stewstreet, St. Catharines.

PROPERTIES AGGREGATacres—Township of Charlotte- of Norfolk; timber land, pro- er and tile, pasture land and ; 60 acres under cultivation; e, 10 rooms; barn, 40x40; wood wing buzz saw; hog pen, hen oke house, blacksmith shop ll. Remarkably low price for J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block,

CHOICE PEACH FARM, near Vineland Station; story e, 8 rooms, bath and toilet, loors, large verandah, cement barn and stable with cement ew; abundance of good water, off; in addition to the peaches pricots, good cherries, good as small fruits; well located. A er, and will take city propchange. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde ilton, Ont. Regent 924.

S CLAY LOAM; FIRST- buildings; close to Tansley T. R.; near school. Post Of- milk route passes farm for 0,000. Address J. J. McNally, Ont.

ASS DAIRY FARM OF 118 0 acres under cultivation, hair- ret in County of Peel; half- ools, churches; good village; tions; never failing stream; with bath and water heating bank barn; first-class stabl- modern outbuildings; spring p in all buildings; Hydro-elec- ds distance; house for hired y Box 27, Cheltenham, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

N EXPRESS MONEY ORe on sale in five thousand ofthout Canada.

WANTED TO RENT.

FARM TO RENT, GIVE llars, rent, etc.; also apple nted for this fall or more, on it. P. O. Box 65, Hamil-

WANTED—FEMALE

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER OR girl; excellent home and es paid. Apply to Mrs. A. 80 Delaware avenue, Hamil-

POULTRY WANTED.

ANTED—ALIVE, 20 CENTS f. o. b. your station, if within of Toronto. Samuel Lewis, street west, Toronto, Ont.

ARMS WANTED

ATTENTION—WE HAVE number of clients desiring rain farms, fruit farms and ms. If you desire to sell your it us for quick and satisfac- George W. Black, Man- and Suburban Department, Lowry, 47 James street south, Ont. 'Phone Regent 158.

FOR SALE

CTICALLY BLACK FOXES; nty other pairs. Reid Bros., nt., Canada.

ED CORN

ades; quality guaranteed; 9 Flint, White Cap, Yellow n Glow, Early Bantam Sweet, Eureka Evergreen sweet erfection Bean and Timothy direct from grower and save an's profit. S. J. McLennon, South Woodslee, Ont.

Specialist

O, NEW YORK

ou in Doubt

ave you some skin rn, has resisted treatous condition which ite of rest, diet and ng down hill steadily? nd despondent, weak mornings; no ambition ne; easily fatigued; ex- k of energy and confi- power, a drain on the d reliable specialist.

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rous man. Let me re- Don't be a weakling any will give the best treatent based on the experi-

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live—do you realize that A life worth living is a y a man in his grave. years but still there are ve not had the good sense

ns, nervous exhaustion, er troubles, acne, skin fistula and blood condi-

ays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. INATION. visit to my office for a ll be considered as part ll value.

DR. HERRICK

PROBLEM OF TURKEY THE BIG HANDICAP

Has Placed Heavy Burden On Britain, Says the Chancellor.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

Financial Situation of Country Not Too Bad—As to New Taxes.

London cable: Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the Commons on the financial situation on which the Government is asking for a vote of confidence, said that there was every reason for caution, economy and wise husbandry of resources, but none for panic. He hoped that the House would not confuse hysteria with strength, and announced that the position of the Government was distinctly better than had been anticipated in August. Taxes and other revenue were coming in extraordinarily well, and he no longer thought that new taxation would be required next year to balance revenue and expenditures.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that no single feature of the world situation had placed heavier burdens upon Great Britain than the fact that no treaty of peace with Turkey had been signed and no settlement in the East had been reached. For this, however, the Government was in no way responsible.

Mr. Chamberlain continued that it was not within the power of the British Government to remedy the Turkish situation, which was an international affair. Everybody knew that a settlement was being delayed pending a decision by the United States whether she would undertake her part of the white man's burden, and the execution of the tutelage of Turkey under the League of Nations.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a general levy upon capital was out of the question. A levy upon war profits stood upon a different footing, but the difficulties of undertaking such a scheme of taxation were immense, and the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

The floating debt of the country on Oct. 26, Mr. Chamberlain told the House, amounted to £1,286,000,000. He anticipated that next year, after providing for the abnormal aftermath of war expenditure, there would be a substantial balance on the year to go towards the reduction of the debt.

The Chancellor declared there was no financial crisis justifying such a disturbing factor to trade as the introduction of a second budget. The Chancellor was opposed to a levy on capital, he said, because it would encourage extravagance and hinder the influx of foreign capital. If the House decided upon such a measure, it need not expect him to carry it out, he declared. Mr. Chamberlain hinted at a revision of the railroad rates to make the railroads self-supporting. Ordinary civilian unemployment doles would be terminated on Nov. 21, he said, and the bread subsidy ended at an early date.

The Chancellor indicated that British troops in various parts of the world would be reduced during the next few months by a half million men. Drastic reductions in the navy, he estimated at from £16,000,000 to £21,000,000. The personnel would be reduced in December to 146,000, he announced.

Mr. Chamberlain invited the House to explore the suggestion of a levy on war profits. While there was every reason for caution, he declared, there was no occasion for panic, as the country's position was sound.

The War Minister addressed the House after the Chancellor. Mr. Churchill's speech was mainly a long recital of figures justifying the army expenditure. He explained that owing to the reduction in the size of the army occupying Germany, it was expected that only about £48,000,000 instead of £70,000,000 would be received from Germany. He caused laughter by stating that up to the present only about £1,000,000 had been received in the shape of currency at Cologne for the use of the British troops.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

TROTZKY, LENINE ARE RESPONSIBLE

Personally, for Treatment of Britons in Russia.

Bolsheviki Declared to Be Undivided.

London cable (Reuter): In the House of Commons yesterday Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply to a question that the Government had notified Trotzky and others in Russia that they would be held personally responsible for the treatment of British prisoners and other British citizens in Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI NOT DIVIDED.

Helsingfors special cable says Lieut.-Col. Lestrang Malone, a Liberal member of the British House of Commons, has returned after a darling, unofficial visit to Petrograd. He told friends here that he was convinced, after an investigation of the political and military situation of Russia, that it is improbable that Petrograd will fall this winter. He said that reports of dissension among the Bolsheviki were untrue, and that Lenine and Trotzky appeared to be working in entire accord.

He saw Trotzky review thousands of soldiers, who enthusiastically hailed him as "a divine leader."

Col. Malone said that the Bolsheviki asserted that Gen. Denikine had lost the confidence and support of the Allies, and had reached an understanding with Gen. von der Goltz and Col. Bermondt, heading the so-called west Russian army, composed largely of Germans in the Baltic provinces.

REVERSE FOR DENIKINE.

Washington despatch: Insurgent forces in the Kuban territory on the northwest side of the Caucasian Mountains, making common cause with the Kuban Cossacks, have taken from the forces of Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader, the Black Sea port of Navorossevsk and occupied the city of Stavropol, according to despatches received to-day by the Ukrainian mission.

"There is every reason to believe," the despatches assert, "that in a very short time the insurgents will clear the whole Kuban territory of Denikine's so-called volunteer troops."

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Science Notes

More rain falls by night than by day.

Rain water is "soft" because it contains no mineral matter.

One year's losses by insects to the cereal crop alone of the U.S. are said, at the last computation, to be $430,204,600.

Meat, milk, eggs, fish, cheese, beans, peas, nuts and cereals are the foods which furnish protein in quantity for the human body.

United States mints worked 24 hours a day during 1918 to meet the demand for silver half-dollars, quarters and dimes, of which coinage $25,000,000 was produced.

Potash from the extensive deposits of Alsace is suggested as a valuable ballast cargo for returning American ships. The supply is estimated to be adequate for America's annual need of 500,000,000 to 800,000,000 tons.

The largest producers of wild hay in 1918 were South Dakota, 3,282 tons; Nebraska, 2,277,000 tons; Minnesota, 2,107,000 tons; North Dakota, 1,904,000 tons; Iowa, 890,000 tons; Kansas, 607,000 tons; Wisconsin, 456,000 tons; Colorado, 424 tons. Wild grass is cut for hay in every State.

An excellent suggestion for the utilization of the left-over stocks of explosives which most of the governments of the world have on hand at the present moment has been made by Professor De Queervain, of Switzerland, who is known to the scientific world as a seismologist. There are at present large stocks of high explosives in every country which cannot be preserved and must be denitrated or exploded. He suggests that 50 tons should be exploded at definite times and under various atmospheric conditions and that observers in all the surrounding areas should be requested to listen for the sound. Such tests could not fail, says Nature, to throw far more light than accidental unprepared explosions on the many problems presented by the transmission of sound waves by the atmosphere.

There is one week's food supply in the market basket filled as follows: One pound butter, 3½ pounds sugar, 1 pound each of rice, dried peas, farina, oatmeal, onions, prunes, cheese and one-quarter pound of bacon, six pounds potatoes, two dozen eggs, 14 pounds of meat, 14 loaves bread, 14 quarts of milk.

Although not the leader by any means, Australia has achieved some importance recently as a producer of tungsten. It now ranks second in importance among British territories producing tungsten ores. In Queensland many of the principal mines have quite recently been acquired by one of the largest of the concerns which have established tungsten reduction plants in Great Britain since the war, and the event appears to promise a new era of progress for this branch of mining in Queensland. Wolfram is mined in New South Wales and Victoria, while important quantities of scheelite, another ore of tungsten, are obtained in New Zealand and in Tasmania.

LOOKED THAT WAY.

(Exchange.)

"No, I haven't sold my story yet," said the young authoress, "but all the editors who sent it back praised its delicacy."

"I'm afraid, my dear," remarked her friend, "that your story is so delicate it has gone into decline."

UPS AND DOWNS.

Mother: "Did you call Edith up this morning?"

Daughter: "Yes, but she wasn't down."

"But why didn't you call her down?"

"Because she wasn't up."

"Then call her up now, and call her down for not being down when you called her up."

Muggins — Skinnum boasts that every dollar he has was made honestly. Buggins—Thatso? How much is he worth? Muggins—About 98 cents.

HUN FILMS OF U-BOAT CRIMES

Were Found in Archives of von Tirpitz

And Now Are in the United States.

New York despatch: Motion picture films taken from the archives of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz in the former Kaiser's admiralty, and showing allied vessels being torpedoed by German U-boats during the world war, were brought here to-day by J. H. Macksum, a Knights of Columbus secretary. The films, which were designed for exhibition by Germany on the day of its triumph, were made by camera men on a submarine which was commissioned to cruise about the Irish coast and photograph merchant vessels after they had been attacked by undersea craft. This boat used more than 40,000 feet of film.

"It was largely thought the influence of the present German Government that the films came into my possession," said Mr. Macksum, who had charge of the motion picture work for the Knights of Columbus in France and Germany. "During the revolution the Admiralty offices were raided by the mobs and the canisters containing the celluloid reels became scattered about. At Coblenz I made friends with a former high ranking army officer and he secured the films from a revolutionary leader whom he knew possessed them."

"The pictures depict the U-boats shelling four British vessels while those on the ships were swimming for lifeboats and rafts. A torpedo leaving the tube of a submarine and speeding toward its victims is also shown.

World's Harvest Calendar.

The world's schedule for cutting cereals is as follows:

January—New Zealand, Argentina.
February—East India, Upper Egypt.
March—Egypt, Chile.
April—Asia Minor, Mexico.
May — California, Texas, China, Japan.
June—Southern United States, Turkey, Spain.
July—United States, Austria, Germany, Southern Russia, England, Switzerland.
August—Canada, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Poland.
September—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Siberia.
November—South Africa, Peru.
December—Uruguay, Australia.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and developed in every way encouraged.

Apple Rots

It is estimated that in Ontario the average yearly loss from apple scab amounts to about 25 per cent. of the crop. No definite figures are available as to the losses due to the rot of apples in storage, but it is at least 10 per cent., and perhaps reaches 20 per cent. on the average. The losses from rot are of greater importance economically than those from scab, since they involve the loss of a considerable amount of direct human labor—that is, the apple is lost after it has been picked, handled several times, and stored away.

Apple rots are, of course, due to the attacks of certain fungi, of which two are most common in Ontario, namely the black rot fungus and blue mould fungus. Of these the last is the cause of the greater part of the rot in storage. These fungi are living plants which grow in the tissue of the apple and destroy it, after which they produce immense numbers of very minute dust-like "seeds," which we call spores. These spores will grow just like seeds, and as they are so small, they are readily blown about by the lightest air currents, and thus the fungus is spread from one apple to another. The following hints will be of use in helping to keep down the amount of rot in stored apples.

In the first place the storage room should be clean. The blue mould fungus will grow on various kinds of litter and produce its spores very plentifully on rotten fruit. If the cellar is kept free from dirt and refuse, and no rotten fruits are allowed to remain there, the chances for rot infection are greatly lessened.

The cellar should also be kept reasonably dry. The spores of these rot fungi, like seeds, will not start to grow unless they have sufficient water. A reasonably dry cellar will therefore keep the spores from germinating, even if there are some of them present.

The temperature of the cellar should be kept as low as possible. The rot fungi, like other plants, grow best in warm conditions, and will be able to make very little progress if the temperature is kept within a few degrees of freezing.

Rot fungi got into the apple usually at some wound or bruise. The less injury that apples receive in handling the less rot that will develop afterwards.

When the storage cellar is emptied in spring, it should be thoroughly cleaned, and, if possible, whitewashed or treated with disinfectant to destroy all spores of the rot fungi. The musty smell which is present in many cellars is produced by the blue mould fungus, consequently if the characteristic mouldy odor remains in the cellar this fungus is certainly somewhere about, and every effort should be made to get rid of it before the next season's crop is stored there.

In addition to the above notes on fungus rots attention should also be called to the spotting and scalding of apples in storage, which is not due to fungi, but which is the direct result of improper storage conditions. Spotting and scalding of apples is very frequent towards spring. The spots on the skin are sunken and brown and greatly disfigure the fruit for sale, while scalding is even more damaging to the appearance. In this latter trouble the flesh just under the skin turns brown in irregular areas. While, as noted, these troubles are not directly due to rot fungi, they are likely to gives easy entrance to rot producing fungi afterwards.

Both spot and scald arise from improper storage conditions, and will likely be worse on fruit that has not matured properly before being picked. The three storage conditions that favor spot and scald development are (1), high temperature; (2), humidity, and (2), stagnant air. It should be understood that the fruit is not completely dormant during the storage period, but that there is a constant, if small, continuation of growth processes throughout the whole period. These processes result in maturing or mellowing the apple, and the chemical processes which occur during them involve the absorption of oxygen from the air and the giving out of carbon dioxide. It is, in fact, a slow breathing process. When apples are stored in a place where they have no free access to the air, they are "smothered," and the scald which develops on them is due to abnormal chemical changes brought about because of inadequate air supply. If the room is too warm the growth processes are quickened and scald or spotting is increased. Very moist or humid air also aggravates these troubles.

It is obvious that in an ordinary cellar spotting and scalding can be largely avoided by a little attention to the needs of the fruit for cool, dry conditions, and a continuous supply of fresh air during the storage period.

It is reccommended (1) that apples should be stored in small lots rather than in large, close piles or bins. They should preferably be kept in open, slatted boxes, or other similar containers, which will allow all the fruit to have free access to air. (2) That the temperature be kept as low as is consistent with protection from frost, and (3) that plenty of ventilation be provided. If the air is changed frequently in the cellar the incoming supply will not only renew the oxygen, but will drive out the old, stagnant air, which is laden with moisture and over-charged with carbon dioxide. The method of ventilation can best be determined by conditions; in some instances air shafts can be used, while in others the opening of doors and windows on mild days will be possible. In almost all cases some simple means of securing frequent changes of air can be readily adopted and the fruit thus kept free from scald an dspot troubles.—W. A. McCubbin, Field Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ontario.

TOWN PLANNING

Important Conference to Be Held in Hamilton Shortly.

It is expected that all the city and most of the town and village councils in Ontario from Niagara Falls to Windsor will be represented at the South-Western Ontario Town Planning Association's conference to be held at Hamilton in the Royal Connaught hotel, on Nov. 27 and 28, as matters of vital interest to the welfare of the people will be considered. Able speakers will address the meetings on subjects of interest to progressive municipalities. Among them will be: Lawrence Veiller, New York City, secretary of the National Housing Association; J. A. Ellis, Toronto, director of the Government Bureau of Municipal affairs; Thomas Adams, Ottawa, Federal Town Planning Adviser; N. Cauchon, Consulting Engineer, Ottawa; W. J. Donald, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sir John Willison, Toronto, and a cabinet minister of the new Ontario legislature.

All Night with Asthma. Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victims awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

Worth Remembering.

Olives and English walnuts ground together makes a nice sandwich filling.

When washing greasy dishes use a little ammonia in the water and you will save your hands and save soap.

To remove chocolate or cocoa stains sprinkle borax over them at once and wash in cold water.

When washing cut glass add a little borax to the suds and rinse in clear water with a few drops of bluing added, if you wish glass to sparkle like new.

Patent leather shoes are successfully cleaned by removing all dirt, then wiping them with a soft cloth dipped in milk, polish them with a dry cloth. The milk is valuable in preserving and softening the leather.

Applts pared, cored and put into a dish with sugar and water, to bake till tender, but not broken, are delicious served with custard poured over them.

A delicate toilet powder for the body is made by mixing two packages of violet rice powder, four grains of powdered rose, five drops of sandal oil and two ounces of powdered orris. After mixing, spread in the sun to dry thoroughly.

From no place can you exclude the Fates.—Martial.

GHASTLY TALE OF HUN REVOLT

Munich Trial Discloses Details of Massacre

Of a Party of Innocent Club Men.

London cable: A trial in Munich has just disclosed details of what is perhaps the most ghastly episode of the German revolution, according to a despatch to the Daily Telegraph.

On the evening of May 6, when the last sparks of the Bolshevist resistance were being stamped out in the streets of Munich, it was reported to Captain von Stutterheim, of the 1st Company of the Alexander Regiment, that an illegal meeting was in progress in a house in the district for which he was responsible. He gave orders that those at the gathering be taken into custody.

A squad of soldiers were despatched to the scene. With levelled revolvers and shouts of "Hands up!" they burst into a room in which 26 young men had assembled. The young men were much surprised at this sudden and violent intrusion. They explained that they were members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Recreation Club, and that only the most innocent forms of amusement had brought them together.

All their protests were in vain. Von Stutterheim gave orders that they be delivered into the cellar of St. George's Palace, which had been set apart as a temporary jail.

The sight of a party of civilians under escort through the streets by soldiers attracted much notice, and roused the natural assumption that the prisoners were Spartacists and thus partners in guilt for many acts of treacherous murder, which in the preceding days had stained red rule in the Bavarian city.

A crowd composed mainly of soldiers of other detachments closed in around the little convoy, and the prisoners became the target of an ever-increasing ffre of ill-treatment and abuse.

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

As they were led within the courtyard a large portion of the crowd surged through the gates. Shots at once began to pour upon the helpless club members. The escort tried to shield the captives from the assailants, but their efforts were not successful, for seven of the prisoners were left dead in the courtyard when the bulk of the party got down into the cellar.

Among the soldiers who joined the convoy as it passed through the streets were Jacob Muller, a young butcher who belonged to the Bayreuth volunteers, and a non-commissioned officer named Mackowski. They were the two chief defendants at the trial.

It appeared that on the evening of the assault Muller was to some extent under the influence of liquor, as his company had received a liberal ration of wine with the evening meal. Mackowski placed himself at the entrance to the vaults and struck right and left at the faces of the prisoners as they passed down the stairs. Then Muller, Mackokwski and eight or ten other soldiers followed the prisoners down into the cellar. Mackowski ordered the club to lie on the floor face downward. The wretched men obeyed. Hardly had they done so when the soldiers began to empty their revolvers into them. Those of the prisoners who were not killed or incapacitated by the first volley jumped to their feet and screamed for mercy. Their appeals fell on muddled and deafened ears.

ONLY FIVE SURVIVED.

Muller in particular behaved with demoniacal fury. He drew his sword-bayonet and slashed about blindly with it at both living and dead. When he had blunted its edge with this ghastly work he snatched the bayonet of one of his comrades and laid on with that.

As soon as none of the victims could remain longer on their feet, the soldiers pranced about on the prostrate bodies, stamping on hands and faces and plunging their bayonets into those who still showed signs of life. Then they executed a wild dance of triumph over the bodies.

Five prisoners in all survived the massacre. One was saved by soldiers who accidentally recognized him as an acquaintance. The other four were either rendered unconscious by their wounds or had presence of mind to realize that their lives depended on their remaining absolutely motionless.

Muller and Mackowski were found guilty of manslaughter and were sentenced each to fourteen years of penal servitude. Needless to say, the Independent Socialists will exploit for their party purposes the inadequacy of these sentences as compared with the execution of Spartacist leaders.

ROYAL NAVY TO CARRY DRUMMERS

London cable: British commercial travellers and the representatives of business houses are to be permitted passage aboard every British warship leaving the country for abroad. This, according to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, who made the announcement today before the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, is "a move unique in the history of the Empire." Walter Hume Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has given his assent to this special service, Sir Hamar declared.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Causes of Health.

Instructive Paragraphs, One Inch Long, to Ambitious Readers.

If the choice were given the average man between an automobile ride and an attack of scarlet fever, it is altogether probable that he would choose the former. However, automobile riding is shown by Government census statistics for the year 1917 to have caused far more deaths than scarlet fever. The disease claimed only 4.2 persons for each 100,000 of population, while the loss of life from automobile accidents was 8.5. Deaths from automobile car spills are increasing constantly, the figures show, while the fight to conquer scarlet fever is succeeding to a large extent. To be sure, there are many more cases of automobile riding than of scarlet fever, and the proportion of deaths to rides is much less than that to cases of fever, but the figures are, nevertheless, impressive.

The death rate from measles was 14.3 to each 100,000 in 1917, and the whooping cough death rate was 10.4. Diphtheria's mortality rate was 16.5, there having been about twice as many deaths from diphtheria as from motor car accidents. The rate for street car accidents was 3 to every 100,000, making deaths from street car riding fewer than those from scarlet fever. More than 10,000 people committed suicide and murders ran into the thousands.

People have a dread of diphtheria, scarlet fever and similar diseases, and will they may, because they have taken toll with many families. Strict quarantine is maintained wherever these diseases are discovered and every precaution is taken to prevent their spread. Tuberculosis, in 1917, caused 110,285 deaths, the rate being 146.4 to each 100,000 people. To get the full meaning of these figures the public should remember that scarlet fever—striking terror to the hearts of parents—only caused deaths at the rate of only 4.2 for every 100,000, while the tuberculosis rate was 146.4. Health authorities are trying to make the public understand the menace of tuberculosis, yet there is no quarantine against the disease, and the person so afflicted may move about at will, perhaps infecting hundreds with whom he may came in contact. Those who call attention to these things and demand a stricter enforcement of the tuberculosis regulation laws are known as health cranks. There is need of more cranks of that character. More of such health cranks would mean fewer funerals.—Indianapolis News.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is in greater demand that any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing quantities than any other oil.

It's All Just Fine Fun

Some Ingredients Which Go to Make Up Our Modern Amusements.

Take three well-selected acts and place them side by side upon a baking board. Grease each thoroughly and place within them six temperamental male and female vocalists, evenly paired. Before this is done, however, all bad spots in the make-up of the vocalists caused by jealousy or presonal animosity, should be carefully cut away. Fill the balance of the acts with a stuffing of chorus and small principles, and set them to simmer in the warm action of the opera, removing it when it explodes with a loud bang. Arrange a dressing of orchestration to which has been added a pinch of prima-donna'-conductor. Pour liquid melody over the entire mass and garnish with curtain-calls, flowers and "bravos." This is known as grand opera.

Sex drama—This gamey dish is to be roasted in a triangular pan, in the three corners of which are two men and a woman. This space between them is to be filled with a mixture of primal passion, deceit, love, hate, intrigue, compromising letters and dishonor. At the apex of this mound is placed the conventional sugar baby, in a white "nightie," saying a prayer for papa and mamma. A plentiful sprinkling of salty tears will give the necessary flavor.

Bedroom Farce—As the bed is the principal ingredient to be used in this spicy dish, it should be selected with great care and treated to a Vogue dressing before anything else is done. Then add slowly equal parts of French cehmise, chiffon bed gowns, silk stockings, satin camisoles and risque lines.

Vaudeville—This is a tutti-frutti mixture of eight different ingredients put together without any particular effort to make the combination palatable. It is an admirable way to use up left-over scraps, for they can be carelessly pitched into the pot of public opinion and allowed to cook without watching. Should the taste be somewhat unpleasant, it can easily be disguised by a piquant jazz sauce that will remove all taste and probably the lining of the stomach as well.

Community Pageant—This theatrical burgoo must be cooked out of doors because of its quantity. The ingredients embrace everything from Homeric verse to syncopated dancing. Everything is thrown into the kettle that can be found in the community market, including all the little Janes, Marys and Carolines, with a liberal sprinkling of Willies, Johnnies and Georgies. It is stirred together with local pride and personal jealousies, and is cooked gradually over a stew fire until it comes to a boil, when the queen of the pageant is chosen. After this it is allowed to sool and is served from the paper plates and tincups of democracy.—Philadelphia Record.

Its way of suffering is the witness which a soul bears to itself.—Amiel.