WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

Greetings From Austria.

Mr. L. G. O. Sobotka of Vienna, Austria, who is a friend of "Lone E", recently paid a visit to Toronto and expressed his great interest in the Canadian Boy Scouts, and in particular the "Lonies."

Mr. Sobotka travels extensively all over Europe, and frequently visits the side of the Atlantic, and he stated that the people in practically all of the countries that he visits have great faith in the Boy Scout Movement, believing it to be one of the most instrumental factors which will lead to a better world understanding and a permament peace in the days to come.

Mr. Sobotka sent his very best wishes to all Canadian Scouts, this being his first trip to Canada, and expressed the hope that a goodly number of Canadian representatives would visit the Jamboree in Hungary next year.

World Scout Jamboree Will Be Held.

The statement in a Budapest despatch to a Toronto paper that finances will prevent the holding in Hungary of the projected 1933 world gathering of Boy Scouts has been specifically denied by Dr. Vali, Hungarian International Scout Secretary. Conditions are not as bad as painted, and the Jamboree will be held as planned, Dr. Vali declares.

Bird Houses For Spring.

"Lone E" hopes that the Lone Scouts have been busy during the past months in the making of more bird houses for the convenience of their feathered friends. You know the birds are very loyal, and if you can induce them to build in your vicinity they will come back year after year to the same nesting place.

Unfortunately, with the expansion of civilization, the natural haunts and surroundings of the birds have been destroyed, and they find it increasing difficult to find nesting places near to the vicinity of humans.

Every Lonie, therefore, should make a special point of building three or four Bird Houses to encourage the birds to stay in the vicinity of his home. You still have time for this year's tenants if you get busy at once.

A Scout Bird Sanctuary.

With the consent of the Quebec Government, the Minister of the Interior has by proclamation made Mystery Island the permanent Boy Scout camp near Ottawa, a bird sanctuary. There are several such Scout wild life sanctuaries in various parts of Canada.

"Mystery Island" on the Map.

The name "Mystery Island," given the permanent Scout camp being developed near Ottawa, has been officially confirmed by the Geographical Board of Canada, and the island will be so designated on a new map to be published by the Topographical Survey.

Things Lone Scouts Can Do During March and April.

For Easter and the Easter Holidays: Arrange an Easter Egg Good Turn. This consists in making a collection of New Laid Eggs from all your friends and neighbors and donating them to your nearest local hospital for the benefit of the patients therein.

Plan out your 1932 garden. Try to have a continuity of flowers and vegetables all the season.

Spring Clean-up. During the first few weeks in April arrange to clean up around the house and barn. Collect all that old rubbish which has been lying around all winter and which has been hidden under the snow. Take it to a convenient place and burn it, and have things looking neat and tidy for the commencement of spring operations.

Endeavor to earn at least one proficiency badge or make some progress towards higher Scout rank.

Boys Training As Firemen.

Last year 672 Canadian Scouts received fire prevention training and qualified for the Scout Fireman's Badge. The training in most cases is given by fire chiefs or firemen. Since the training was started 15,688 boys have qualified as Scout Firemen.

If you would like to become a Lone Scout write for particulars to The Boy Scouts' Association, Lone Scout Dept., 299 Bay Street, Toronto 2.

"LONE E"

The Legislature In Brief

In the first division of the present session, the Henry Government was sustained by a majority of seventy-one to nineteen in adopting the Speech from the Throne. The division took place on the amendment of Premier Henry moved to the amendment of W. E. N. Sinclair, Opposition Leader, the Henry amendment pledging the House to adhere to Hydro principles of power at cost, and expressing entire support for the efficiency and integrity of the Hydro Commissioners.

Prior to the vote being taken the three leaders, Premier Henry, Mr. Sinclair and Harry Nixon, Progressive leader, finished the debate on the Throne speech, which has been practically entirely devoted to argument on Hydro. Premier Henry personally answered the major criticism of the Opposition, particularly from Dr. J. A. McQuibban, Liberal Whip, the Premier contending that Dr. McQuibban's statements were based on inaccurate information in discussing power purchases, sales of off-peak power and other Hydro contracts.

Referring to the charge of Dr. McQuibban, that there is sufficient capacity at Niagara to look after the needs of Ontario, Premier Henry pointed out that even if Ontario was permitted to use all the water she is entitled to divert, under treaty, it would be far short of the volume required to keep the Niagara plants working to capacity all the time. To keep the plants continuously at capacity would require a steady conversion of forty-two thousand cubic feet per second, but under the treaty only twenty-four thousand five hundred cubic feet was possible.

Changes in Municipal Act

Several changes were introduced under the Municipal Act by Hon. Mr. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, chief among them being a temporary borrowing by municipalities, reduction in legal limit of per diem fees of the elected representatives of townships, villages, counties and cities of under one hundred thousand. Another amendment provides that the new right of farmers' daughters shall not mean that they will be counted in calculating the population of counties for the purpose of deciding the representation of county councils.

Authority was also asked, in a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Finlayson, to establish a commission to be known as the Grand River Conservation Commission, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the carrying out of works whereby the Grand River and its tributaries, may be controlled in time of flood and conserved to more effectively afford a sufficient supply of water for various municipal purposes. Any municipality effected may appoint a commissioner and five or more may petition for incorporation to undertake the investigation deemed necessary by the Government.

This area covers twenty-six hundred square miles, effecting the counties of Brant, Dufferin, Wellington, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Oxford, Brant, Wentworth, Norfolk and Haldimand.

Modified Moratorium

Royal assent was given providing for a modified moratorium on mortgages. Hon. William Finlayson, speaking to his bill appropriating five million dollars for Northern development, indicated the Government will introduce a very much reduced program for this work during the present year. He also stated that work on the trans-Canada highway is not likely to be completed for many years.

Traffic Amendments

Hon. Leopold Macaulay introduced amendments to the Highway Traffic Act compelling motor cars to be equipped with lights, which on roads outside of towns and cities will illuminate the roadway for a distance of two hundred feet. Provision is also made to prevent trucks travelling on the highways at a distance closer to each other than a hundred feet, and also cutting the length of truck trains from sixty-five to fifty feet.

A sub-committee on dairying was told that the farmers of Ontario had lost five hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars last year through producing second grade cream in butter manufacture.

Africans Developing Own Individuality

London.—How native Africans in Kenya Colony are developing an individuality unknown among these primitive peoples before the advent of the British, was told in an official report issued here recently.

"Individuals," the report says, "no longer accept as a matter of course decisions of administrative officers or judgments of magistrates, but are only too ready to appeal against either. Native councils have developed strong wills of their own and are not in all cases easily persuaded to adopt courses which appear to their distinct commissioners to be obviously beneficial."

Education and religion are other fields in which the African is beginning to think for himself, the report says. It adds that there is a tendency to question the value of government assistance and the wisdom of state control.

Professor Einstein says reporters should not write about science unless they know what they are writing about, and we think the same thing ought to go for scientists, too.—Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Joe Clark and Phil Farley, Toronto golfers, snapped at Bermuda where they participated in the Belmont Manor championships. Farley made a very good showing, but was eliminated.

Canada Endorses Geneva Drug Pact

Resolution Restricting Production Passed at Ottawa

Ottawa.—The House of Commons have, on resolution moved by the Prime Minister, approved the international convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. The convention was drawn up at Geneva on July 13, 1931, and was signed for Canada by Dr. W. H. Riddell.

There were 5 States represented at the conference, Premier Bennett told the House, and of these 38 have already signed the convention. The convention becomes operative 90 days after a total of 25 states have adopted it, providing there is included in that 25 the leading powers of the world.

Few problems were more important to the people as a whole than the regulation of narcotic traffic, said the Prime Minister. Under the existing system Canada had experienced considerable success in keeping down the evil, but it had been realized here, in common with the rest of the world, that no efficient control could be maintained so long as legislation covered only the distribution—and so long as the manufacturing countries remained outside of the convention.

The new convention provides that manufacture must be restricted to actual estimated requirements for medicinal and scientific purposes. The great task was to bring into the convention the countries which manufactured drugs on a large scale. This was gradually being attained, and it was a great satisfaction for Canada, which was technically a "victim country" manufacturing no habit-forming drugs.

A bill will be necessary to amend the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act of 1929, and notice of this bill is now on the order paper.

The business man was interviewing applicants for the post of office boy. He had a boy in front of him and was asking him all manner of questions. "Now" went on the employer, "I'm looking for someone who must be exceptionally sharp and who must cost me very little." "Well" said the boy, "I reckon you'd better send out for a lemon."

3500-year-old-Baths Unearthed at Kish

Oxford, England.—Swimming pools 3,500 years old have been found in Kish, Iraq, which is believed to be the oldest city in the world.

Details regarding the discovery of these pools have been received by Professor Stephen Langdon, professor of Assyriology of Oxford University, from L. C. Watelin, leader of the Oxford-Field Museum expedition which is conducting acheological expeditions in Kish.

The pool described by Watelin is forty-five feet long and thirty-six feet wide," said Professor Langdon. "It had a most elaborate water supply with a wonderful circulatory system which supplied the pool with constant fresh water just like our modern swimming baths. The pool was kept at the required height with a gentle flow of water constantly passing through it."

Russians Head List as New Canadians In '31

Montreal.—Russia sent the largest group of new citizens to Canada in the fiscal year 1931, according to naturalization statistics given in a report of the Department of State. Of 21,392 persons naturalized, 4,065 were Russians, 2,522 Poles, 2,329 Americans, 2,067 Italians, 2,045 Austrians, 955 Serbians, 742 Germans and 669 Norwegians.

Most of the nationalities of the world were represented. Cuba, Afghanistan and the State of Mount Lebanon, Syria, each lost a single citizen to Canada. One person naturalized was recorded as having "no country."

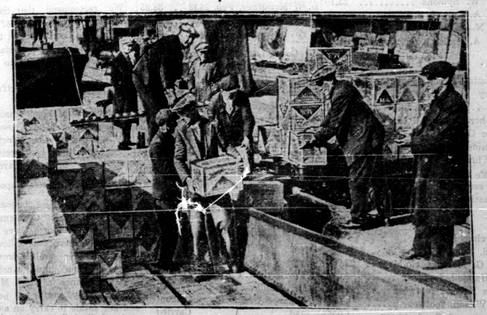
Snow After Rain.

If only for an hour, the snow's white magic,
Touching the landscape with its cold caress,
Restores that era, beautiful and tragic,
When all this coast was still a wilderness.

Bushes now squat like crystal-feathered heath-fowl;
Trees, in the immobility of fear,
Frozen at some strange, fierce, metallic wolf-howl,
Are graceful troops of silver-antlered deer.

—Kenneth W. Porter in the New York Times.

To Escape British Tariff



Horses toiled all day Sunday, February 28, unloading foreign merchandise at the London docks in an effort to escape the new duty imposed by the National government. Tinned milk is being hurried ashore from a barge.

Current Events

As Viewed By The Press

Tariffs.

A system of tariffs is not an undilluted blessing. To a country in Britain's position it offers certain general advantages; but various sections of the community must suffer according as the general welfare is increased. Any tariff proposals, said Mr. Walter Runciman in the House of Commons, are bound to have disadvantages as well as advantages.—Dublin Weekly Irish Times.

Canada-New Zealand Treaty.

The chance of early ratification does not dispose of the contention previously raised that something can be done without waiting even until the session begins. The chief measure of retaliation when the quarrel with Canada developed was the placing of Canadian goods on the foreign tariff schedule. It was done without consulting Parliament, and was never ratified by the Legislature. British preferential rates can be restored to Canadian goods, as they were taken from them, by Order-in-Council. It would be a gesture of good-will, and a stimulous to trade.—Auckland Weekly News.

Australia's Prohibitive Tariff.

Australian manufacturers, and more particularly their employees, ought to realize that they are having a chance better in some respects than they are likely to get again for very many years if this one is thrown away. It is not the price of new Australian manufactures so much as their quality of which primary producers complain. We are losing jobs today because some of the work we have turned out has been disgracefully uneven, and our customers have been driven to go to the foreigner—and, incidentally, curse the high tariff which has protected the bad workmanship and made the price of the good a burden.—Sydney Bulletin.

China and Japan.

The Chinese have an extraordinary toughness and obstinacy. The loss of Shanghai and the new capital would not be likely to assuage the wrath of the ordinary Chinese citizen. It would be all the more likely to make him break his Japanese torch and burn his cotton singlet. The process of occupying big China cities, such as Peiping and the coast ports, could go on without procuring a single order from the up-country districts. The real China is not its coast and river ports, but its myriad townships and villages. It is a terrible impasse, this clash between Chinese nationalism and Japanese industrial necessity.—Hong Kong Press.

Empire Bargaining.

We cannot view this proposed system of Empire bargaining without grave misgivings. Whether will it lead? Is it not likely to be provocative of discord rather than of satisfaction? To what extent can Great Britain afford to penalize the produce of foreign countries in order to grant substantial advantages to the Dominions? To what extent will the Dominions consent to admit British manufactures to compete on easier terms with their protected industries? Will the sacrifice of fiscal freedom on either side be in the long run a unifying or a disseverin[illegible] influence? The projected policy bristles with difficulties and dangers, which must become apparent when the Ottawa Conference gets down to details.—Melbourne Australian.

S. Africa and the Gold Standard.

The difficulties of South Africa only show how impossible the whole monetary system of the world is becoming. By means of artificial restrictions on exchange and the use of the gold output we have been able so far to maintain our hold on the gold standard. But the price is very heavy. According to the chairman of the South African Wool and Mohair Association, only a very small portion of the South African clip has been sold, and there are some 2,000 bales at the coast warehouses with the prospect in 10 per cent. can be disposed of them at prices for coarse [illegible] per cent. lower than is the season. Thus events as far as the Government and its wool [illegible] in any way correspond with [illegible] actually experienced by a [illegible] tant section of the exporting country.—Cape Argus.

Violence in Bombay.

The Indian Congress is [illegible] all claim, in Bombay at [illegible] regarded as a non-violent [illegible] demonstrations are now [illegible] causes for outbursts of [illegible] which are a danger not [illegible] police but to the lives [illegible] of the citizens. People [illegible] to buildings, burn public [illegible] the streets and assault [illegible] injures and not the [illegible] the community and [illegible] such. If any more lives [illegible] the result of hooligan [illegible] blame will lie at the door [illegible] and more particularly at [illegible] those who, hiding [illegible] encourage Congress to [illegible] less demonstrations. [illegible] chants and business [illegible] recently incite disorder [illegible] commit outrages must [illegible] wards be held responsible [illegible] sequences.—Bombay Times.

Low Rates for Loans.

Loans recently raised [illegible] capitalities of Toronto and [illegible] and by the Province of [illegible] wick, all of them semi-[illegible] five parts of the Dominion [illegible] have been borrowed at [illegible] 5¾ per cent., 5¾ per cent. [illegible] cent. Canadian securities [illegible] in Jamaica, and securities [illegible] cities and provinces are [illegible] a market here. Jamaica [illegible] stronger financial position [illegible] places we have mentioned [illegible] it there are people who [illegible] why our Government [illegible] obtain loans at a lower [illegible] cent than is obtainable in [illegible] If the Government can [illegible] it needs at such lower [illegible] it is justified in trying [illegible] it can. It can borrow [illegible] Kingston (Jamaica) [illegible]

Canada's Export Trade.

Canada is fifth in export [illegible] only countries to export [illegible] Britain, the United States [illegible] and Germany, in the [illegible] Canada seems to be [illegible] ing her own, in spite [illegible] times cry of the pessimist [illegible] Chronicle.

Toronto's Lawmakers.

Members of Toronto [illegible] by a vote of 26 to 1 [illegible] motion for a salary [illegible] have not heard of any [illegible] that council that has [illegible] board of education [illegible] reduction of the salaries [illegible] teachers.—Chesley Enterprise.

A Wise Measure.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, [illegible] Justice, is introducing [illegible] Commons a measure [illegible] offence under [illegible] pretences" section of [illegible] code for issuing of a [illegible] given by the bank to [illegible] and given for goods [illegible] will effectively stop [illegible] ing."—Amherstburg [illegible]

John Bull [illegible]

Although the agreement [illegible] for any payment until [illegible] British Government [illegible] liquidate $150,000,000 [illegible] loaned by 110 United [illegible] John Bull still maintains [illegible] leadership in the air, [illegible] the locomotive, in [illegible] and in the liquidation [illegible] Brantford Expositor.

Britain Again [illegible]

And here is Britain [illegible] army, navy and air [illegible] matter what the Hoover [illegible] ference does, Britain [illegible] side of reduced armaments [illegible] if all other nations [illegible] practical desire for peace [illegible] be no need for disarmament [illegible] ences.—Ottawa Journal.

Disregard For [illegible]

Hon. George N. [illegible] charged that the [illegible] ses of Premier Bennett [illegible] law were paid out of [illegible] treasury, made the course of his evidence [illegible] to entertain an audience [illegible] many speakers last night [illegible] ing this without the [illegible] for facts.—Brantford [illegible]

Growth of Crime.

During the last [illegible] jumped her population [illegible] 600 to 10,374,000, an [illegible] per cent. For purposes [illegible] it is interesting to [illegible] growth of the United States [illegible] to 1930 was 16.1 per cent [illegible] rines Standard.

A Suggestion.

[illegible] ex-M.P., would say a [illegible] any man still alive [illegible] tinel Review.

Immediate Help Brought From Afar

"My sister ill! Perhaps in actual need!" exclaimed the stay-at-home daughter as she [illegible]ced hurriedly through a letter written by a friend of her sister's, a nurse in the big city. "I've no idea who can help me!" "I'll call the police on the long distance telephone." In the telephone room at police headquarters a light flashed on the switchboard. It was from the distant town.

"My sister Elsie is ill at her home. Please send a policeman there," a voice said, adding address. "It is a case for quick action. I didn't know whom to call but you!"

A patrolman and a trained nurse sent to investigate found the girl unconscious in her apart[illegible] Elsie was given immediate first aid treatment and removed to the hospital where she made speedy recovery. Another serious situation saved by the magic of almost instantaneous long [illegible] communication.

What New York Is Wearing

ANNERELLE WORTHINGTON

Instructive and Entertaining Lesson Fur Article With Every Pattern

Style No. 2551 may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Vivid green wool jersey is youthfully smart.

To wear 'neath your fur wrap for matinee, it's stunning in rough crepe silk in Persian green or a gay printed crepe silk.

Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20¢ in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Manchuria

London Daily Telegraph (ind. Cons.): That the sovereignty of China over Manchuria, which was explicitly recognized by Japan in the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, is finished once for all is manifest. It was never made effective. Under Chang-Tso-lin Manchuria was virtually independent, and for a time the Marshal seized Peking. China has thrown away its Manchurian provinces by its utter incapacity. Even a quasi-sovereignty is impossible of restoration now.

A woman and her young son were walking through the toy department of a big store. "How would the little lad like a game of ludo?" asked the shopwalker with an eye to business. "Oh, he'd be delighted, if it's not taking up too much of your time," replied the woman, beaming.

Mrs. Blosswell was visiting the employment bureau. "I want a good cook for my country house," she informed the manager. The manager turned to her secretary. "Have we anyone here who would like to spend a day or so in the country?" she inquired.

"I see, Miss Smithers, that you have spelt 'receive' with 'ei' in one place and 'ie' in another." "I'm sorry, sir. One of them was a slip." "Well, correct it." "Certainly, sir. By the way, which one shall I correct?" "Mm—er—why the one that's wrong, of course."

The hospital doctor had been examining little Maud Briggs. "This is undoubtedly a case for psychological treatment," he informed Maud's mother. "She do ride a bicycle already, sir," Mrs. Briggs had him [illegible]

He "Seems to me that it takes Ruth Shy a good day's time to learn to say 'shake.'"

She "Well, that good-looking red Charming is teaching her, you know."

Bad Attacks of Flu

Mrs. Ward Finds Wonderful Pick-Me-Up in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I have had attacks of the 'flu' frequently since 1919, and sometimes very bad attacks, but always when on the road to recovery I have been unable to get up my strength, when I got run down several boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been wonderful. I have wonderful [illegible] Pink Pills rebuild health [illegible] and increasing the [illegible] restore the wasted [illegible] the exhausted system [illegible] cause of tiredness [illegible] Try them. At [illegible] druggists, 50c a package.

12—'32

Milk and Health

In our country milk is looked upon as a necessary article of diet for children, and its importance in the diet of adults is becoming better recognized every year. It is often spoken of as the perfect food. It is perfect for infants but as it is wholly digested it takes the roughage which is necessary for the functioning of the adult system. Milk contains all the elements necessary for growth and maintenance in a young infant in the following proportions: water, 87 per cent; protein, 3.3 per cent; butter fat, 4 per cent; milk sugar, 5 per cent; minerals, 0.7 per cent; and vitamins A and B.

Milk forms one of the greatest food problems which we have. The main reason is that it is an ideal breeding-ground for the bacteria of infectious diseases. It is the most perishable of all our foods and is the hardest to deliver to the consumer in a satisfactory manner. It is one of the few foods which we use in the natural state and so deprive ourselves of the disinfecting action of heat to which we subject nearly every other article of food.

The appearance of milk is deceptive. Its whiteness and opacity are apt to mislead us into thinking that any milk that has not definitely soured or that we have not actually seen contaminated, is a pure and wholesome food. But unfortunately there are many dangers lurking behind this appearance of purity. As Rosenau says, "The land of milk and honey may be the valley of death and disease."

A simple and startling experiment to show the amount of dirt in raw milk is to strain a cup of it through absorbent cotton. The black stain that is left is a great shock to the person who expects his milk to be clean as a matter of course. This dirt comes from the body of the cow, the dust in the air, or the hands and clothing of a careless milker. It has been estimated that Chicago gets twenty-five tons of dirt each year in its milk supply. Aside from the fact that we would not willingly consume this dirt it is harmful because it may contain bacteria which in the intestine of the infant causes putrefaction and what is commonly known as summer complaint, one of the main causes of infant mortality.

A great deal of this dirt can be eliminated when small-mouthed pails are used during milking, and more is removed by the dairyman by straining or centrifuging. This last is a process that is carried out in what is known as a centrifugal machine, and consists of whirling the milk at great speed, and thereby separating the dirt. This removes the free dirt and makes the milk more acceptable in that it relieves our minds, but it does not remove the bacteria of infectious disease.

Microscopic examination of milk at public health laboratories reveals the number of bacteria present and offers a prompt method of detecting samples of milk which contains pus indicating that they have come from a cow with diseased udders. These cows should be removed from the herd.

Cleanliness and refrigeration will keep down the number of bacteria which multiply most rapidly at body temperature. A large bacterial count means that the milk is old, dirty, or has not been kept cold.

Special methods are required to determine the presence of bacteria of infectious diseases such as typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and septic sore throat. Owing to the lack of time necessary for results they are impracticable as routine tests since the tested milk will have been consumed before the results are known.

Souring of milk is caused by harmless bacteria which gets into the milk with the dirt. If these are eliminated the milk will not sour but will putrify instead through the breaking down of proteins.

The more serious infections in milk have human origin. Cows do not have typhoid fever or diphtheria, so when milk contains the organisms which cause these diseases it is due to human carelessness. They can be killed by means of heat but no amount of refrigeration can make them harmless. Even freezing does not kill them.

Tuberculosis probably heads the list of communicable diseases spread by milk. It is the cause of nearly one-third of all deaths between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Raw milk from tuberculosis cows should not be sold. These cows may be singled out by means of the tuberculin test.

Milk may become infected with typhoid fever germs at any stage from the dairy to the stable. A typhoid carrier who comes in contact with the milk will contaminate it if proper precautions are not taken.

Scarlet fever may be borne by milk when the milk is infected from the discharges of a scarlet fever patient. There are many unrecognized or missed cases of this disease, so that the danger of contaminated milk from them is constantly present.

Diphtheria germs in milk are also of human origin.

Now having stressed all the dangers lurking in milk, let us see what can be done about it. Scrupulous cleanliness is the first thing which must be considered in the production of milk. Certified milk implies healthy, tuberculin-tested cows and that all persons who come in contact with the milk are under medical supervision. This milk is in no way altered. It is merely strained and cooled. This is said by some to be the ideal milk, but until it becomes practicable to supply it to the great mass of the people, we have one great safeguard which should be compulsory in every community. That is pasteurization.

Pasteurization is the heating of milk to sixty degrees Centigrade or 140 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, and then cooling it rapidly. Its object is to kill harmful bacteria. It should not make up for dirty milk or preserve bad milk. Pasteurization is a public safeguard. Even a casual survey of the record of typhoid and diphtheria epidemics traceable to infected milk, must convince anyone that it is only common sense to insist on this precaution. Just as it is not left to the individual to protect his own water supply by boiling it himself, so it should be the duty of the health officers to supervise pasteurization and educate those in charge of the process.

One objection raised to pasteurization of milk is its effect on milk used for infant feeding. If infants cannot be breast-fed they are entitled to absolutely pure fresh raw milk, but since this is not always available, pasteurization solves the problem. In an investigation by Park and Holt in New York, they found that infants receiving pasteurized milk in the summer thrived better than those on raw milk, and that the general practice of heating milk which has become a custom in New York tenements is a great factor in te lowering of infant mortality. The only danger from pasteurized milk for infants is scurvy, which can be eliminated by the addition of orange juice or tomato juice to the diet.

To sum up: Inspection and supervision go to the root of the matter in aiding the production of cleaner fresher milk. Pasteurization guards against the infections which get by the inspection, rendering them harmless. Insist on pasteurized milk—it prevents diseases.

As the well known actor entered his dressing room his dresser cornered him and asked him if he hadn't forgotten something. "No," replied the actor, "I think not." "Not the bottle of port you promised me, sir?" "No, I didn't forget it. I left it with the stage doorkeeper." "That's done it," groaned the dresser. "You might as well have left a cabbage-leaf in the charge of a rabbit."

"Why do you always take cold water with your whisky?" "Well, I once dreamed that someone asked me to have a drink, and I said I would have whisky and hot water. But I woke up before the kettle boiled."

Wife: "Ere you are, just 'one after doin' two years for arson and now you can't even make the 'ole fire draw!"

RHEUMATISM IN HER BACK

"Took All the Life Out of Me"

KRUSCHEN BEAT IT!

This woman was tired of trying to find something that would rid her of rheumatism. But she made one more attempt. This time it was Kruschen she tried—and of course it did not fail her.

"For two or three years I was under treatment for rheumatism in my back, which took all the life out of me. I always had to go to bed until the pain had gone again. Friends told me of different things to take, till I was tired of trying, and none of them did me any good. About two years ago I started with Kruschen Salts, and I find they keep the bowels in splendid order, and that keeps me fine. I can say with all sincerity that nothing keeps me fitter than the little daily dose of your wonderful Kruschen Salts. You can make what use you like of this letter for the sake of fellow-sufferers."

—Mrs. W. G. L.

No remedy can bring permanent relief from rheumatism unless it performs three separate functions. These are (a) dissolution of the needle-pointed uric acid crystals which cause the pain; (b) the expulsion of these crystals from the system; (c) prevention of a further accumulation of uric acid.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the painful crystals, then convert them into a harmless solution. Other ingredients of these Salts have a stimulating effect upon the kidneys, and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channel. Combined with these solvents and eliminants of uric acid are still other salts which prevent food fermentation taking place in the intestine, and thereby check the further formation of mischievous uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

A FREE TRIAL OFFER OF KRUSCHEN

Try Kruschen now at our expense. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to prove our claims for yourself. Ask your druggist for the new "GIANT 75c. package. This consists of our regular 75c. bottle together with a separate trial bottle—sufficient for about one week. Open the trial bottle first, get it to the test, and then, if not entirely convinced that Kruschen does everything we claim it to do, the regular bottle is still as good as new. Take it back. Your druggist is authorized to return your 75c. immediately and without question. You have tried Kruschen free at our expense. What could be fairer? Manufactured by E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES, Manchester, England. (Established 1760.)

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Do you doubt it? Then go to your nearest drug store and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia and use as directed. If after the first dose you do not feel it is worth its weight in gold, if the belching, gas and pain are not relieved completely, you may have your money back.

Bisurated Magnesia is sold on this positive guarantee because we know of its value in stomach distress. It is used by thousands of stomach sufferers the world over. Its cost is about 3c per dose. You just simply can't afford to suffer longer with stomach distress, sour stomach and indigestion when real relief is so inexpensive.

Try it just once after a heavy meal and see for yourself how magically it works. Twenty-five regular doses in every package.

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Reduce the Acid
SICK stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are over-irritated.
Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour. Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. For 50 years the standard with physicians everywhere.
Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably end in five minutes. Then you will always know what to do. Crude and harmful methods will never appeal to you. Go, prove this for your own sake. It may save a great many disagreeable hours.
Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians in correcting excess acidity.

tuberculosis cows should not be sold. These cows may be singled out by means of the tuberculin test.

Milk may become infected with typhoid fever germs at any stage from the dairy to the stable. A typhoid carrier who comes in contact with the milk will contaminate it if proper precautions are not taken.

Scarlet fever may be borne by milk when the milk is infected from the discharges of a scarlet fever patient. There are many unrecognized or missed cases of this disease, so that the danger of contaminated milk from them is constantly present.

Diphtheria germs in milk are also of human origin.

Now having stressed all the dangers lurking in milk, let us see what can be done about it. Scrupulous cleanliness is the first thing which must be considered in the production of milk. Certified milk implies healthy, tuberculin-tested cows and that all persons who come in contact with the milk are under medical supervision. This milk is in no way altered. It is merely strained and cooled. This is said by some to be the ideal milk, but until it becomes practicable to supply it to the great mass of the people, we have one great safeguard which should be compulsory in every community. That is pasteurization.

Pasteurization is the heating of milk to sixty degrees Centigrade or 140 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes, and then cooling it rapidly. Its object is to kill harmful bacteria. It should not make up for dirty milk or preserve bad milk. Pasteurization is a public safeguard. Even a casual survey of the record of typhoid and diphtheria epidemics traceable to infected milk, must convince anyone that it is only common sense to insist on this precaution. Just as it is not left to the individual to protect his own water supply by boiling it himself, so it should be the duty of the health officers to supervise pasteurization and educate those in charge of the process.

One objection raised to pasteurization of milk is its effect on milk used for infant feeding. If infants cannot be breast-fed they are entitled to absolutely pure fresh raw milk, but since this is not always available, pasteurization solves the problem. In an investigation by Park and Holt in New York, they found that infants receiving pasteurized milk in the summer thrived better than those on raw milk, and that the general practice of heating milk which has become a custom in New York tenements is a great factor in te lowering of infant mortality. The only danger from pasteurized milk for infants is scurvy, which can be eliminated by the addition of orange juice or tomato juice to the diet.

To sum up: Inspection and supervision go to the root of the matter in aiding the production of cleaner fresher milk. Pasteurization guards against the infections which get by the inspection, rendering them harmless. Insist on pasteurized milk—it prevents diseases.

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