POOR DOCUMENT

MC2035

W YORK'S 30 HEART CLINICS

Amelioration of Ailment That Kills More People Than Tuberculosis or Cancer.

(New York Times.)

The need for directing greater attention to sufferers from heart defects, for developing the special work for cardiac children in the schools, and special employment and treatment for workers with defective hearts, is pointed out by he association for the Prevention and lief of Heart Disease.

There are now thirty clinics where service is given in the form of examation and advice. These are ated in different parts of the city information as to the nearest one any given address may be obtained m the office of the association, at 325 st Fifty-seventh street. The associaon has been effective in establishing ese clinics, said Dr. T. Stuart Hart, ice-president of the organization, yesterday, only two of them having been in existence when the work was started in 916. These clinics are supported by he various institutions where they are stablished, such as the Presbyerian Hospital, or St Luke's.

"Our work has been largely one of o-ordinating other activities and educaional work. We have been working in the schools," said Dr. Hart. "The quesion has arisen as to whether it is wise r not to take all these cardiac children, s they are called, and put them into pecial classes. The experiment is being ed to a certain extent, several schools ving these children in special classes the ground floor. Cardiac clinics in e neighborhood are co-operating with ese schools and the results are being ated with great interest. The school ncluding attendance, efficiency and health, will be used in deg whether the plan is a success not."

ekly bulletins of the New York ard of Health show that the eports of deaths due to organic ease are between two hundred hundred and fifty for New ty. Cancer and tuberculosis are pon as terrific menaces, but the tistics available show the numeaths in 1919 in New York City heart disease was 10,421, as ,396 from tuberculosis and 5,141 ncer.

surance Companies Find.

er cent. of all persons examined ance companies, says the assoare rejected because of serious fects. Two per cent. of industkers are found on careful exto be suffering from serious fects. Two per cent. of those in draft and camp examinaarmy medical examiners, were for the same reason, and 1 1-2 cent. of public school children also show serious heart dehe association estimates from ures that 2 per cent. of the enlation of the United States, ther words, 2,000,000 persons, ous heart trouble.

ievue Hospital alone last year were treated 781 patients suffering om severe forms of heart disease. These patients required 14,036 days of hospital care. The cost to the city for the maintenance of these cases was over $28,000. The loss in wages, figured at only $2 a day, amounted to $28,000, a total economic loss of $56,000 for the patients suffering from heart disease in only one of the great city hosptials.

Board of Health figures for 1919 show that not less than 20,000 children in the ublic schools of New York City are already handicapped by permanently maged hearts. There is no doubt, ording to the Association for the Prevtion and Relief of Heart Disease, a much greater number of children suffering from other diseases which, ft uncontrolled, may result in permntly damaged hearts.

is well known," said the vice-ident of the organization ,in speakf the difficulties involved in the m of the prevention of heart dis- "that one of the chief causes of damage is the disease commonly as 'acute inflammatory rheuma-

Although we do not know defin- the causes of rheumatism or how ades the body, it is quite certain we are here dealing with a germ e in which the infection probably through diseased tonsils or adeor decayed teeth. The removal of h tonsils and adenoids and the proper care of the teeth seems to be the ost direct and effective measure gainst rheumatism.

reat Diseased Tonsils and Teeth.

The thirty special cardiac clinics, which have been established in various institutions throughout the city under the encouragement of the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, are providing facilities and experts for the treatment of diseased tonsils, adenoids and teeth. These clinics have made a survey of certain public schools. Heart disease has been detected at an early stage in children where it had never been suspected.

In connection with the work being done in the public schools for the benefit of the children, Dr. Hart makes a strong plea for the co-operation of the public. At present, he states, it is not permitted to have the children remove or loosen any of their children for the examination, with the possible exception of permitting the boys in some cases to unbutton their coats. The girls are not permitted to make any change whatever in theirs.

"The stethescope," said Dr. Hart, "should be used directly on the skin. The slight rubbing of one layer of clothing on another produces sounds which simulate some of the abnormal sounds in the lungs or heart. Many parents are entirely unaware of these facts, feeling that if the clothing worn does not actually impede muscular movement the child may be effectively examined, but this is not the case."

The Follow-Up System.

Another valuable service performed by the clinics is for patients suffering from heart disease, who, after their discharge from hospital wards, are kept under observation by a follow-up system. Such observation and advice keeps many of these people with damaged hearts in good health, and they are able to perform a reasonable amount of work without breaking down and drifting back to the hospital wards, as was the rule before these measures were put into effect, said Dr. Hart. Many of the clinics are provided with social service workers, and in this way the efficiency is greatly enhanced by personal visits to the homes of the patients, where individual conditions can be observed and suitable advice given.

The association has encouraged the establishment of convalescent homes for cardiacs and keeps in close touch with the work of such institutions as the Burke Foundation, under the medical supervision of Dr. Frederick Brush; the Zinn Home for Cardiac Children, the Mineola Home for Cardiac Girls, St. John's Guild and the Pelham Home for Children.

Annual membership in the association is $3; sustaining membership, $10; life membership, $200, and more than $200 constitutes the donor a patron. Checks may be sent to Miss M. L. Woguter, executive secretary of the association, of which Dr. Lewis A. Conner is president, and Dr. Robert H. Halsey, secretary. Many well-known names are also included in the board of governors and list of officers and committees. Among these are Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. John W. Brannon.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 1038 G Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

HENS LIKE SUNSHINE

Experiments Show That Daylight Increases Egg Production

Domestic fowls originated in the tropics where the days and nights are of about the same length. As a result of this, the reproductive and digestive systems of the hens are developed to fit the environment of the twelve-hour day and a twelve-hour night. For this reason she is somewhat like an alarm clock, except that she must be wound up about every twelve hours instead of every twenty-four. In the Winter in the North her digestive system strikes at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. As she is unable to find food in the dark she has no course but to wait until daylight or until the caretaker gets around to feed her.

Up in the North Temperate Zone where during the Fall and Winter the nights are thirteen to fifteen hours long the transplanted domestic fowl from the tropics has changed her habits but not her nature. During this time she takes her vacation when she has the least to eat and to do. This is from necessity rather than from choice, for given an opportunity to eat, exercise and enjoy herself for twelve hours a day she lays nearly, if not quite so well as during the Summer months.

Acting on this theory many poultry keepers have found it profitable to light their poultry houses for several hours each day. This lengthened day, together with the right kind of feed and plenty of exercise, has been found to increase to a marked degree the number of eggs laid by pullets in the Fall and Winter. It does not pay to provide light for the older hens. A fourteen-hour day for the laying flock during the Winter months is the aim of those who are following this practice.

Experiments are being carried on by the Department of Agriculture at the Government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., for the purpose of obtaining more data on this phase of poultry work. The result thus far corroborates the testimony of others as to the value of illumination in hen houses.

The birds used by the Government experiments are fed four times a day—at 8, 12, 4 and some time after dark. This last feed is for the bird's breakfast. In addition to the four feeds a dry mash is kept constantly before the birds. By means of an ordinary alarm clock an electric switch is turned on about 4.30 o'clock in the morning. Care is taken to increase the length of the time of illumination gradually or the effect on the birds will be disastrous. At the close of the season the decrease must be made slowly. From Nov. 1, the opening of the pullet season, to April 1, is the time when lighting is usually provided for fowls.

To obtain the desired results is is necessary not only to provide food ready for eating when the birds are awake but also water. In very cold weather some special means of heating it must be provided or the watering trough will be frozen over. The birds will not do well if drink is not available also. A small oil lamp under a bucket, an electric attachment for slightly heating the water and a watering tank insulated somewhat after the idea of a fireless cooker are the methods used for keeping the water for the flock at a temperature above freezing.

MURCHIE-HARDING

Bangor Commercial: Everett A. Murchie of Calais and Miss Emma J. Harding of Bangor were united in marriage Monday by City Clerk Brett at City hall. The usual five day period of issuance of the license was waived as Mr. Murchie had to return to Calais immediately. Mrs. Murchie is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harding and her mother was Miss Minerva Quint before marriage. Mr. Murchie is a lumberman and the son of the late John W. Murchie of St. Stephen, N. B., and of Mrs. Murchie, who is now living in Brookline, Mass.

"77"
FOR
COLDS

Over tired—over eating—causes as colds as exposure—therefore, up well go slow and be te in all things, especially in

get the best and quickest take "Seventy-seven" at the neeze or shiver.
venty-seven" breaks up Colds hang on.
tor's Book on the treatment of living thing"—mailed free.
for sale at all Drug and Stores.
hreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., lam Street, New York.

Cuticura Girls Are Sweet and Dainty

Nothing so insures a healthy, clear complexion, soft, white hands, and glossy, luxuriant hair as Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when necessary. Cuticura Talcum is delicate, delightful, distingué. It imparts to the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

DOCTOR WARNS ALL INDECENT SMOKERS

Abuse of Privilege Encourages Those Who Want Anti-Tobacco Blue Laws—Opposes Dinner Cigar.

(New York Times.)

Since the beginning of the agitation for blue laws many complaints have reached the health department complaining of smoking public places and the attendant practice of spitting on floors. Health Commissioner Dr. Royal S. Copeland gave utterance yesterday to a warning to those who smoke that they are hastening anti-smoke ordinances by their disregard of the laws of decency and the usages of polite society.

"My purpose in speaking," said the health commissioner, "is because I want to put out a friendly warning to the thousands of smokers in the city, many of them my warm personal friends, that —if it is possible to use the expression —they will "kill the goose that laid the golden egg.' There ought to be organized a society for the decent use of tobacco, an organization that will teach consideration for others; then, if every one joins it, there will be no need for blue laws to suppress smoking."

Dr. Copeland is not a smoker. He said he felt called upon to speak of smoking, because some agencies had been insistent that he begin a campaign on smokers. His interest, he added, was confined to the injury to the public health, especially the health of non-smokers.

"I doubt if smoking in moderation, where the smoke is not inhaled, is particularly harmful," he continue. "But the very nature of the practice makes for the excessive use of tobacco, and those who abuse any habit must pay. Smoke is material just as dust is, and smoke is a detriment by mechanical presence just as by nicotine content. While smoke irritates the throat of a smoker to a small degree, its effect upon the non-smoker is much greater. The irritation and coughing weakens resistance, and those who have to breathe smoke-laden air are more susceptible to respiratory diseases The disgusting spitting on the floor is also cause of the spread of disease and should be stopped.

"Whatever harm comes to the smoker comes through nicotine. Perfect combustion causes nicotine to decompose and renders it harmless.

"At present there is an uprising of persons interested in the enactment of laws which will prohibit the sale and use of tobacco. If any such laws are written in the books the responsibility will rest squarely with smokers whose selfishness is unrestrained and who thoughtlessly abuse the habit of smoking to the unhappiness and the indignation of those who do not use tobacco. If sentiment against smoking is growing it is the smoker who is contributing most to that growth of sentiment.

"It is, is in my opinion, time that the smoker practiced self-restraint in public places such as restaurants at the normal time for eating, in offices where women are employed and in every other place where the habit might interfere with the comfort and well-being of others. I have received complaints from women who have to work in offices where men smoke. They are forced to breathe the smoke-laden air and they are without redress.

"I have no objection to the use of tobacco in restaurants where late suppers are served and people go there for pleasure rather than to buy a regular meal, but it is a contemptible abuse of privilege for the smoker to contaminate the atmosphere in places where the customers have gone for one of the substantial meals of the day."

Asked what was the least harmful way of using tobacco, Dr. Copeland said that, contrary to popular belief, the cigarette was the most suitable smoke, as tobacco taken in that form is more perfectly consumed, and as combustion is better, the nicotine is practically destroyed. The cigarette is, however, dangerous in that most cigarette users inhale the smoke and smoke inhalation is a "crime against health" More danger, he thought, lurks in the "butt" or the last third of a cigar, because it has been so moistened as to make combustion almost impossible.

"If the man who desires to smoke, and personally I do not, will smoke a cigarette or a dry cigar or use a dry pipe and keep it dry while smoking I think it safe to say that, providing he does not inhale the smoke, no particular harm will result to him as an individual. Personally, I think it a foolish thing to interfere with the liberty of the individual. There can be no doubt that smokers find solace and comfort in the moderate use of tobacco. Let them, however, use consideration in not causing discomfort to those who do not use tobacco."

One of the complaints received by the health departments against the unrestrained use of tobacco in restaurants and other public places came from Dr. Charles G. Pease, president of the Non-Smokers' Protective League. The league, he said, had been called upon to enter a campaign against the "criminal" invasion of the constitutional rights of those who do not smoke. The department was appealed to, and Dr. Copeland urged to give relief through the enactment of "an adequate health ordinance."

OVER-EATING

is the root of nearly all digestive evils. If your digestion is weak or out of kilter, better eat less and use

KI-MOIDS

the new aid to better digestion. Pleasant to take—effective. Let *Ki-moids* help straighten out your digestive troubles.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION
19-1

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT—

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor accidents, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly.

(Signed) ELLISON GRAY.
East Kemptville, N. S., Feb. 24, 1920.

SUB-INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1921

J. B. Hawthorne, Chief Inspector under the Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916, last evening anounced the names of those who have been appointed sub-inspectors under the act, the appointment to take effect January 1, 1921. It will be seen from the list that St. John City and County will have three inspectors, F. C. Hopkins being transferred to Westmorland County. The status of those holding a temporary appointment will remain the same as heretofore.

Those permanently appointed inspectors and their field of operations are:

Restigouche County.

D. Austen Kean, Campbellton.
George LeClair, St. Quentin.

Gloucester.

Josuha B. Gammon, Bathurst.
J. B. Blanchard, Grand Anse.

Northumberland.

James Dickison, Chatham.
Adam Dickison, Chatham.
Harry A. Martin, Newcastle.

Kent.

Camille E. Boudreau, Richibucto.

Westmorland.

Chief Hutchinson, Moncton.
F. C. Hopkins, Moncton.
A. S. Belliveau, College Bridge.
Ernest Thompson, Sackville.
Clarence Burbine, Sackville.
Alexander G. Veniot, Lewisville.

Albert.

S. B. Starratt, Hillsboro.

St. John.

S. E. Journeay, St. John.
Alexander Crawford, St. John.
Clarence Tower, St. John.

Charlotte.

Ernest Woodward, St. Stephen.

Kings.

W. G. Asbell, Sussex.

York.

Fraser Saunders, Fredericton.
W. H. Finley, Fredericton.

Carleton.

Avin Nevers, Hartland.
Patrick Kirlin, Debec Jct.

Victoria.

Allan McLaughlin, Grand Falls.
R. W. Demmings, Aroostook Jct.

Madawaska.

Willie Picard, St. Hilaire.
Dennis Daigle, Edmundston.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND

Dublin, Dec. 13—(Associated Press by mail)—The emigration from Ireland during the first ten months of this year is about half what it was for the average of the corresponding ten months of the five years preceding the war. There were altogether 12,752 emigrants of whom 7,808 were women. There were 4,368 emigrants from Ulster. Seventy-eight per cent of the emigrants went to the United States

Weak, Nervous Children Quickly Gain Strength Under Following Plan

Nervousness, just like weakness, is a family predisposition. We inherit tendencies to disease just as we inherit physical resemblances. The strain of study, social duties, work at home—these all tend to make nervous troubles among children. No wonder that St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, and constant headaches have become alarmingly common. Pale, nervous, listless young people are met everywhere.

It is nothing short of criminal for parents to neglect signs of weakness in their children. By ignoring the slightest symptom of nervous or mental strain, you may condemn your child to life-long invalidism. If any member of your family complains of headaches, fear of going into dark places, give them that wonderful tonic, "Ferrozone." Strength of body and mind, hardy nerves, ability to study with comfort, all the attributes of health quickly follow the use of Ferrozone. It establishes strength, color, endurance, vim—does this by filling the whole system with nourishment and tissue-forming materials.

It's because we know the enormous good that Ferrozone will do, because we are sure every child and even grown folks, will be permanently benefited, that we urge you to give it a trial. All dealers sell Ferrozone in 50c. boxes, six for $2.50, or direct by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

SISTERS' SUIT AGAINST DOCTORS

Demand $1,000,000 for Ten Years Spent in the Insane Asylum.

That ten years of life in an insane asylum are worth $1,000,000 compensation is the opinion of the Misses Phebe M. and A. F. Brush, formerly of Huntington, L. I. They were released from the State Hospital for the Insane at King's Park, L. I., last March by a Supreme court order for that amount against Drs. William B. Gibson and Walters Lindsay of Huntington, who, they allege, were responsible for their confinement.

The action has been brought in the supreme court of Westchester county by Clarence Alexander of Yonkers, who represented the sisters in the habeas corpus proceedings that resulted in their release. Each sister demands $250,000 from each physician.

The sisters allege that the physicians swore to an affidavit on May 31, 1910, that they were violently, dangerously, excitably and homicidally insane. They charge also that the affidavits were false; that the physicians never personally examined or observed them, and that the proceedings by which they were committed to the asylum were illegal.

Dr. Lindsay by telephone Monday night said:—

Well, it's true that I have been sued, but there is nothing to it. Every step in the commitment of the Brush sisters was regular. The statement that I did not examine or observe them personally is not true."

"Dr. Gibson said:—

"I am going to enter a general denial and fight the suit. I didn't examine them in person, for the simple reason that they had their door barricaded when I called at their home. But I talked to them through the door and I talked with others who knew something about them. At that time it was impossible for a regular commitment to be made on affidavits containing information gleaned from third persons, although such is not the case now."

The sisters now live near Yonkers with Mrs. Florence Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson was a nurse in the King's Park State Hospital. She procured a lawyer for them and aided them in obtaining their release. They will soon be restored their estate, valued at $30,000, which Douglass Conklin, president of the Bank of Huntington, administered during their incarceration.

Files of newspapers show that the Misses Brush made two attempts to escape from the hospital before they were ordered released on March 18, 1920, by Justice Tompkins in White Plains. They tried to get out by habeas corpus in the supreme court in Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1911. They escaped at the time of a dance in the sprin gof 1915, but were caught in a hotel in Port Jefferson and returned to the hospital.

FOUND HIVE OF WILD BEES

Northern Ontario Farmer Was Cutting Timber

New Liskeard, Ont., December 31.—While cutting timber on the farm of J. Plant at Uno Park, near here, a swarm of bees and 200 pounds of honey were found in a hollow cedar tree which had been felled. A section of the log which is filled with bees and honeycomb has been hauled to Mr. Plant's house, with a view to giving the bees protection during the winter and to hive them in the spring. The find is unique in this district. It had been generally believed that wild bees would not survive their first Temiskaming winter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets

Be sure its Bromo

E. W. Grove

The genuine bears this signature
30c.

DON'T LET A COLD RUN ITS COURSE

Liable to Develop Into Influenza, Pleurisy or Pneumonia.

Many people have the idea that there is no use in doctoring a cold. Any physician will tell you that is a grave mistake, one no person can afford to make.

Just as soon as soreness of the throat, feverish condition, soreness of muscles of back and loins, and other indications of a cold appear—get busy. Start taking Grip-Fix, two capsules every two hours for three doses. That will usually relieve the case, and only one capsule need be taken thereafter every two or three hours until the cold is gone.

Grip-Fix will conquer almost any cold in a night. It will also relieve even a case of grippe in 36 hours. It is a remedy which has been tried by thousands during the last ten years with invariable success.

Keep a box of Grip-Fix in the house. A delay of a few hours in starting treatment of a cold means a lot. Get a box today.

Grip-Fix is for sale at all druggists—35 cents per box.

LIFE WAS MISERABLE SAYS ROYAL ENGINEER

Kirkpatrick Declares He Has Gained 12 Pounds and is Like Different Man Since Taking Tanlac.

"Since taking Tanlac I am in better physical trim than I had been in a long time," declared Robert Kirkpatrick, Royal Canadian Engineers, recently. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been in the military service since nineteen hundred and five, and is at present stationed at South Barracks, Halifax (N.S.)

"At the time I began taking Tanlac I had been feeling more and more run down for quite a while. I had no appetite and what little I did eat seemed to collect in a lump, like lead, right in the pit of my stomach. Gas would form and bloat me up tight as a drum, and I had terrible pains through my chest, stomach and between my shoulders. I had to be very careful of what I ate, as any fatty food would hurt me so bad I could hardly endure it.

"I was restless at night, sometimes couldn't get to sleep for hours after going to bed, and all the time I felt so tired and worn out life was miserable. I also had troublesome pains in my legs, and, in fact, was out of condition in every way.

"Seeing so much about Tanlac in the papers, I finally decided to test the medicine. Only a short time after I commenced taking it I could see a difference, and it wasn't long before I felt like an entirely different man. I am eating anything I want now, have a fine appetite and nothing hurts me the least bit. I havn't any pains in my legs, or any of my old troubles, and have actually gained twelve pounds in weight. Tanlac is certainly the medicine for me, and I intend to take it when I feel like I need something to set me right."

Tanlac is sold in St. John by the Ross Drug Company and F. W. Munro; by G. W. McKay, Beaver Harbor; C. V. Parsons, Highland; John F. Meagher, Debec; O. D. Hanson, Lepreaux; E. L. Conley, Leonardville; N. H. Johnson, Clarendon Station, and by the leading druggists in every town.—(Advt.)

ENROLL 100,000 TO HOLD BACK WHEAT

Growers' Association Organized in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Wheat Growers Association of America which has been conducting a campaign to induce growers to withold their wheat from the market until prices are higher, plans to have mid-Western States so well organized within the next six months that the growers will be able to control the price paid for the 1921 crop, W. H. McGreevy, secretary and treasurer says.

The association now has a membership of approximately 100,000 in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, according to Mr. McGreevy, who has his headquarters at Wichita, Kansas. The organization will be extended, he said to Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

"The purpose of the National Wheat Growers' Association is to control the distribution and marketing of wheat through financial and selling agencies of its own selection at a price based upon cost, plus a fair and reasonable profit," said Secretary McGreevy. "Not only the wheat growers of our association, but the wheat growers in general are refusing to sell any wheat at present prices except in cases where financial conditions force the sale. For more than thirty days we have withheld our wheat from the market until now a large number of flour mills are idle and the local and terminal elevators are nearly empty. The wheat grower feels that he has practically accomplished what seemed at first impossible, and is now encouraged to continue withholding his wheat from market in order that a price which is fair and just shall be paid to him for his labor and the money invested."

Mr. McGreevy objects to the use of the term "wheat strike" in referring to the action of the wheat growers.

"Our growers are not striking as is commonly meant by the term," he said. "We are still sowing and attending to the many arduous duties of the farm. We are only holding our wheat to be marketed at any time the producer may think he will get a fair price."

The organization was formed about a year and a half ago in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. A. Slaughter of Manchester, Okla., was the originator. According to its promoters, its growth in the first six months was slow, but in the last few months it has been rapid until the membership has spread to every wheat growing country in the four states organized. These states have 220,806 growers, according to Kansas Bard of Agriculture statistics. They produced this year 282,955,000 bushels out of the total for United States of 750,648,000 bushels.

The addition of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota would bring the productin for the area up to 359,003,000 bushels, or slightly less than one-half of that of the entire United States.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture recently issued a report on the wheat in farmers' hands in Kansas. It says:

"This year's Kansas wheat crop amounted approximately to 45,000,000 bushels, according to a preliminary report. Growers now estimate that of the total production 53.4 per cent. or 77,466,727 bushels, is still in the farmers' hands. At about the same date last year 35.5 per cent. or 50,000,000 bushels was in possession of producers, while in 1918, 11 per cent. or 10,000,000 bushels, was reported as held by growers.

"Chief among the reasons given for the unusually large amount of wheat in farmers' hands are the drastic drop in price and the car shortage. Reports indicate that probably 47 per cent. of the wheat unsold would have been marketed early had cars been available, but that wheat is being held mainly in hopes of such an upturn in price as will return a profit—an exercise of business judgment which should be as free from criticism as say, a haberdasher who declines to sell hats costing $10 for which his customer offers $5."

LARGER PROFIT UNDER GOVERNMENT OPERATION

Toronto, Dec. 31—Financial success attended the operations of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, under the control of the Ontario government, for the year ended October 31 last.

According to a statement credited to Commissioner Geo. Lee of the T. A. N. O. R. commission, the profits for the last year were about $300,000, almost $250,000 in excess of the previous year's profits.

AMERICAN RED CROSS HELPING THE REFUGEES

Constantinople, Dec. 8—(Associated Press by mail)—Four hundred and seventy tons of American supplies have been distributed to refugees in the harbor of Constantinople by the American Red Cross during the first twelve days following the arrival of the first ship from Crimea, after the collapse of General Wrangle's army. The American Red Cross also supplied more than sixty ships with medical and surgical goods, equipped a 350-bed hospital at the Russian embassy, furnished beds and equipment to three orphanages and 1,000 blankets to the relief station which the American navy established on the Island of Proti, where 3,000 refugees were cared for.

Another Case of Blood Poisoning

Persisted in paring his corns with a razor. Foolish when relief is so painless and sure with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Use Putnam's only—it's the best—guaranteed and painless, price 25c. at all dealers.

HOREMANS TO MEET SLOSSON IN THREE-DAY BILLIARD MATCH

Arrangements have been completed by telegram for an 18.2 balkline billiard match between Edouard Horemans and George Slosson, to be played at Boston on Jan. 6, 7 and 8. They will play 2,400 points in blocks of 400 points each in afternoon and evening sessions. The net receipts of the match will be divided, 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to the loser. Negotiations for the match have been pending for some time. Although Slosson has not been very active in public competition for the last year, he still ranks as one of the leading professional players in the United States, and should put Horemans to a real test. Slosson's last public appearance in New York was a year ago last October, when he played in the national balkline tournament against Willie Hoppe.

THE LATEST FOOLISHNESS.

Paris, Dec. 13—(Associated Press by mail)—Cigarettes rolled in paper dyed delicate shades of rose, blue, green or orange are declared by the Daily Mail to be the latest vogue for women.

Women wishing to be really smart fill their cases with cigarettes of a tint harmonizing with the color of their gowns.

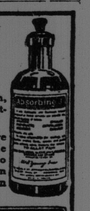
RIGA WATER
RELIEVES
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

HEADACHES

relief is but a matter of minutes — when you use

Kumfort HEADACHE POWDERS

Keep This Bottle at Home



Then when accidents happen, you have the best first aid treatment that can be applied.

"ABSORBINE JR." is more than a liniment; it is a vegetable germicide; absolutely safe to use on bruises, cuts and open wounds, to prevent infection and heal the tissues.

Absorbine Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

soothes the pain—takes soreness out of sprains, strains and bruises — reduces inflammation — helps nature to heal in nature's way.

"ABSORBINE JR." is absolutely safe—no grease or stain—pleasant odor—should be in every home medicine chest. 48

$1.25 a bottle—at most druggists' or sent postpaid by W. F. YOUNG Inc.; Lyman Building, Montreal.

NR TO-NIGHT—Tomorrow Alright
Get a 25¢ Box

ROSS DRUG COMPANY