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SCARLET FEVER—SCARLATINA.

Scarlet fever is perhaps the most treacherous of all the diseases which affect children. You never know just what it is going to do next. It may be so severe from the onset as to end fatally within a few days, or it may be so mild that it is almost impossible to say that it is scarlet fever at all. Even in the mild cases of so-called Scarlatina, serious complications may arise.

It is, therefore, imperative that all cases of scarlet fever of whatever degree of severity be regarded as serious.

The time from exposure until the child comes down with the disease, varies from two days to a week. The onset is usually sudden with vomiting, sore throat and rapidly rising fever. The throat is inflamed and frequently covered with a greyish white membrane, not unlike that found in diphtheria.

The two diseases may be present at the same time, and it is only by a culture from the throat and a microscopic examination that the proper diagnosis can be made.

After twenty-four or forty-eight hours the tongue usually presents the strawberry appearance. The rash begins usually on neck and chest and rapidly spreads over body; is not blotchy like measles but rather of a mustard plaster character and in typical cases is scarlet in color.

The glands of the neck frequently become swollen and very tender and later may form an abscess and have to be opened by the physician.

Abcess of the middle ear is common and requires skilled attention, as frequently the drum must be opened to evacuate the pus. By early opening through the canal, mastoid involvement, i.e., infection of bone cells behind the ear, may be prevented. Another frequent and serious complication is inflammation of the kidneys. This often occurs in mild cases, even after they are thought to be well and are permitted to run about and have the usual things to eat. In these cases it will be noticed that the face is puffy, especially under the eyes, and the ankles and feet are swollen, so that the ridges of the stockings and shoes can be readily seen in the skin. The urine is scant in quantity and often highly colored.

Another serious complication of scarlet fever is heart involvement. It may produce serious symptoms from the beginning or be found later in life. Many of the boys rejected for the army in the late war, were suffering from some heart affection, many instances of which had their origin in scarlet fever during childhood.

Inflammation of the joints is also common in scarlet fever and may result in serious and permanent disability. From what I have already said it will be apparent that scarlet fever is a disease which should be under the supervision of a skilled physician from the very onset.

All cases of scarlet fever should be kept in bed for a much longer period than is usually thought necessary. The disease is usually contracted from some other person who has it. The infection comes from the discharges from the throat or nose and not from the scalings, as is generally supposed.

A very common carrier is the milk, which may readily be infected from some one, such as a milkman who has the disease in a mild form, but who does not know it. One of the worst local epidemics I have ever seen of scarlet fever and malignant sore throat, resulted from the infection of the milk supply by a milkman.

If all milk for children were properly pasteurized or boiled for two minutes, many of them would miss such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and tuberculosis from which many of them now suffer.

LEARN THE KITCHEN MEASURING.

The measurements in the kitchen for cooking are based on the standard cup and are as follows:

Three teaspoonfuls—one tablespoon—four drams.

Four tablespoonfuls—quarter cup—two fluid ounces.

Half cupful—one gill—four fluid ounces.

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The Gift Of The Gods

BY PEARL POLEY.
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CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

Grace and Helen were off their points before Reynolds could assist either of them.

"Thank goodness, we have caught you in, Mr. Reynolds," exclaimed Grace. "We are nearly frantic. Please tell us the rights of the awful rumor we have heard."

"I am sorry to say the rights of it are very terrible, Miss Grace. The sacred jewel has been stolen by either Chu Sing or Miss Weng Toy, or both."

Chu Sing is dead, and the Chinese girl is charged with the murder. Come over to the other side of the garden where we are less likely to be disturbed, and I'll tell you as much as I know."

White-faced, the two girls followed to a secluded bench among some shrubbery. There they heard the lurid facts.

"The theft was carried out very cleverly. Not a soul in the house heard a sound. In fact, the ruby wasn't missed until ten o'clock this morning, when Neil went into the room and noticed the window was open. Even this fact was not known until the morning of the theft. As Neil didn't care about taking public steps without the Prince's knowledge, and then came the astounding news that the ruby had been found in the late mandarin's house, together with the fact of Chu Sing's murder."

"Does Tu Hee plead guilty to the crime?"

Grace's voice was weak. "No, she does not; but the authorities say they have a clear case against her. One of the servants blurted out that he had found her in the room of the late mandarin, but she was in her hand, the dagger that inflicted his death wound, while Chu Sing's hand still tightly grasped the ruby. The evidence looks pretty black. What makes it worse, the fellow, after discovering that he had incriminated his mistress, denied his statement."

"And Tu Hee, what does she say?"

Reynolds paused before replying to Helen's question. His eyes looked gravely into her's. "By the way, the Chinese girl was a sort of protégée of yours, was she not, Mrs. Claymore?"

Helen nodded. "Too bad, too bad. She doesn't say much of anything. Seems rather dazed. One fact she sticks to and that is that the servant did find her with the dagger in her hand, but she affirms she picked it from the floor."

"It's too terrible," Helen shuddered. "Poor child! Please, Mr. Reynolds, do you can for her. I know she is innocent. Please put the very best detectives in China on the case. She has no man now to look after her interests, and I'm afraid her money won't help very much."

"I'll do what I can," assured Reynolds, clasping the hand Helen extended. "But you won't go before seeing Mrs. Culver?"

"No, we shan't wait to-day. I'm sure Mrs. Culver is in need of rest after so much excitement. Grace is returning to the city, and I shall go on down with her and see what I can do for Tu Hee. You haven't met her, Mr. Reynolds; if you had you might understand our consternation over this. To think of a breath of suspicion attaching itself to her, that pure, lovely child!"

The peasants were still clustered about as Grace and Helen picked their way down the mountain. It was evident they were enjoying this morsel of tragedy as much as a country fair. "Well, thank goodness, Mr. Reynolds will do what he can for Tu Hee."

Grace turned in her saddle and eyed her companion quizzically. "Prejudice and pleasing a woman can have a pretty stiff tussle. I wonder which will come out on top."

"What in the world are you talking about, Grace?"

"Well, in plain English, my dear, it amounts to this—Mr. Reynolds' high esteem for you stands in the way of his sense of justice."

"What nonsense you are talking, Grace!" A rosy glow mantled Helen's cheeks as she spoke.

"Nonsense or not, I'm going to enlist the services of Rowe, and if he merely insists on acting on his love for me, I'll send for David."

But Helen calmly ignored the irony of this remark. She told herself the excitement had slightly frayed Grace's nerves.

As Helen Claymore approached the big gates of Tu Hee's home, she expected to be greeted by at least a dozen Chinese officials, but to her surprise the huge barriers swung open and she was admitted as a matter of course.

Before they clanged to, swift runners, bearing a mountain chair, sped past her up to the palace entrance. Helen, a little annoyed, was undecided whether to turn back or go forward, as visitors had not been in her reckoning. It was a private chat with Tu Hee she had come for, if it was at all possible.

As a boy came up smiling and bowing to take her pony, she slowly dismounted, keeping a frowning outline on the chair ahead. She saw a slim woman in deep mourning alight, but instead of proceeding, the visitor turned and faced her.

Helen's face lit up with pleasure and surprise as she hurried forward. "Why, Mrs. Culver! I had no idea I'd meet you here."

Irma Claymore returned the younger woman's handshake warmly. The impassive-faced servants had stepped

back, and there was comparative privacy for a moment.

"I felt I had to come, Helen," explained Irma in a quick, low voice. "You and Grace have aroused my interest in this girl—and well, the fact is, while I preach non-interference, my heart usually wins over my head in the end."

Helen beamed on her friend. "It is perfectly dear of you to have come, Mrs. Culver, especially after last night's harrowing experience, and I'm sure you won't regret it. Tu Hee could no more have committed that crime than a baby. We will have you on our side as soon as you see her."

The two women waited in the reception hall while a servant took Helen's card, on which she had scribbled a few words explaining that she had taken the liberty of bringing a friend with her. In a very few minutes the boy appeared and said his mistress would be pleased to see the ladies in her private sitting-room.

It was the first time Helen had been privileged to enter the upper part of the house and her love for the antique and beautiful was for once fully gratified. Even Irma, who had had the good fortune to enjoy the hospitality of many of China's exclusive families, was struck with wonder at the magnificence displayed. It rivalled anything she had hitherto come across. The soft, thick Oriental carpets added a modern, luxurious touch to the wide areas, with their superb carvings and exquisite panelings. Flowering trees and banks of ferns and palms, among which flashed golden cages where birds trilled ecstatically, gave lightness and charm to the Eastern splendor of it all.

The servant guided aside a door on the left and the visitors entered a boudoir fit for a fairy princess.

The girl who rose from a couch at the far side of the apartment blended with and magnified the enchantment. For a moment Helen wondered if she had stepped back into the magic realm of childhood—surely such beauty wasn't humanly possible; while Irma stood transfixed.

Helen was brought back to reality by the soft-voiced welcome of her hostess.

"Dear Tu Hee," she murmured, taking the slim hand of the girl, "this is Mrs. Culver, about whom you have heard me often speak."

At the name a startled look crept into Tu Hee's eyes and her clasped hands tightened.

Tu Hee's manner did not tend to lessen the alarm of the girl; she had not taken her eyes from the face of Tu Hee since entering the room.

Helen was puzzled, disconcerted, at the change that had suddenly swept over her friend. Irma's face was deathly white, while her hands were clenched tightly at her side.

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Planning Another Arctic Expedition.

Captain Robert Bartlett, who commanded the ship Roosevelt on which Admiral Robert Peary made his successful dash for the pole, wants to get back north. He has recently announced plans for an expedition into the arctic to start next June or July and return in four or five years after entering the polar seas through Behring Strait and drifting eastward with the ice to Greenland or Spitzbergen.

The plan is to have a party of ten explorers, including scientists, leave Seattle in a wooden non-magnetic ship equipped with wireless, a seaplane, and instruments and equipment for surveying the regions passed through, sounding the waters, and examining and preserving specimens of whatever life may be found.

Peary's old skipper was born at Brigus, Newfoundland. He is 48 years old and unmarried. He began his arctic explorations by wintering with Peary in Kane Basin in 1897-98. In 1901 he went with a hunting expedition to Hudson Strait and Bay, and from then till 1905 was captain of a sealer off the Newfoundland coast.

He got his master's ticket in 1905, and commanded the Roosevelt from 1906 to 1909, taking an active part in Peary's expedition and himself reaching the 88th parallel of north latitude. In 1913-14, as captain of the Karluk sent out by the Canadian Government Arctic Expedition, he went through the experience of having his ship crushed in the ice near Wrangel Island. With one Eskimo he crossed the ice to Siberia and brought back a rescuing party.

He was commander of the Third Crocker Land Relief Expedition to North Greenland in 1917, and the same year was appointed Marine Superintendent of the U.S.A.T. Service at New York. He has been awarded numerous gold and silver medals by the leading geographical societies of the world, and is a life member of the American Museum of Natural History. He still considers Brigus, N.F., as his home.

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The scarlet, beryl, amethyst, Spread lavishly their dyes, And cloudy curtains veil in mist The splendor of the skies.

Thus is the temple rendered fit To celebrate the law, And worshippers who enter it Can only bow in awe.

—Maurice Morris.

"Live in the country, work on the land and have a family," is the advice of a French journal to those who would avoid matrimonial unhappiness. This is based upon official statistics.

It is now possible to select certain sounds for transmission by wireless while other noises coming from the same source are suppressed.

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ARTIFICIAL SILK IN DEMAND IN CANADA

RECENTLY PLACED ON DUTIABLE LIST.

Opportunity for Establishing Canadian Plant—Prospect for Export to U.S.

The outstanding feature of the textile situation in 1922 was said to be a constant and insistent demand for artificial silk. More interest was exhibited in this commodity than in any other class of goods. The growing demand for artificial silk, the many new uses to which it is being made applicable, and the present prosperity of the industry, make the time specially propitious for considering the feasibility of establishing an artificial silk plant in Canada. The Government recently made a move of encouragement when in the budget it placed this commodity on the dutiable list.

Considering Canada's population, the Dominion's importations of silk yarns and threads are by no means insignificant, these having had a value in the year 1922 of \$2,013,429. The United Kingdom, United States and Belgium contributed to this amount \$1,071,255, \$397,429, and \$377,136 respectively, the balance coming from Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden and France.

The processes most commonly used for the manufacture of artificial silk are the nitrocellulose, the cuprammonium and the viscose methods of treatment. The viscose process would appear to be the best for Canada on account of its comparative cheapness and the plentiful supply of cellulose material—some of which in the form of sulphite pulp is shipped to silk plants in France and Italy. A wood pulp freed from grease and bleached as for paper making answers the purpose satisfactorily. The pulp is worked up