Young Folks

"FAVUS."

This disease, also known by the name of honeycomb ringworm, is a skin-disease caused by the growth on it of a fungus. Although it may attack any part of the skin, it is more usually found on the scalp.

For reasons that are not understood, favus attacks the people of one country and spares those of another, and its geographical distribution is quite a mystery. Thus, while it is common in Russia, Poland and France, it is rare in England, America, Germany and Austria.

It is a disorder of the lower classes, and emigrants are not allowed to land with it; neither are children suffering from it admitted to the schools.

Favus is not only a loathsome, but also a very serious disease, for the reason that unless persistently and scientifically treated, it is absolutely incurable. It never dies out of itself, as common ringworm so often does, but will last until every hair on the scalp has been permanently destroyed. Cases have been reported that lasted for forty and fifty years, and even when treatment is instituted, it sometimes takes years to effect a cure.

The disease is passed on by direct contagion from one person to another, or from a pet domestic animal. If often attacks the nails by direct inoculation from the scalp.

The treatment is directed to the destruction of the parasite and to the removal of the affected hairs. The scalp must be persistently and vigorously treated with certain antiseptic ointments, which must be kept in direct contact with the scalp all the time. In bad cases, where the fungus has spread all over the scalp, the antiseptic ointment treatment is not sufficient, and the only way to effect a cure is to remove all the diseased hair. It is easy to see that when this had to be done by plucking away the hair with forceps, it took more time and courage and patience than the average hospital-ward patient was willing to give to it, and many cases disappeared just as the treatment was beginning to gain headway. Now that it has been discovered that hair can be made to disappear by the use of the X-rays, the doctors have a powerful weapon against this disease. By a proper use of these rays all the hair can be made to fall from the scalp, and whatever remains of the fungus can then be easily reached and destroyed.

After the disease has been cured, healthy hair will grow out again in most of the cases.—Youth's Companion.

MONUMENT TO GOOD LIVER.

Belley, in France, to Honor the Memory of Brillat Savarin.

Belley, a little town in the southeast of France, is about to raise a monument to the glory of one of its sons, Brillat-Savarin. The author of "The Physiology of Taste" was the absolute realization of the typical good liver. The Revolution confiscated his property and removed him from his office as civil judge. He fled to Switzerland and then to the United States, where he played a fiddle in a New York theatre to gain a living.

His property was afterward returned to him and he was made a counsellor of the Supreme Court, an office he clung to successfully through changes of empire and kingdom. His "Physiology of Taste" shared the fate of many celebrated books. It was refused by several publishers and eventually was published at the author's expense, but without his name attached to it, as he considered the nature of the work incompatible with his judicial functions.

It was Brillat-Savarin who declared that "the discovery of a new food does more for the happiness of the human race than the discovery of a star."

Some of the axioms from his book are:

"The man who can cook is made, the man who can roast is born."

"To invite anybody to one's house is to undertake the responsibility of his well being during the whole time he is one's guest."

"Animals feed; man eats; the man of sense alone knows how to eat."

"The destiny of nations depends upon how they are fed."

"The table is the only place where one is not bored for the first hour."

"Monsieur the Counsellor," a hostess asked him one day, "which do you prefer, Burgundy or Bordeaux?"

"Madame," replied the judicial authority, "that is a lawsuit in which I have so much pleasure in taking the evidence that I always postpone judgment."

BRITISH MONEY ABROAD

REMARKABLE FIGURES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

Capital Invested in Colonial and Foreign Securities Aggregates $15,960,000,000.

Remarkable figures of British investments abroad, complied by George Paish, joint editor of The Statist, were embodied in a lecture at the Royal Statistical Society in London recently.

BIG COLONIAL INBESTMENTS.

According to available documentary evidence the amount of capital invested by Great Britain in India, the colonies, and foreign countries at present aggregates £3,192,000,000 ($15,960,000,000), of which £1,554,000,000 is invested in the colonies and India and £1,638,000,000 in foreign countries. Of the £1,554,000,000, £1,100,000,000 is placed in Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Outside the British Empire and the United States, the investments are largely confined to the greater nations of South America.

British investments in Japan, including the war loan of £30,000,000(amount to £54,000,000, with £7,900,000 to municipalities and nearly £9,000,000 for railways.

FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Of the foreign investments £1,638,000,000), 43 per cent. is in the United States. Over 60 per cent. of that sum has been employed in the construction of railways either directly by British companies or indirectly by means of loans to countries. Most of the remaining 40 per cent. has been directly employed in developing hoards of supplies of national wealth.

Of the total colonial and foreign investments, 53 per cent. is in America, 16 per cent. in Asia, 14 per cent. in Africa, 12 per cent. in Australia and 5 per cent. in Europe.

Of the entire sum invested abroad, £455,000,000 has been provided in the last three years.

THE SOLDIER'S CONSCIENCE.

Seldom Confesses That He Killed a Man on the Battlefield.

In reference to the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, in which he took part, Lord Tredegar has raised the question of the soldier's conscience. Speaking at the recent anniversary he said:—"I give myself the benefit of the doubt that I have no murder on my conscience." He was not certain, he said, whether he killed a man in that charge or not.

Every one knows that even if he had killed a man in action he would not be guilty of murder. The conscience of the British soldier has apparently the effect of making him extremely reticent on the subject. Hardly ever will an old soldier declare that he has killed a man except in cases where the feeling of avenging inhumanity was added to the sense of duty in battle.

When the Canadian Rifles were in England a few weeks ago they had with them a veteran of the 93rd Regiment whom the young riflemen sought to "draw" on his fighting exploits. The furthest he ever went was to say, "I'm no conscious that ever I killed a Russian, and I was in maist o' the fights, but I wish I had a sovereign for every one I bayoneted in the Mutiny. There we aye thocht o' Cawnpore." Chelsea pensioners and other old soldiers preserved the same attitude when questioned recently in connection with Lord Tredegar's remark. The Crimean veterans would not go beyond saying, "I suppose I must have killed men."

An ex-dragoon who went through both the Crimean and the Mutiny campaigns practically repeated the remarks of the 93rd veteran. "I cannot say that I ever killed any one in the Crimea. But the Mutiny was different. There we were going to avenge the murder of women and little children. I was at Secunderabad when we used nothing but the bayonet. We got them against a wall and killed all till we had to get coolies to pull away the dead so that we could get at the living. As we left I passed a man lying dead as I thought on the grass. I heard a noise and looking back saw that he was sitting up and covering me with his gun. I drove my bayonet so hard that I had to put my foot on him to pull it out. I am an old man, and I believe it is wicked, but I still feel a thrill when I think of the way we avenged our countrywomen. Nor do I feel that I have a murder on my conscience."—London Daily Mail.

FRUIT TREE BEARING.

Some one has estimated from statistics that fruit trees and bushes will bear for the following periods; Apples, for 25 to 40 years; blackberry, for 6 to 14 years; currant, for 20 years; gooseberry, for 8 to 12 years; pear, for 50 to 75 years; plum, for 20 to 25 years; and raspberry, for 6 to 14 years.

ALL ABOUT PETROLEUM

THE WAY "JOHN D." CAPTURED HIS MILLIONS.

During Recent Years Russia Has Produced a Vast Quantity of Oil.

That there is likely to be a big boom in oil can be gathered from the fact that several new companies have been floated for mining petroleum in various parts of the world. The Standard Oil Company, which is considered to be the greatest and most successful monopoly on earth, controls over 90 per cent. of the export trade in American oil at the present day, and 80 per cent. of the domestic trade. The Standard also owns several vast oil-fields in Russia and other countries.

The Standard Oil Company was formed in 1870 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, with a capital of a million dollars. Its authorized capital at present is $110,000,000.

A short time ago, Andrew Rapp, a farmer living near Franklin, Pennsylvania, was accumulating a fortune at the rate of $80 an hour, the proceeds of an oil-well drilled on his land. Rapp, it appears, was in a condition of penury owing to the failure of his crops. He drilled the well as a last resource, and was astonished to find a "gusher," yielding 1,700 barrels of pure petroleum a day. The Standard shortly afterwards made a contract for this remarkable output.

$50,000 A DAY!

The first oil-well bored in Pennsylvania, in August, 1859, immediately produced oil at the rate of twenty-five barrels a day. Two years later the first flowing well was struck, and it furnished oil at the rate of 300 barrels a day. Everybody went wild over the new industry, and Dr. M. C. Egbert and a friend named Hyde purchased several acres of land in the oil-bearing district. On this land they succeeded in drilling thirty-two wells within a few weeks, which brought them in an income of $50,000 a day.

In the mid-continent fields of America there are no fewer than 14,000 oil-wells, the majority being in Oklahoma. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company—a Standard subsidary—has in storage in steel tanks over 56,000,000 barrels of oil, 12,000,000 of which are in Washington County, Oklahoma. The first mid-continent oil-well was drilled so recently as 1892, near Neodesha, Kansas. Now the oil-wells in Kansas and Oklahoma are worth millions of dollars.

Russia's best oil-bearing districts are situated on the southern side of the peninsula of Apsheron, the south-eastern extension of the Caucasus Mountains, which jut out into the Caspian Sea.

16,000,000 BARRELS A YEAR!

Baku is the metropolis of the region, and its producing areas are at Bibi Eibat, two miles south of the city, and a Balakhani, eight miles north-east. These two places consist of no more than 1,600 acres of land, and yet they have produced, in less than fifty years, considerable more than 800,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum.

The Droojiba Well, at Baku, commenced to flow in 1883 at the rate of 50,000 barrels a day before it was successfully capped, and its flow regulated. The oil fountain rose 200 feet, and was accompanied by so much sand as to bury houses and factories in the vicinity. Many people lost their lives; and the oil collected in the form of lakes deep enough to row a boat upon. For several months the flow was uncontrollable, and when the well was finally capped, it was estimated that about 125,000,000 gallons had flowed to the sea and were lost.

When the flow of an oil-well is decreasing, a charge of nitro-glycerine, consisting of about eighty quarts, is lowered into the well in canisters, which are exploded by electricity. A fountain of oil and fragments of rock are sent hundreds of feet into the air. Nothing can be done to stop the first flow from the well, and at least twenty-five or thirty barrels of oil are lost every time the canisters of nitroglycerine are exploded.

KINDNESS TO TEACHER.

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart nine-year-old, "what became of that fruit-cake I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, mamma," answered Jimmy, with a grin; "I gave it to the teacher instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy!" complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes; I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school to day."

There's a lot of inhumanity mixed with human nature.

On the Farm

AMOUNTS TO FEED.

Every cow has two limits with regard to feeding. First, there is a limit of capacity; that is the total amount of feed the cow can possibly eat. Second, there is a limit to the amount of feed eaten that can be made use of in keeping up the energies of the body, and in producing milk. All food supplies between these two limits are worse than wasted; because they not only give no return whatever, but once in the stomach it requires extra work for the cow to rid herself of the excess, thus using time when she could otherwise be at rest.

On the other hand when we consider that about sixty per cent. of the food eaten goes to carry on the workings of the different parts of the animal body, and that only the remaining forty per cent. is available for milk production, we see how necessary it is, in order that the cow should do her best work, that the food should be just enough to reach the limit where economical production stops. This limit varies with every cow; for no two cows fed the same amount will both give the most economical returns.

One of the cows, if fed a few more pounds a day, will give larger returns, but this might not be the case with the other cow. Suppose you are feeding each cow 25 pounds a day, one cow giving two and one-half gallons of milk, and the others two gallons; you may find that if you give 30 pounds of feed to the first cow, she will then produce three and a half gallons, while if you increase the amount of food given the other the flow of milk will not be increased. Hence, there may be a considerable waste in feeding for milk.

This brings us to an important point. The dairyman should keep a complete record of each cow in his herd, including both a feed record and a milk record. Then only is he in position to find the standing of each cow and tell which cows are profitable and which are unprofitable. Then only can he know how much feed he can afford to give each cow to make the highest profit. There's a whole lot in knowing what we're doing.

COW A BENEFACTOR.

As population grows, more food is required to sustain it, of which a considerable portion will always consist of animal products of some kind. These would include milk, butter and vegetables as a meat substitute. One pound of nutriment from milk, can be produced more cheaply than one pound of nutriment in meat. The pound of nutriment from milk, however, requires an expenditure of more labor.

Somewhere in the history of man there was formed a lasting friendship between man and the cow. She has ever since been his faithful friend and benefactor. That man was early impressed with the value of the cow is indicated by a discovery of a recent date of a perfectly preserved shrine of the ancient Egyptian goddess Hathor. This shrine dated probably 1500 or 2000 year B. C. History also tells us of ancient Egyptians placing gold leaf on the horns of their cows; and this agrees with the fact that the cow was a great wealth-producer at that early date and has always been man's best friend, feeding motherless children and rewarding her owner. Is this not a truthful representation of the modern cow in her relation to man?

Man has developed the cow by a system of selection, feeding and training for a special purpose. It is the law of nature for all animals to revert to their original type and characteristics, and as the cow is subject to this law, we can keep her up to the standard and steadily improve her offspring only by the most careful selection, feeding and training for higher development. No other animal known to man responds so quickly to his efforts as does the cow, and no animal will record bad treatment like the cow, for she is naturally, and will always remain nervous, as she is never idle in trying to produce for her owner.

A WONDERFUL FLOOD.

The French country stationmaster was walking up and down the platform with the air of a director.

"Wonderful floods!" he exclaimed, as he lifted his hat to an extra jaunty angle.

"Beats the record in two ways."

"In two days?" queried a dripping passenger.

"Washed over the level crossing for the first time in living memory, for one, and made the 5.21 late for another," came the explanation.

"That is only one way," growled the passenger. "Nobody ever remembers the 5.21 to have been prompt."

"Very likely, very likely!" agreed the proud official, resuming his strut, "but this is the first time we've been able to find a decent excuse!"

LONDON'S MILK SHORTAGE.

Owing to a shortage in the produce of milk, English dairy farmers are finding it hard at present to meet London's huge daily consumption. As a result, milk is coming each day from Ireland to help to satisfy the demand of the metropolis. Every night from 250 to 300 churns, each containing about seventy quarts, are being shipped from Ireland by the Fishguard route, and brought by the Great Western Railway to Paddington for distribution in London the following day.

It is useful to remember in cooking potatoes that, after the water has been strained off, the pot should be given three or four sharp jerks so as to toss the potatoes. This has the effect of making them white and floury.

PRAYING ALWAYS.

Ephesians 6: 18, 19.

Father, we come with one accord
And breathe in faith our earnest plea,
While we according to Thy word
Commit Thy messengers to Thee;
We plead in our Redeemer's name
For all who do Thy truth proclaim.

Through them reveal that grace supreme,
Which more than meets the law's demand:
May "Jesus only" be their theme
Which they proclaim in every land:
In His most precious name we pray
For all who preach Thy word this day.

When dangers threaten make them bold;
Discernment to their spirits give:
And may Thy peace their lives enfold
While in Thy cause they work and live:
With grace and strength and wisdom gird
All those who preach the living word.

The heights and depths of truth divine
Enable them to clearly see;
If foes against their work combine
Give them the strength to stand for Thee;
And let Thy saving grace be shown
Through those who make Thy message known.

Coworkers with their risen Head
May all Thy ransomed children be;
May all Thy hosts on earth be led
To join in one unceasing plea:
Inspire in every heart a prayer
For all who do Thy truth declare.

Those who to cultured thousands preach,
And those who for the needy care;
Those who in distant regions teach
The way of life in faith and prayer;
For such may this request be heard:—
Bless all who preach Thy gracious Word.

T. WATSON.

Granthurst, Ont., 1910.

Mrs. Artless—"The Billoughbys have a grandfather clock that's been in the family for more than 150 years." Mr. Artless—"Humph! They didn't have it a year ago." Mrs. Artless—"Oh, no; but, you see, it was stolen nearly fifty years ago, and Mrs. Billoughby tells me it was by the merest chance they discovered it last week in a second-hand shop."

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SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Indiana, U. S. A.

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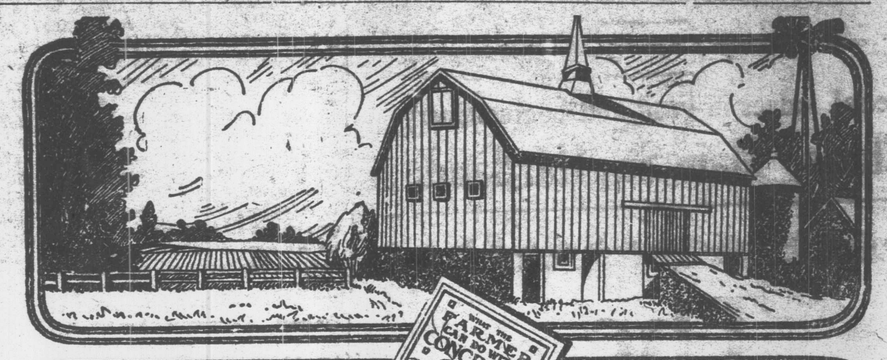

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