

## WATCH THAT COLD IT IS INFECTIOUS; DON'T PASS IT ON

Nine Million Colds Annually  
In Canada Yet Little Known  
of Cause Or Cure.

### MOST INFECTIOUS

Idea Most Serious Colds Con-  
tracted In Winter Months  
To Be Fallacious.

No one disease is commoner than a cold. All of us have at least one a year, many of us two, three, half a dozen. Nine million colds a year in Canada—yet we know very little about cause or cure. That is one reason we have so many of them. But another reason is that we pay little attention to them and let them spread from one to another of us as our forefathers let lice spread from one to another. They thought lice were inevitable, had to be endured, couldn't be helped. We are not lousy now because we have found out how to get rid of them.

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be helped. We are not lousy now because we have found out how to get rid of them.

It is not considered the proper thing to have lice now. So in a few years it will be considered a disgrace to have a cold—and very impolite and unfriendly to go about with a cold just as it would be to go about with lice.

Times change. Queen Elizabeth had lice and Oliver Goldsmith the poet, they thought no more of it than we think of having a cold—so times will change again. But meantime what about colds—what do we know of them?

In the first place, most colds are infectious and you catch other people's just as you catch measles or diphtheria or scarlet fever or tuberculosis.

"Wished" on You.  
How often have you said and how often have you heard friends say, "I have this beastly cold—don't know where I got it—I have not been anywhere cold or drafty or anything—guess someone wished it on me."

Now the truth is that your friend didn't know where he caught his cold because he attributes colds to getting a chill and couldn't remember any chill he had lately. But if he knew the facts—that his cold probably came from associating with someone else who had a cold already, it would probably be easy for him to remember which of his friends had a cold and gave it to him.

That is the way most of our colds are caught. These infectious colds usually run a regular course of two to three weeks—and nothing you can do for them makes any difference—just like measles.

But there are other colds that people have which are not infectious—they usually last only a day or two. These colds are the result of dust or other similar irritants getting into the nose—and they go when the irritant goes—unless an infectious cold is caught on top of the irritant cold and then the dust or other irritant gets blamed for the whole thing.

Colds Infectious.  
Finally there is a cold due to a draft. This also gets well as soon as the part of the body that was chilled by the draft is warmed up. But again, if an infectious cold is caught on top of the draft cold then the draft is blamed for the whole thing.

Why are colds more common in winter than in summer, if cold "temperature has nothing to do with it?" Because almost all infectious diseases, smallpox and pneumonia, scarlet fever and mumps are more common in winter—they are not due to cold, are they? The fact is in winter people get together far more and far often—get together in summer so everything infectious from lice to tuberculosis spread more in winter than summer—and therefore colds also.

Do you still think colds produce colds? Well ask all the people you know who have broken through the ice in winter, got wet, and went home in their wet clothes through the cold winter day. Ask them if they caught cold from their involuntary ice-cold

## Preston Child Escapes Death

Gait, April 21.—Olive Murray, five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Murray, Middle street, Preston, had a narrow escape from drowning when she fell into the south street creek. C. G. Cresswell, who was passing by at the time, was attracted by some children and found the girl lying face down on the bottom of the creek in about two feet of water. His prompt arrival saved her life.

bath! You will hardly find one who had a cold after such an accident. Colds are infectious—don't spread yours to other people—don't let them spread their colds to you.

## NATIONS STILL ARGUING OVER COLUMBUS' BODY

Historian Claims Remains In  
Seville Are Discoverer's  
Son.

Special Cable to The London Advertiser  
and The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Madrid, April 21.—Santo Domingo and Spain again are arguing over that question about which so much controversy has been waged in the past—the remains of Christopher Columbus. The matter was believed to have been settled for all time in 1892, when the Spanish Academy of History rendered a decision, following painstaking research, that the coffin placed in the Cathedral of Seville contained the authentic remains of the discoverer of America. That verdict is now declared to be without justification by Enrique Deschamps, the noted historian, who says the supposed remains of Columbus in Seville are those of his son, Diego Columbus.

The Spaniards, he says, when driven from Santo Domingo by the French in 1795, took with them to France the supposed remains of Columbus, which, however, were the bodies and ashes of Diego Columbus, who was killed in battle. The Spaniards took those of Diego in the belief it was the body of his father. When the coffin of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo was replaced recently, a leaden casket was found bearing the inscription, "The illustrious and Enlightened Don Christopher Columbus." The coffin in Seville bears no marks of identification.

## NEW DISCOVERY IN VACCINATION PROVES BIG BOON

First Tried During War Has  
Since Shown Successful  
Results.

NO NEED FOR ALARM

"Leave It Alone," the Only Care  
Required For Rapid  
Healing.

Lots of people say "I would rather have the kind of smallpox they have had lately than get vaccinated and maybe have a sore arm for a month or lose it altogether, like a man I heard of."

That is all very well; but there are two points that people forget or don't know.

The first point is that the very mild smallpox we have had for the last twenty years or so is disappearing and a much more severe form is gradually taking its place. For a long time we had very few die of smallpox, because of the mildness of the cases, but now deaths are being reported here and there—the storm is gathering and we are due to have a severe out-break some day, not so far away—just when and just where we cannot say of course. In 1920-21, the cases increased 138%, and they were six times as fatal.

So the first reason people don't get vaccinated—because smallpox is mild—is no longer a good reason. Smallpox is getting worse slowly but steadily, and no health officer will be surprised to see a case of the kind we had twenty or thirty years ago, where one out of every four cases died, and the others were disfigured or maimed or blinded for life.

Deterred By Fear.  
Now the other reason people don't get vaccinated is because they are afraid they are going to have very sore arms, blood poisoning perhaps, or even worse.

They forget, or don't know, that the new method of vaccination, introduced into the Canadian army by a Canadian doctor, right here in Ontario during the war, has been used on many thousands of soldiers, many thousands of men, women and children, even young babies, without the slightest injury or trouble.

First of all it doesn't hurt—very often even children don't know when the physician is doing it—they keep their arms held out and their set teeth tight, expecting a stab or cut or something, and when the physician says "all right, don't hold your arm up any more—it is all done," they don't believe it.

In the second place, no blood is drawn, so there is no chance of anything going wrong with it afterwards.

In the third place, there is no dressing, no bandage, no celluloid cap, no plaster to put on the arm afterwards; you just pull down your sleeve, and that is all.

In the fourth place it takes less than one minute by a watch from the time you roll your sleeve up until you roll it down again.

In the fifth place, and all the time, it protects you against smallpox if you need protection—if you are so you would take it. But if you are already immune to smallpox—if you are safe already, then the vaccination won't take and you have no more trouble at all.

How It Is Done.  
How can all these things be? Well here is how it is done:

A drop of purified vaccine prepared here in Ontario by the Provincial University and supplied free by the Provincial Board of Health is placed on the arm. Then an ordinary sewing needle, carefully sterilized, of course, is pointed through the vaccine, and one one-thousandth of an inch is set into the very surface of the skin, so that no blood whatever shows. This is done rapidly eight or ten times, all inside an eighth of an inch, on three different spots, the process taking less than a minute. Of course, the arm is washed first; this takes up most of the time spent in vaccinating by this new method. As soon as these tiny little pricks are made, the surplus vaccine is washed off and the sleeve pulled down—total time spent from rolling up the sleeve to rolling down, including washing, one minute!

There is only one thing for the person who is vaccinated to remember—don't touch the place, don't scratch it, don't put anything on it at all, don't bandage it or use court plaster or anything—just "Leave it alone."

It doesn't take, that is all there is to it. If it does take, leave it alone just the same and keep on leaving it alone. The arm will take care of itself perfectly through all the stages of vaccination right up until it is all over, if you will do your part—and your part is to leave it alone, and leave it alone and keep on leaving it alone.

If you fuss with it, scratch it, put a bandage on it or a protector, or anything else except your ordinary clothes you may have some trouble. If you leave it alone, you won't.

Get vaccinated! It won't hurt you. It may save your life. Your looks or your livelihood some day. It isn't fair to your children to leave them uninsured against smallpox. Get them vaccinated, by the way, even if you don't insure yourself. Give the children a square deal on this smallpox danger, anyway.

## WOODSTOCK MAN AND SON ESCAPE IN AUTO MISHAP

Special to The Advertiser.

Woodstock, April 20.—Max John and his son of this city had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday while motoring about one mile south of Embro. On the approach of another car, Max John turned to allow it to pass. He evidently misjudged the distance and going too close to the edge of the embankment the car went over and turned turtle down the twenty foot embankment.

Both occupants escaped with a few slight bruises. The car was slightly damaged, one wheel being torn off.

## JEWISH STUDENTS STRIKE.

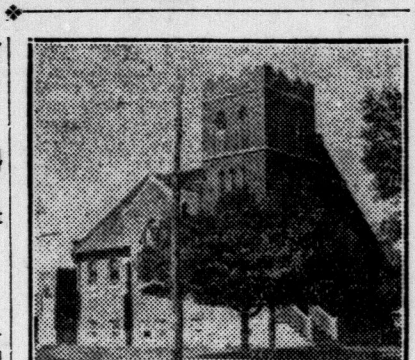
Associated Press Despatch.  
Budapest, April 21.—Jewish students of the Technical High School struck here Thursday because of alleged indignities. Separate seats placed in corners of the rooms were numbered "Jew No. 1," "Jew No. 2," etc. Anti-Semitic students in the classroom hung a card over the corner of the room occupied by the Jews marked "Ghetto."

## Newbury Mission of 1861 Becomes Thriving Charge

Early Knox Presbyterian Con-  
gregation Numbered But  
Twelve Families.

MANSE BUILT IN 1894

Present Church Edifice First  
Opened For Service  
In 1908.



KNOX CHURCH, NEWBURY.  
Built during charge of Rev. S. D. Jamieson and first opened for services in 1908.

Newbury congregation in its earliest years appears to have received supply from New Glasgow, the centre from which supply was given to so many outlying sections. But in 1861 it was detached from New Glasgow and coupled as a mission station with Wardsville and Crinnan charge under the care of Rev. Neil McKinnon. After two years Wardsville was disjoined from Crinnan (1871) and with Newbury, still a mission station, became a separate charge. Two or three years later a Mr. Penny of Boston who owned a piece of land in the locality, offered it as a site for a church.

There were at the time only about a dozen Presbyterian families in and around Newbury, but with help from Wardsville the church was built and opened for service in September of October, 1875. Newbury continued as a mission station, with members' names on the Wardsville roll during the next three pastorates, (Rev. James Donaldson, A. Beamer, and J. E. Hamilton).

Manse Destroyed.  
But the manse at Wardsville having been destroyed by fire, a difference arose about the time of Mr. Hamilton's retirement as to whether the new manse should be built at Wardsville or Newbury. In dealing with the matter, the presbytery decided that Newbury should be organized as a district congregation and that it was "desirable" that the manse should be erected at Newbury.

After further conference with the presbytery Wardsville acquiesced, though feeling keenly the loss.

No date is reported, but organization at Newbury probably took place about the beginning of 1894, and Mr. Duncan McNaughton and Mr. G. Harcourt are named as the first elders. Probably also the manse was built that year, and on Dec. 5, 1894, Rev. Alex. Wilson was inducted as minister of the united charge. The Newbury people were not involved in the estrangement that developed at Wardsville, and pastor and people seem to have worked happily together during Mr. Wilson's seven years' pastorate.

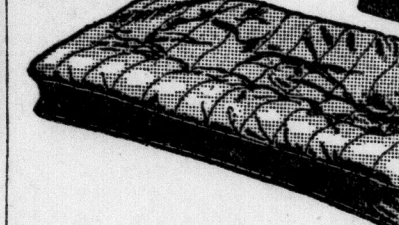
Induct Mr. Jamieson.  
The next minister was Rev. S. D. Jamieson, inducted October 20, 1902. During his pastorate the new brick church at Newbury was built on a more suitable site, and opened for service in 1908. Work progressed favorably in both Wardsville and Newbury sections of the charge, but after seven years Mr. Jamieson accepted a call to Thornbury and the

## FORMER DURHAM BOY RECEIVES RAILWAY POST

Special to The Advertiser.  
Durham, April 21.—Robert Laidlaw, son of magistrate and Mrs. Laidlaw

of this town and of the firm of McCarty & McCarthy, barristers, Toronto, has been appointed a solicitor of the Canadian National Railways, with office in Toronto. A few months ago he was offered this position with headquarters in Montreal, but declined.

Below: Rear seat cushion of a touring car driven 13,000 miles on many rough roads without Hassler Shock Absorbers.



Above: Rear seat cushion of a similar car driven 13,000 miles on many rough roads with Hassler Shock Absorbers.

## The cushions tell the story

SOONER or later the bumping, jarring, jolting on both country roads and city streets will print their story of discomfort significantly upon the seat cushions of the best of cars.

—Sooner, if your car is not protected.

—Later, very much later, if you have Hasslers.

It is this punishment, severe enough to go through the best of springs, leaving its impress upon cushions, that keeps repair shops busy on all makes of cars.

Just look again at these cushions from the Hassler protected car—smooth as ever after 13,000 miles!

The Hasslers' not only took up shocks, and saved the cushions—the whole car—from shocks, but they arrested rebounds, also.

Your dealer knows these Hassler facts.

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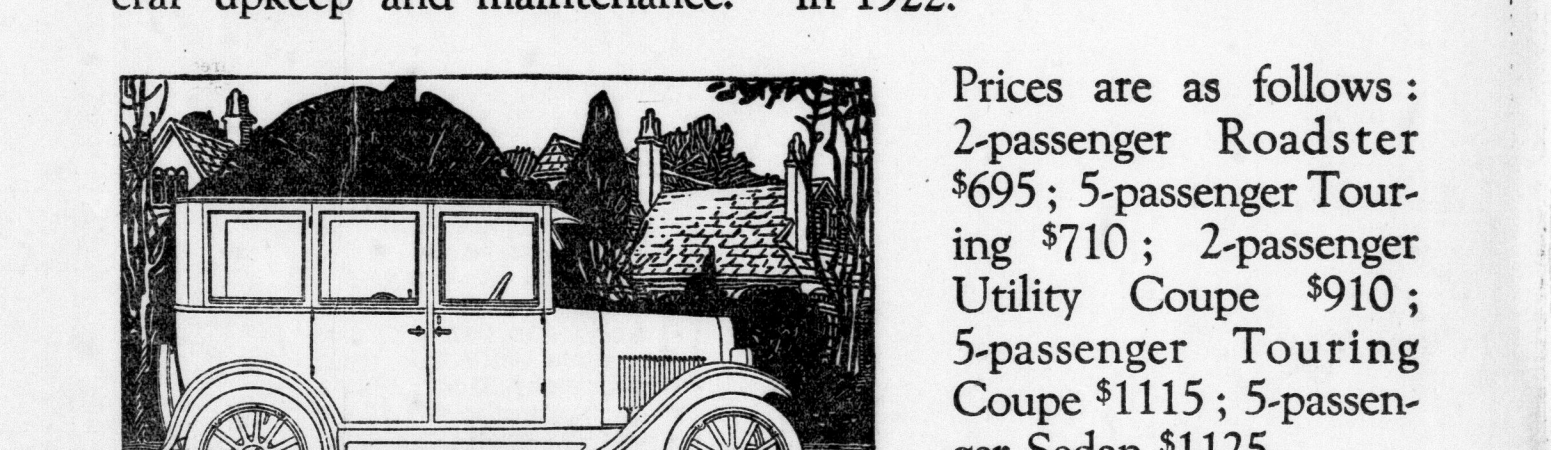
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Twin type - \$35  
West of Ft. Wm. add  
\$1 to the above price.

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In actual figures Chevrolet costs less per mile in consumption of gasoline, oil, tires and in general upkeep and maintenance. price! 67 distinct improvements have made it even better than the car that startled the world in 1922.

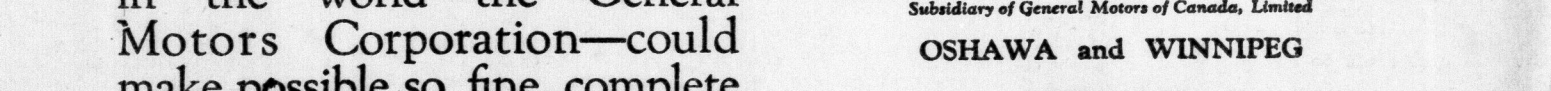


5-Passenger Sedan \$1125 f.o.b. Oshawa

Prices are as follows:  
2-passenger Roadster \$695; 5-passenger Touring \$710; 2-passenger Utility Coupe \$910; 5-passenger Touring Coupe \$1115; 5-passenger Sedan \$1125.

All prices f.o.b. Oshawa. Government taxes extra. Ask about the G. M. A. C. plan of deferred payments.

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## WILLYS-KNIGHT

Powered with a motor that improves with use

AN exceptionally silent, powerful and smooth-running motor which, as it grows older, becomes more powerful, develops greater horsepower, is more efficient.

The perfections found in the motor are carried throughout the entire car—rugged rear axle; adjustable front axle with eight Timken bearings; simple, safe steering; easy, dependable brake and clutch; luxurious, long-wearing upholstery; bountifully spacious interior. The Willys-Knight is built to give complete motoring satisfaction.

Closed models include new and finer Sedan; beautiful 3-passenger Coupe, and our new Coupe-Sedan, with room for five and doors both front and rear.

TOURING CAR	5 passenger	\$1750
	7 passenger	2050
SEDAN	5 passenger	2600
	7 passenger	2950
Roadster	5 passenger	\$1750
Coupe-Sedan		\$2350
All F.O.B. Toronto.		Taxes extra.

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