

AN INDICATION OF SOMETHING WRONG

High Percentage of Rejections of Young Men for Army

POLICY OF RECLAMATION

Cleveland Doctor Says This Could be Done in 90 Cases Out of 100—An Argument for Health Legislation

(Toronto Star.)
The high percentage of rejections of young men for military service in Canada and the United States has caused a great deal of surprise. It is evident that there is something seriously wrong with average health on this continent, or with military requirements in accepting recruits. Perhaps there is something wrong with both.
There was a rash of volunteering in the United States just previous to the declaration of war in April of last year—young men in all the colleges and similar youths everywhere—and yet 68 per cent. were rejected and only 32 per cent. accepted. In the area of Greater New York the rejections were 72 per cent. and the acceptances 28 per cent. The figures in Canada have run to similar percentages. In speaking at a public dinner recently in Toronto, Judge Denton quoted some figures concerning the Military Service Act and placed the number of rejections, under medical inspection at 70 per cent.
What is the matter? Is the population of North America as inferior physically as these percentages indicate, or is the raising method unskillful?
Dr. John H. Quayle, of Cleveland, delivered an address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York, which has now been issued in pamphlet form, in which he cited the causes of rejections, and advocated a policy of reclamation. The nation, he argues, should not rest content with declining the military service of men who are found to be unfit, but should call them out, as well as the fit, and repair their deficiencies. It is an alarming thing that but one man in five can pass the army examinations, and under the existing system a premium is put upon being physically weak. Those who are in any way unfit are made to seem more fortunate than those in every way sound. Dr. Quayle, after examining all the grounds of rejection, declares it to be his opinion that at least 90 per cent of the men could be reclaimed for efficient army or civil life. He says:
"Nearly all the cases of venereal disease, the cases of flat foot, the cases of alcoholism, all the cases of hernia, all the cases of diseases of the skin, under weight, defective teeth, varicose veins, varicose, insufficient chest development, hemorrhoids, and obesity should respond to treatment very quickly, and a great percentage of the other causes of rejection would be more or less a question of time."
"Can you imagine what a welfare work this would be even in times of peace? Can you imagine how many men would be made efficient? Can you imagine how many more men would be made healthy fathers to our coming generations? And can you imagine how far-reaching would be the knowledge imparted to these men on medical and surgical subjects, reaching and touching every hamlet in the United States?"
Senator Pomeroy has a bill before Congress at Washington providing for the establishment of Reclamation Camps to carry on this work at a cost of from fifty to one hundred dollars per man. It is proposed, also, that soldiers as they emerge from the war shall be required to be in good physical condition before they are returned to civil life. In this connection we desire to emphasize the statement of opinion by Dr. Quayle, which is too little known, that only one in five of the men who are rejected are the scourge of syphilis eradicable, but of all the acquired cases in the world today about 90 per cent of the cases are extra-genital, and contracted by contact with a syphilis. They are in no way culpable, but are the victims of the universal ignorance of the fact that the disease may be innocently contracted from one who has it.
The expert estimate is that 90 per cent of the young men rejected as medically unfit for the army could be made fit—not all made fit for the arduous work of the army, but if not made fit for that in all cases, at least given increasing fitness for civil life. But it is claimed that, at a cost per man of less than one hundred dollars, most of them could be made fit for the army. And there is a growing opinion that for every reason, military and civil, this work of physical reclamation should be done.
If, under the Military Service Act here in Canada, over 70 per cent of our young men are rejected as medically un-

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A cup of delicious, strong, fragrant Coffee at a moment's notice.

SENATE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

Ottawa, Mar. 20.—The debate on the address was commenced in the senate yesterday after Senator W. H. Bennett and Senator Robert Mulholland had been introduced.

Senator Lesperance, in moving the address, said that after four years of effort, Canada was determined to continue in the war struggle to the end. He knew that there had been a certain press that had raised prejudices against the Province of Quebec, and that the epithet of "traitor" had been applied to the generous, loyal and law-abiding people of Quebec. He declared that the charge was false.
Senator Michener, in seconding the address, declared that he was confident that the people of Canada would never waver in their determination to support the expeditionary force, which was still maintaining its record of glory, unmarred by a single defeat.
Senator Bostock, opposition leader, congratulated Sir James Loughheed upon his decision to accept the portfolio of soldiers' civil re-establishment. He congratulated the finance minister upon the success of the victory loan. He noted that a portion of the money subscribed was being applied to the shipbuilding programme of the imperial munitions board. For that reason, he asked the government to intervene and either directly or by representations to the British government and a condition that was being greatly criticized on the Pacific coast. He declared that in the plan of paying cost and percentage there was the greatest extravagance shown, and that some building firms instead of buying their timber direct, were getting it through one such, some times, two middle men, each of whom charged a profit. The imperial munitions board would have to pay.
Sir James Loughheed expressed regret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not, last session, found himself able to accept proposals for the formation of a union government. He desired to emphasize the fact that now was the time when there was need for all parties to be united in the interest of the state.
Senator Dandurand asserted that every class in Canada desired the participation of Canada in the war. There had been lack of unity, and that was due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1914. The war times elections had been an iniquitous and abominable piece of legislation and had been declared so by two members of the present government.

Cured My Cough In One Night
Relieved Me of a Throat Weakness That Resisted Every Treatment
"Sufferers, Follow My Plan."
"After being loaded down with a chronic hacking cough for months, you can imagine my joy at finding a relief from it," writes Mr. O. A. Tooker, of Monson, Mass., U. S. A. "I was troubled with an irritable throat weakness and asthma that simply defied every medicine I ever used. I was discouraged until a friend recommended Catarrhose, so strongly that I bought a dollar outfit from my druggist. I breathed in the healing fumes of Catarrhose very deeply—used the inhaler five minutes every hour. After the first day I was better, and next morning my cough was gone. My asthma is cured, my throat weakness is gone, and I am well. For two years indeed, with the aid of Catarrhose, I have kept perfectly well. I have also used Dr. Hamilton's pills for constipation with grand results, and consider your remedies have done wonders for me."
Thousands of wonderful cures are reported every year. Catarrhose does all that is claimed for it, and is certainly most efficient for colds, bronchitis, two months' treatment (large size) \$1.00, is guaranteed, smaller size 50c, sample size 25c, at all druggists and druggists, or The Catarrhose Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

fit for army service, one can readily see the odds in favor of the enemy which such percentages reveal. The enemy has insisted on the physical fitness of the man for army service from the cradle. We did not mean to make war. We took no forethought for war. But we could have used some forethought for physical health and soundness. We have had to go to war, and only 30 per cent of our men of draft age are eligible—and after all fitness is fitness, whether for army life or civil life. A young man is either fit or defective, and the army standard is not a fanciful thing, but an exact test which sound men meet and which they should meet whether they ever handle a gun or not in all the days of their lives. Ordinary life requires no less a standard than that.
But if 90 per cent of our population is forced into war with 90 per cent of another population, the odds are too heavy. What we have been doing in Canada to a very large extent is this: We stand aside, we exempt entirely from war service all who are in any way unfit. Then we exempt another considerable percentage for domestic or industrial reasons. Of the fine and fit who are chosen for the army, men in the pink of condition, ready for front line work, we subtract a large proportion after they get overseas to do all kinds of work behind the lines—often a long way behind—which need not be done by men of the highest quality of fitness, and much of which need not be done by soldiers at all or by men at all, but could be done by battalions of women. From a population unit of one million, by a process of elimination and subtraction as we go along, we

fetch up in the line of battle with a striking force of an army brigade. It is not strong enough to do much against the several divisions which a million enemy population sends against it.

JERICHO
(New York Post.)
Whether the capture of Jericho suggests the city that lost its nerve and toppled down before the uncanny blowing of rams' horns day after day, or the place to which, fourteen centuries later, a certain man was going when he fell among thieves, there is no denying its unfortunate associations. Who ever heard anybody saying anything nice about Jericho? Something always happens to any one who gets in the neighborhood of it. When Moses climbed to the top of Pisgah to see the land that he was to enter, there was Jericho "over against" him. When Elijah was to have his adventure with the chariot of fire, he and the apprehensive Elisha "came to Jericho." It was his last visit. When Hannu, the son of Nabash, had shaved David's servants and put other indignities upon them, where did David enter them where their heads were growing? In Jericho. One would think that King Zedekiah would have had sense enough to keep away from so ill-fated a place. Not at all. When the Chaldeans pursued him, he ran straight towards it, and, of course, they overtook him "in the plains of Jericho." The one respectable period in its history was from 1461 B. C. to 918 B. C. In the former year it was destroyed by Joshua. In the latter a man by the name of Hiel rebuilt it. We hope that the British will be on their guard while they are in the neighborhood.

cases where combustible material should be removed, 122 dangerous and effective chimneys, forty-six ash piles too close to buildings, 127 electric wires in contact with nails, eighty defective boiler rooms, and forty cases where gasoline was improperly stored.
In addition to the above, conditions such as endangered life were: 183 obstructed fire escapes, 887 alarm gongs, and 188 red exit lights out of order; ninety fire escapes without direction pointers indicating where they were situated and seventeen defective operating rooms in theatres.
All of the fire hazards above mentioned are contrary to law and it is time that the responsibility of maintaining such dangerous conditions should be brought home to those who are guilty of maintaining them. Section 247 of the Criminal Code of Canada makes it a criminal offence to omit taking reasonable precautions and using reasonable care to avoid danger to life. The necessary legislation is provided; it only requires enforcement.
In altogether too many cases fire destroys the evidence pointing to its cause; otherwise, many coroners' inquests would show more effective results than at present. As it is, these inquests are very meagre recompense for the many lives which are sacrificed through lack of care.

CAUSING GRAVE ANXIETY.
Official Communication Regarding Food Supply Received from French Officials
The food controller has arranged for fortnightly cables from the British Ministry of Food, dealing with the food situation in England and France. In the first of these, the British Food Controller transmitted the following report from French officials with regard to conditions in France for communication to Canada:
"The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

ANNOUNCE FOR Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 21st., 22nd., 23rd., and Following Days

In Opening Exposition Charming Modes For Spring and Easter

Presenting In Delightful Profusion The Lovely New Styles And Bewitching Novelties For The Coming Season
The Fashion Salon will be ready Thursday to pull back the curtains and reveal secrets of La Mode for Spring. To women this will prove one of the most interesting events of the season, for a more authoritative exhibition of clever wearing apparel for women and misses will not be shown within many miles of here this season.
This event will present a most elaborate showing of beautiful styles and novelties in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses and exquisite accessories of dress.
Undoubtedly it will prove to be the most extensive and the most charming display of lovely fashions yet seen in this vicinity—a delightful unfolding of the charming modes of Spring and Easter. You'll attend, of course.
In conjunction with this event, the window display will present a magnificent spectacle. With its lovely fashions relieved by magnificent settings and artistic decorations, it is presenting a marvellously interesting picture.

NECKWEAR SUITS BLOUSES

For Every Changing Mood of Fashion
Its versatility sets aside all hard-and-fast rules as to the "style" of a frock or suit. Individuality is the reigning factor.
There are Gypsy Tie-end Collars that have such a winsome way of softening tailored severity. Gladstone Collars are destined to elevate neck lines, in contrast to distinction to graceful Tuxedos that enhance open-neck styles. In neckwear lies the power to change the whole face of fashion.

COATS DRESSES

WOMEN'S COATS
That Reach the Very Apex of Chic and Charm
Included in this magnificent array of separate Coats are New York models exploiting with all the authenticity of famous designers. The narrower lines, lighter sleeves and smaller collars that characterize the newer wraps.
The Separate Coat looms larger than ever on the fashion horizon, and verily it is so distinct with grace and charm, so practical withal, that its importance is readily accounted for. The introduction of plaids, sleeves that—tighter than of yore—are slashed or finished with small cuffs—by the use of side panels, of buttons and braids, and by the position of the pockets, which are frequently slashed. Materials are soft and supple.
Serges, Coverts, Cloths, Velours, Gabardines, Housings and Irish Frieses. Shades most favored are Monaca Blue, Caster, Cork, Dull Cactus Green, Condonell, Brownish Ash, Seagull Grey and various other shades.

GLOVES

THE FINEST GLOVES To Complete the Ensemble
Smart to her finger tips is the well-dressed woman, and Gloves can make or mar a costume. There are many smart novelties of the finest kid from Europe with contrasting stitching and plain.
Prices, \$1.75 to \$2.50

HOSE

NEW SILK HOSE
The soft subdued rich colors of Spring, 1918—colors that reflect without sombreness the quiet dignity of the times. Seagull Grey, Monaco Blue, Burnt Brown, Black. They're all here.
Prices 90c. to \$1.75 per pair

GRAND SPRING FASHION PARADE

Under The Auspices of the Y. W. P. A. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Evenings, March 26, 27, 28
DOORS OPEN 8 P.M. SPECIAL ORCHESTRA ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY

This year's promenade is being given a beautiful setting on the second floor. It is a fashion display of first importance, bringing the style secrets of Paris and New York to your very door.
A most intimate and personal showing of the New and Authoritative of the beautiful and exclusive—exquisite fashions approved by Paris and New York as the dominant modes for Spring and Easter.
As a spectacle, this event will prove of wonderful interest to every woman as a style function of the very first importance. These lovely modes are not the whispering of Spring—they are Spring itself, concrete and actual.
Millinery Imported and Designed Especially For This Review
A glorious profusion of lovely models, each a triumph of artistic beauty, reflecting the consummate genius of Famous Milliners. It is to be an elaborate presentation of fashioning millinery of exquisite taste and elegance. Hats of unusual design and elegance. Each Hat an exclusive model. No two the same.

Our bread card machinery has been completed, but the present lack of cereals will not permit of its application. Sugar stocks are equal to the present sugar card allowance of one-half bushel per head per month (1-10 pounds as compared with a monthly per capita consumption of more than 7 pounds in Canada). There is a great shortage of farinaceous foodstuffs such as macaroni. The consumption of meat has been restricted by high prices to within the limits of the available and greatly depleted stocks. Butter is very scarce and milk even more difficult to obtain. Oils and fats are practically unobtainable.

PAINFUL AND IRRITABLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHT YEARS
Don't despair because you have had skin disease in one form or another for a long time. Read this letter:—
For six years I have been troubled with eczema on my forehead and face, which was very painful and irritable, and which at times made me very sensitive about appearing in public. Was advised by a friend to try Swastika, after taking one bottle was entirely cured. This is about a year ago, and the disease has never returned, proving to me that your cure is permanent. I cannot too highly recommend Swastika to any sufferer of eczema.
Guaranteed and sold by The Ross Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N. B.; Olive's Medical Hall, West St. John, N. B.
If your dealer cannot supply you write to C. E. Swastika, Manufacturing Chemist, Toronto, Ontario.
All public speeches in Omaha will in future have to be made in English.

BIG-E-NUFF

CRIMINALLY CARELESS SHOULD BE PUNISHED
Heavy Losses in Life and Property From Fire Continue
(Conservation.)
Canada is careless, criminally careless, in the matter of fire waste. The Monetary Times reports the fire losses for January as \$2,088,550, an increase of \$77,800 over January of last year. Twenty-eight lives were also sacrificed.
It might have been expected that, with the rash of war work, the larger portion of this loss would have been factories. This was not the case. By far the greater portion was in apartment houses and business blocks, hotels, and in residences. It is plain, therefore, that carelessness was the main cause. What this carelessness means may be illustrated by the conditions found by a fire inspector in one Canadian city. He found sixty-eight defective furnaces or pipes too close to woodwork, 157 stoves not protected from woodwork, 140

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UNION-MADE OVERALLS SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known From Coast to Coast
R. C. LONG & CO. LIMITED
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EASTERN
double-bow Work Shirt
Sold by all reliable stores.

A CREAMY LOTION MADE WITH LEMONS
Prepare a quarter pint at about the cost of a small jar of common cold cream.
When this home-made lemon lotion is gently massaged into the face, neck, hands and arms daily, the skin naturally should become soft, clear and white, and the complexion dainty and attractive.
What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes, to bleach the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, in shake well and you have a whole quart of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it naturally should help to whiten, clear, smoothen and beautify. Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons. In this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion ladies can easily prepare and have an inexpensive toilet aid which perfectly satisfies their natural desire for a beautiful soft skin.