

SCIENCE SEEKS PHTHISIS VIRUS

Pasteur Experts Believe They
Are On Right Track—To
Experiment On Apes.

PARIS, March 25.—For the last year past at the Pasteur Institute in Paris have been making important experiments toward the perfection of a vaccine against tuberculosis.

Professor Calmette of the institute in discussing the results of his research work, recently admitted that up to the present time the institute has not been able wholly to shield humanity against tuberculosis.

Much Work to be Done.
Laborious experiments are still necessary to complete our research work," he declared. "So far we have found that it is possible by cultivating the Koch bacillus in certain nutritive media to modify its character and virulence. This bacillus, cultivated in successive series on glycerine media, containing bile, although it goes on living and is capable of reproduction, loses its property of infecting man or beast with tuberculosis.

Contamination of cultures of these bacilli into a human organism is harmless. It realizes bacillary infection, but does not produce tuberculosis. This tuberculous infection, non-virulent and harmless, develops in the organism a particular state of resistance to subsequent virulent infection, whether due to active inoculation or prolonged association with tuberculous animals. In other words, in our test animals, more particularly in young bovines, virulent bacilli are tolerated or thrown out without producing tuberculous lesions. This bacillus cultivated on life mediums behaves then like true vaccine. That is where the matter stands today. It is easy to understand these facts, and the mark an important progress along the road to anti-tubercular vaccination."

To Experiment on Apes.
In order that new progress leading to human vaccination may be realized, Professor Calmette thinks that it is indispensable to undertake experiments on big anthropoid apes, such as the chimpanzee, whose extreme susceptibility to tuberculosis is well known. But these experiments can only be carried out in the native country of the apes. The professor is now planning to erect a special laboratory in French Guiana. The governor-general of French West Africa has offered the Pasteur Institute the country's full resources, but not enough financial backing has been realized to organize and maintain a permanent scientific mission, which will have to conduct experiments on the spot.

RIVER FULFILLS INDIAN'S CURSE

Mississippi Sweeping Away
Last Vestige of Kaskaskia
As Told in Legend.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—For forty years, since the waters of the Mississippi River washed away the last vestige of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, leaving a narrow island of rich alluvial soil at the mercy of the stream, the superstitious folk have seen in the gradual destruction of "The Narrows" fulfillment of the prophecy of an old Indian legend, which told the story of an Indian's love for a white woman. When a tall, handsome young chief of Kaskaskian Indians pronounced a curse upon the place 200 years ago, Kaskaskia was a flourishing little village, with splendid ambitions, situated on a peninsula at the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers. In 1811 nature violently demolished her handiwork at the former outpost of civilization, and Kaskaskia was ravaged by flood. The peninsula was cut away, leaving a remnant of the old town on the island which is gradually disappearing.

When the last trace of land has sunk beneath the waters and the phantom streets of the old trading post are on the muddy bottom in the centre of the Mississippi, the "Curse of Kaskaskia" will have been fulfilled in its last detail. The young chief prophesied the total destruction of the site within 200 years. Jean Benard came from France in 1783 with his wife and 10-year-old daughter Marie, to the legend-ridden spot. They settled in Kaskaskia, Marie blossomed into maidenhood, and her beauty in the full bloom of womanhood was known.

A young chief of the Kaskaskians, converted by Jesuits and educated, went to Kaskaskia and set himself up as a leader. He prospered. One night at ball he met Marie Benard. The girl was fascinated, and with the Indian he was love at first sight. Benard père was displeased. He forbade his daughter to communicate with the Indian, used his influence to have the young chief ostracised, forced him out of business and out of town.

A year passed. At a fête one winter night Marie disappeared. Marie and her Indian lover were trailed by a posse led by Benard. Forty miles from Kaskaskia, in the direction of the settlement at St. Louis, the pair were overtaken. Taking the Indian down to the river, Benard lashed him to a log and turned him adrift. As the Kaskaskian floated down the river to his death he cursed Benard and predicted the father of his wretchedest would die a violent death. His last words, so the legend goes, were that within 200 years the waters which were bearing him away would sweep from the earth every vestige of the town.

Marie died in a convent. Benard was killed in a duel in 1712. The last trace of Kaskaskia has been obliterated, and the island which was once part of the peninsula is being gradually washed away.

HOW FAMOUS HYMN WAS WRITTEN.

"Lead, Kindly Light" was written in 1833, while Cardinal Newman was exploring the coasts of the Mediterranean in an orange boat. He gave the following explanation of the circumstances:
"I was asking to get home; yet, for want of a vessel, I was kept at Palermo for three weeks. I began to visit the churches, and they calmed my impatience, though I did not attend any of the services. At last I got off in an orange boat, bound for Messina. Then it was that I wrote the hymn 'Lead Kindly Light.' We were welcomed a whole week in the Straits of Bonifacio. I was writing the whole of my passage."
When the popularity of the hymn has mentioned later, he said:
"But, you see, it is not the hymn but the tune that has gained the popularity. The tune is by Dykes, and Dr. Dykes was a great master." The words of this famous hymn first appeared in "The British Magazine" for March, 1834.

MUMMIES' AURAL RAYS IN ART MUSEUM STOP SOPHIA'S SPIRIT TALK ON HIGHER MYSTICISM

CHICAGO, March 25.—The evil aura that emanates from Egyptian mummies in the Art Institute offended the occult sense of Mrs. Sophia Fairclough-Smith of London yesterday and reaching the seduction of her suite at the Blackstone, she announced that it would be possible for her to deliver her lecture on "The Higher Mysticism" in a place where the spirit rays are brown. Instead she will speak Monday in the Elizabethan room or the Congress Hotel where an examination proved the rays to be an intellectual blue.

Brown spirit rays, Mrs. Fairclough-Smith explained, are evil and in the case of the mummies are the curse of the ancient Egyptians placed upon all who should touch his body after death. For thousands of years these auras have remained with the mummies, leaving an unwholesome effect upon sightseers who view the exhibits. And it is a mistake to store them in a building otherwise beautiful and crowded with the sunshine of art, she declared.

COOLIES BANNED BY ARGENTINA

Penniless Japanese Farmers
Rejected—Wealthy Businessmen Welcomed.

BUNEO AYRES, March 25.—It has been stated that the Argentine Government was approached some time ago as to the attitude it would take toward the colonization of Argentine farm lands by Japanese farmers. It was planned that thousands of small farmers and poor laborers should be brought to this country from Japan, the deliveries to be made by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamers, just as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers are now delivering between 5,000 and 6,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil every year.

Argentina frankly told Japan that its coolie immigrants were not wanted, and that Argentina would not look with favor upon an attempt to unload on Argentine territory penniless coolies or poor farmers without any means of taking care of themselves. Japan was told, however, that this country would welcome the arrival of any Japanese who brought capital with them, either to put into business in Argentine cities or to buy and operate farm lands.

Appeals to Europeans.
It is significant that the offer of the Japanese farm lands was rejected just at the time that Argentina was endeavoring to attract European farm lands to this country, whether they had any funds or not, the governments of Spain, Italy and other European countries being told that their immigrants being cared for upon their arrival at the expense of the Argentine Government until government agents were able to place them where most needed. But while these concessions were offered to European immigrants, Argentina would permit immigrants of the yellow race to come into the

When the unpleasantness of contact with the brown rays of the mummies had passed, Mrs. Fairclough-Smith unfolded to an interviewer a spiritual plan she has for ridding Chicago of crime.

Mrs. Fairclough-Smith recommended that the city guard itself against criminals by training its detectives in psychic-sight by which they could detect the auras of the suspects.

The astral world, Mrs. Fairclough-Smith stated, is not all heavenly. There are evil spirits as well. In fact, it is pretty well filled with vampires, who are constantly pulling downward, and thus the uninitiated made is not only in danger of the living vampires, but the dead ones as well, who fall upon him in an evil moment.

"I am also prophetic," Mrs. Fairclough-Smith said. "I knew the war was coming two years before it happened. During the war I was out of my body the first eighteen months. I left my body and brought back reports of what was happening in Belgium."

repulse under similar conditions. Despite Argentina's refusal to admit coolies who might come from Japan, some effort has been made by the Japanese to bring coolies into Argentina from Peru and Brazil, and place them on Argentine land. Both Peru and Brazil admit Japanese, and it was thought that they could then be transferred across the frontiers into Argentina.

Effort Unsuccessful.
That this effort has not proven successful is plainly shown by figures just published by the Japanese consul in Buenos Ayres, following a census he took of Japanese residents in the republic. His report shows that at the end of 1920 there were only a few more than 2,000 Japanese in Argentina. The Argentine report of 1914 showed that there were at this time 1,007 Japanese in Argentina, so that the Japanese population has increased only a little over 1,000 in six years, despite all the efforts of Japanese subsidized steamship lines and Japanese colonization corporations to get coolies into Argentina.

The Japanese consul's figures also show that more than two-thirds of the Japanese in the republic are located in Buenos Ayres, following a census he took of Japanese residents in the republic. His report shows that at the end of 1920 there were only a few more than 2,000 Japanese in Argentina. The Argentine report of 1914 showed that there were at this time 1,007 Japanese in Argentina, so that the Japanese population has increased only a little over 1,000 in six years, despite all the efforts of Japanese subsidized steamship lines and Japanese colonization corporations to get coolies into Argentina.

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The Canadian spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is so often overheated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or banishing colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont.

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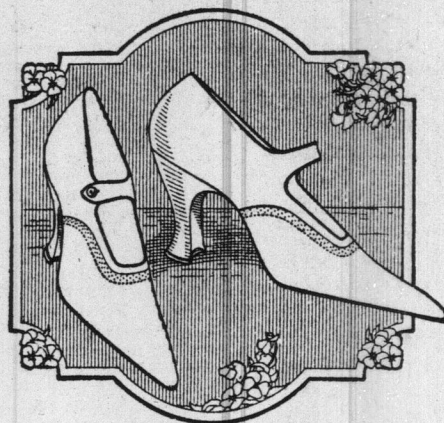
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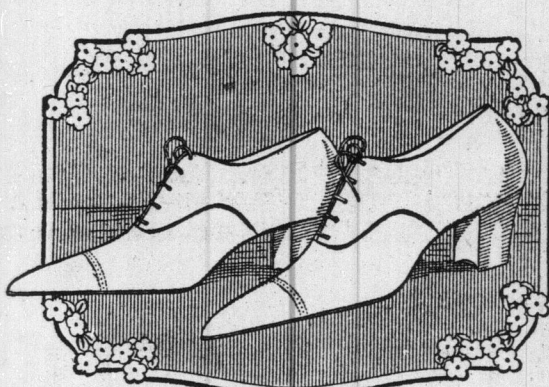
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