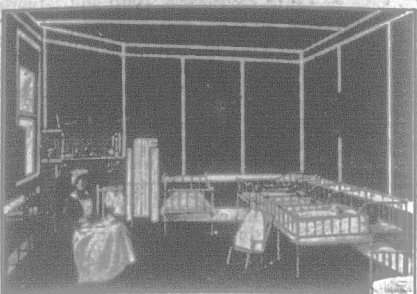


## Save MONEY, Save TIME, Save LABOR



Interior of a room in a Hospital—Bishopric Wall Board used.

The next time you have any lathing and plastering to do, in any kind of building, try

### Bishopric Wall Board

Cut out all the fuss and muss of plastering and get

A Better Job—in Half the

Time—at Half the Cost

## What —is BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD

Bishopric Wall Board is made with Asphalt-Mastic. This is asphalt, toughened by a patented process, and is vermin-proof. In hot Asphalt-Mastic, kiln-dried, dressed laths are imbedded at a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. The other side of the Asphalt-Mastic is surfaced with heavy-sized cardboard. Bishopric Asphalt-Mastic protects the lath. It will save 50 per cent. on labor.

Bishopric Wall Board is warmer, cleaner and stronger than lath and plaster, and it costs considerably less. It is Fire-resisting and Water-proof, Dust-proof, Vermin-proof and perfect-fitting. It keeps rooms warm in winter and cool in summer.

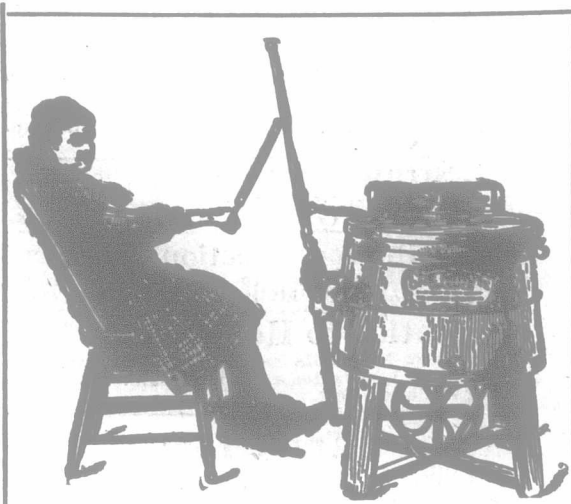
Remember, you can build right through the winter with Bishopric Wall Board.

We give a guarantee that Bishopric Wall Board will not warp, that it will withstand all weather conditions, that it will not soften under the sun nor crack in zero weather; that it is proof against moisture, heat, cold, wind, sound, vermin and acid; that it is "Fire-resisting", that no paint or other coating is required for protection. If Bishopric Wall Board is not as represented, we agree to refund money or replace material.

We want to send you our illustrated catalogue which illustrates and explains many uses for Bishopric Wall Board. An agent wanted in every town. Don't wait until you are ready to build, but write us now for catalogue, prices and sample of Bishopric Wall Board.

THE BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED  
Canada Life Building Ottawa, Ontario

## BLUE MONDAY



You have often heard the expression, "Blue Monday." The reason that Monday is "Blue Monday" with a great many women is because it is wash-day, and they still have to do the family washing in the old-fashioned way. There would be no "Blue Monday" if every housewife had a "Happy Hour" Washer to do the washing.

This washing machine is without a doubt one of the best on the market.

One customer says, "One of the happiest hours of my life is wash-day, when I am operating my 'Happy Hour' Washer."

Let us tell you all about this machine. Drop us a card to-day for full particulars.

THE "ONE MINUTE" MFG. CO.  
69 Logan Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

means, of course, the achievement of the great end, the finding of proper measures for suppression.

As soon as the route is indicated, he must go to that route, and establish beyond peradventure that it was in truth responsible. A water supply cannot convey typhoid if typhoid fever discharges have not entered it. There is no object in attributing an outbreak to fly-infection from toilets into which typhoid faeces have not been discharged at such a time as to account for the cases. A milk supply, not handled at some point by an infected person, nor adulterated at some time with infected extraneous matter, cannot convey typhoid. Whatever his results, they cannot be true unless they are consistent—they should not be accepted unless they are provable—and proved.

If the public-health detective is familiar with the community where the outbreak occurs, including its water supplies, its milk supplies, the sociological relationships of its people, etc., etc., he can often tentatively determine the cause of the outbreak by a mere inspection of the names and addresses of primary cases, especially if platted on a map of the

community, taking into account also the time of year, and other general points. But such deductions, while often wonderfully reliable, can never be as conclusive and satisfactory as are the results of an investigation by even a total stranger, if the investigation be conducted as above described.

Once the main route of the typhoid outbreak is discovered, what should be done?

Water Supplies.—If the contaminating material can be excluded from the supply, this should, of course, be done instantly, and hypochlorite should be added at once after cutting out the contaminating source, to secure disinfection of the water already in mains, reservoirs, etc., making sure, by blowing out dead ends, etc., that the hypochlorite reaches every part of the system. Thereafter, nothing whatever is needed concerning the water supply, except to see that new contamination is not introduced.

If, as often happens, the contaminating material cannot at once be excluded from the supply, order the water boiled, and begin at once the construction of a hypochlorite disinfecting plant. This plant costs less than \$50 to build and set up

ready for work. On detecting a water outbreak of typhoid or dysentery, a portable plant may be shipped to the community or farm affected, and is usually in operation within twenty-four hours of receipt of notification of its need. In many cases, orders to boil the water is superfluous; because the hypochlorite reaches effectively every part of the water system before the order reaches the consumers effectively. As soon as the hypochlorite treatment is installed, measures for permanent reformation of the supply are begun. This may take weeks, months, or years, and the hypochlorite treatment in some cases must remain a permanent feature of the supply.

This is true of any place where a public water supply exists—even a small village, or a farm piped with water from its own well, or other source. Wells having ordinary pumps may be disinfected with hypochlorite still more easily without any plant.

Milk Supplies.—For milk outbreaks, the guilty supply should be cut off or pasteurized, unless and until the actual contaminator (milkman with walking typhoid, milkman who is nursing a sick relative, carrier, etc.) is located and excluded from handling the supply. When this latter can be and is done, no further action is needed. Of course, a thorough disinfection of all cans, bottles, and other apparatus possibly contaminated, should be done at once in all cases.

Flies.—In fly outbreaks, immediate liming of all out-door toilets, the prevention of soil-pollution by the inhabitants, and the fly-proofing of toilets, are the quickest and best methods for immediate results. The abolition of flies is a hopeful idea to pursue, but the exclusion of existing flies from infected discharges is much more practical and almost infinitely quicker.

Food Supplies.—Food outbreaks are usually due to one lot of infected food, long since eaten or otherwise disposed of, and usually little can be done about it. When, however, the food (as in the case of milk) was infected by a handler, who may still be handling new supplies, the handler should be located, if possible. Otherwise the particular article involved should be excluded or used only after cooking.

Fingers.—Finger outbreaks can be handled only by supervision of existing infected persons, their nurses and associates.

Every typhoid outbreak becomes a finger outbreak at some stage or other, whatever its original cause, i. e., the primary cases can be prevented by cutting off contamination from the main conveyor (water, milk, flies, etc.); but secondary cases can be prevented only by immediate attention to every existing infected person.

Hence, every typhoid outbreak should result in the immediate appointment of a visiting nurse or equivalent officer, whose sole duty it is to visit every day the existing and new cases, instructing the attendants in the care of discharges, the care of their own hands, etc., the prevention of sale of food, milk, etc., by infected persons, or from infected houses, etc. In addition, the epidemiological search for missed cases and carriers should be continued as long as new known cases continue to develop. This most important second stage in the control of an epidemic does not call for description here. Like the finding of the origin of the primary outbreak, the finding of missed cases and carriers is based upon detective principles, and depends primarily upon the epidemiologist.

Finally, publicity is needed. Publish abroad the cause of the main outbreak, and warn everyone of the dangers of the secondary infection from existing cases. Too often both public and official opinion consider the danger over when the guilty water is purified, the guilty milk shut out, etc. As a matter of fact, cases from the original cause will develop for a period of three weeks after the main route has been abolished (due to typhoid bacilli ingested from the main route before it was purified). Further, each primary case is likely to give rise to secondaries. Hence, every case, primary or secondary, whenever developing, is a separate focus of the disease for spread by contact—chiefly fingers, and every typhoid epidemic must be supervised for three months at least, often longer, be-



## Telephone Insurance!

There is no better form of Insurance for the farmer than a Bell Telephone.

It insures him against loss through delay in case of fire, sudden sickness, or in any emergency where prompt aid is needed: against undue loss of time when machinery breaks down; and against money loss in selling grain, produce or stock when the market is not at its best.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has over 190,000 stations in Ontario and Quebec, many of these serving farmers. It has direct connection also with 475 Independent Companies serving over 50,000 farmers.

More than 9,000 pole miles of Long Distance line connect Bell subscribers with all points in Eastern Canada and the United States.

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### WOMAN MUST SELL

44 Acres, \$1000, Easy Terms  
Great chance for a hustler to get a dandy New York farm far below its worth; proper attention will greatly increase its value; 30 acres smooth, nearly level fields, spring-watered pasture for several cows, orchard of apple, pear and plum trees; 8-room house, 60ft. barn, poultry house; near neighbours, easy drive to R.R. station, creamery, etc.; owner a woman, unable to care for it, anxious for quick sale; if taken now only \$1000, with \$500 cash, balance easy terms. Full details and travelling directions to see it, page 11, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38," just out, write to-day for free copy. Filled from cover to cover with bargains in money-making farms throughout New York and other states. It will save you lots of time and money. Station 2415, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

## Animal Fertilizers

ARE natural fertilizers made from blood, trimmings, etc., of animals, to which is added just enough Potash and quick-acting Nitrates and Super-Phosphates to give the plant an early vigorous start.  
THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO'Y., LIMITED  
Toronto, Ontario

### FARM FOR SALE

75 acres of good clay loam situated one half mile from village of Princeton, in County of Oxford. Extra large brick house, two storeys, nearly new 32x58ft. kitchen 24x12ft. cellar under most of building. Barn extra large, cement floors throughout; shed 48x24ft. 7 acres of wheat; 15 acres fall ploughed; 28 acres seeded down. No waste land. Telephone connections, good continuation school close by. Price \$6,500. Box 57, Princeton, Ont.

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Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample Mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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