

Latest Inventions and Improvements

STEAM FOR NOTHING

In many industries, notably paper making, dyeing, brewing and laundries a large amount of low pressure steam is required for heating purposes. The usual practice is to employ the exhaust steam from the engine which drives the factory; and the impression has long been common that the steam so obtained costs nothing. As a matter of fact, however, it costs a good deal, because an engine which does not condense is very uneconomical as a source of power, while it frequently happens that the heaviest demand for steam comes when the engine is running light. In order to solve this problem in a more efficient manner a leading English firm of engine builders have introduced a new type of engine from which the steam is obtained economically in a most ingenious manner. The engine is known as the " tandem compound"—there being two cylinders through which the steam passes in succession. The steam required for heating purposes is drawn from a point between the cylinders. When no heating steam is required the engine runs as an ordinary compound condensing engine while, when the demand for heating steam is great, practically all the work is done by the high pressure cylinder. Taken all round, this arrangement provides the most economical way of meeting the two demands for power and for steam. Automatic gear is fitted to ensure that the heating steam is drawn at a steady pressure and that the engine runs at a constant speed in spite of change in the load or in the demand for heat. Tests show that the equipment results in a very large saving of fuel as against the use of separate boilers for the provision of power and the supply of heating.

BRITISH MOTOR CAR PROGRESS

The motor show recently held in London, England, illustrates the marked improvement which British manufacturers have recently effected in the design and construction of motor cars. Many of the firms which have built up world-wide reputations for high powered cars are now showing themselves equally successful in the production of lighter and cheaper models. Most of these lighter cars are not simply ordinary cars with less powerful engines; they are completely new designs in which all the unnecessary weight in the engine, transmission gear and equipment is wiped out. There has been a marked decrease in the price of the cars, this decrease being due partly to reduction in wages but chiefly due to modifications in the design and methods of manufacture. About one half of the cars shown cost five hundred pounds or less, and the most notable feature of this decrease in price is the accompanying improvement in construction. At the same time the first class coach work for which Britain has long been famed is maintained according to the highest traditional standard.

WEATHER BY WIRELESS

One of the highest practical advantages of wireless telegraphy is the facility which it gives for the rapid dissemination of weather forecasts over a wide area. The British Air Ministry have developed an excellent system of weather signals, and in order to assist every one possessing a wireless receiving set in receiving and interpreting the various reports and forecasts the Department has prepared a Wireless Weather Manual. This booklet explains the classes of different information transmitted and gives instructions also in the use of weather charts. This little manual should prove of great assistance in countries where wireless weather reports are being developed.

AN IMPROVED GAS PRODUCER

When power has to be produced at an isolated point where a water-fall is not available, one of the most economical sources is the gas producer. This appliance practically distills coal by a continuous process of air suction through the burning fuel, but most of the gas hitherto designed are open to serious objections in practice. The main difficulty is to produce a steady flow of gas of uniform quality from a producer which has to be fed intermittently. A recent type of producer developed in Great Britain obviates this drawback by a simple arrangement of feed pipes which allows the feeding of coal to be continuous and that the producer itself will be agitated as to keep the process of distillation going ahead continuously. These improvements have now been combined with an ash extractor of novel and ingenious design. It is essential that the ashes shall be removed evenly from all parts of the ash bed continuously; and in the new producer this effect is obtained by means of a beam which revolves steadily and which projects with teeth which project upwards and forwards through the ash bed. At each end there are six scoops arranged on a rotating ring, and each scoop as it revolves carries a certain quantity of the ash and forces it out by the teeth already mentioned. Tests show great improved results over the usual type of gas producer.

CENTENARY OF THE STEEL PEN

In spite of the development of the fountain pen with its gold nib, the steel pen is still manufactured in enormous quantities. It is interesting to recall that it is almost exactly one hundred years ago that

A Message For 1923

C. E. MacKenzie.

For Happier Returns of the Day, upon those interested, must the burden lie. The recurring holiday brings fresh to us all the good will that is bequeathed to the sons of men. The farmer, above every body else, does heartily grant to his fellows a full measure of this universal gift. But there must be something more.

In the general business world the good will of commerce follows the strong. Combines of capital have proven to the world what can be accomplished by the co-operation of dollars.

Church enthusiasm helped by the faith and courage of its leaders and backed by the co-operation of its individual members has carried the glad tidings almost the world round. Are we farmers as producers from the richest soil that any country ever had, to be slow to learn the lesson?

Co-operation is the saving method of both men and things. We farmers must get together if we are to survive. We want actual value for our work and capital invested. Then what we want is liberty-loving, broad-minded, strong, intelligent farmers whose lives will be a better condition for those who follow.

There is only one way to accomplish this. That is by a thorough spirit of co-operation in both the producing and the distributing ends of agriculture.

What lessons has 1922 taught us? The co-operative egg and poultry association has proven to us that co-operation can be in both production and distribution of poultry and its products. We can raise poultry and produce eggs that are a wonder to other countries. Many of our farmers have shown their ability to produce oats, barley, hogs and dairy products. But generally speaking the organization of the marketing end has been weaker. A strong argument of the above assertion is the fluctuating price of pork on our local market during the past three months.

Something should be done to guarantee a regular price for a standard article that is properly finished. Take also prices offered for potatoes to the producer. To say the least they are being marketed at an actual loss for money invested and labor of production. The most convincing example of intelligent co-operation in marketing of products is that of the California raisin growers. Less people have learned the co-operative lesson thoroughly and are reaping a benefit therefrom.

We as producers must get together. Let this be our watchword for 1923.

It is to the interest of those who grow fat on our mistakes to keep away from working co-operatively. Have you not noticed that railway companies, governments, and even manufacturing concerns, list and care very carefully to combine. Therefore, let co-operation be our motto for the coming year. All these difficulties we as producers encounter will move under the spell of co-operation. Then let me wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and happier because we cooperate to make it so.

Let us each resolve to work together to the end that justice may be done to both producer and consumer.

A BRITISH PATENT VINDICATED

Twelve years ago an American shipbuilding yard began constructing vessels on a special system known as the Isherwood Longitude Framing System, which was designed by a British engineer with a view to improving the strength of ships and increasing their carrying capacity. As a result of this development a claim was made for royalties by the British inventor, and this claim led to legal action, which after eight years has resulted in a final judgment in favour of the British inventor.

HIGH SPEED WIRELESS ON BOARD SHIP

For many years past automatic telegraph instruments have been used for receiving messages in wireless stations on land. The first installation of this kind to be used on board ship was recently tried on a British liner with marked success. During a transatlantic journey this equipment handled fifty thousand words, and it was reported that a rate of about one hundred words a minute. The trials have shown so successful that similar high speed wireless installations will shortly be fitted on other British liners.

SOMETHING NEW FOR OIL USERS

It is well known to every user of oil, whether as a fuel or as a lubricant, that it pays to give careful attention to all the properties of the material. Every oil is to a certain extent viscous, and the viscosity in dealing with criminal

ETIQUETTE

MANNERS IN CONVERSATION.

Being too quick, in the way of hurried listening as well as in hurried speaking, or being too good manners. As to hurried listening there are few more unpopular companions than the talker who cannot allow a friend to tell a story to the end without bursting in with some comment of her own which is usually irrelevant.

The person who is too hurried to listen—unless there is some real reason for it, is a very trying friend, and makes one long for the opposite type who possess "a mind at leisure from itself."

"She is always so full of her own concerns, and so anxious to tell them that she can never listen to plain for one woman to make against another."

The hostess always rises to greet or bid farewell to her guests, be they men or women, but a woman guest need not rise when being introduced to a man, or woman either, unless this is done as a sign of deference to a distinguished or much older woman.

There are, of course, times when to remain seated seems awkward; one's manner seems should be the prompter then.

It is the man's place to lead the way into a restaurant and to give all the orders to the waiter. The man should lead the way in all public places, presenting the tickets at the entrance of the theatre as well as the stubs to the usher, and should follow first behind the usher to the seats, stepping aside here to allow the woman to take her place first. This rule applies to movies, football games and even in the church. This custom is one of the remnants of chivalry, where the man is supposed to clear the way. It should not be lost in an ungracious acceptance of the dictum "Ladies first."—From the January Delineator.

C. N. R. Employee

Fatally Hurt In Newcastle Yard

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 28.—A distressing accident occurred in the railway yard at Newcastle at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon when Allan Murray, aged about fifty, an employe of the C. N. R. lost his life. Mr. Murray was engaged in taking coal from the hopper to the coal chute and when he released the brake on one of the cars it swung back with such force that he was thrown to the ground. The car was in motion at the time and the unfortunate man was dragged along the ground for some distance. His left leg was horribly crushed.

He was rushed to the Miramichi Hospital. His leg was amputated at the hip but all surgical and medical aid proved unavailing and he died Sunday morning.

Mr. Murray leaves a wife and eight children.

'Prince' Kakelo Is Arrested In Paris

PARIS, December 28.—"Prince" Mohammed Said Kakelo, self-styled descendant of the Prophet and aspirant to the green mantle of the Caliph as leader of all Islam who some time ago emigrated to New York with his exploits, today got himself arrested by the Paris police on a charge of fraud.

The "Prince" addressed a number of dispatches to the Sultan of Turkey and several other illustrious alleged friends, asking their help, but the hotel porter to whom the messages were confided refused to deliver them at the cable offices, unless he was provided with the wherewithal to pay the tolls. The money was not forthcoming for the reason that the "Prince" was broke.

For some weeks past he has been living on promises and the trifle of 1,400 francs which he borrowed from the porter of the last hotel he patronized. But even in Paris, where the hospitality of hotels and respect of hotel porters for royal highnesses is proverbial, there seems to be a limit. It was when that breaking point was reached that the managers of the Monceau modern hotel called in the police and charged their guest with fraud.

Such is the fate of the man who has got himself talked about on two continents, and whose simple ambition it is to unite all Islam under one leadership. "Whose leadership?" he was asked the other day, and this was his reply: "Well, naturally, I am the man for the job."

According to his story he has many wealthy friends in New York waiting for him to get started when they will provide him with all the wealth he needs.

AUSTRALIA CONCERNED OVER CRIME WAVE

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 29.—So accustomed is Australia to having a law abiding citizenry that a total of 654 persons charged with crime in six months in a city of 800,000—Sydney—is considered a crime wave, and the Premier of the state has called a conference to deal with the problem.

It will be proposed that the minimum jail sentence be six months. Although all but 184 of the 654 persons arraigned were convicted or pleaded guilty, it is felt that the judiciary has shown undue leniency in dealing with criminal cases.

Overtime Play Fails Lindsay Crawford To Yield Deciding Tally

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—After playing twenty minutes overtime the Ottawa and Canadians found it impossible to decide the match and the game ended with each team having scored two goals and points were divided. It was a real good game of hockey, containing plenty of individual work and a lot of combination plays that gave the crowd something to think about every minute of the game.

The teams were very evenly matched and the feature of the contest was the wonderful display of goal tending by both Benedit and Veziha. Especially was this noticeable in the overtime period when time after time the forwards would tear down on their opposing defences and be turned aside by the net guardians.

The home team had a real chance to take the game in hand in the second period when they were playing five men to the visitors four. Odie Cleghorn, however, stopped their chances by introducing his delaying tactics and despite the fact that Referee Pulford kept facing the puck off in center ice, he would immediately take it to his own goal where he would hold it. This was the only unexciting incident of the game which throughout was filled with all sorts of those thrills that go to make an exciting hockey match.

Ex-Kaiser Hewed Own Yuletide Tree

DOORN, Dec. 28.—The ex-Kaiser whose recent marriage appears to have had a subduing effect upon him, hewed his own Christmas tree for the occasion of the Christmas tree at the ex-Kaiser's home in Doorn. He is evidently striving to make this anniversary as large a family gathering as circumstances permit, including his son, grandsons, newly acquired step-children, etc. A large family dinner was given on Christmas Eve in the so-called Gobin Hall, which was decorated by an enormous Christmas tree cut by the ex-emperor and adorned by the bride.

The ex-Crown Prince, who arrived for the festivities from the Island of Wieringen and was joined by the ex-Crown Princess and her children, presented the ex-Kaiser with a copy of his own book in the afternoon.

After dinner Christmas carols and German songs were sung by all, in which the personnel were allowed to join, standing at one end of the hall. William Hohenzollern led the songs, singing lustily and shedding occasional tears when the strains of "Tannebaum" resounded through the hall. A sumptuous Christmas dinner was given the personnel in the servants' hall. A special Christmas service was held today in the private chapel, when the ex-Kaiser dispensed with the chaplain and officiated at the service himself.

Chose His Bride From Photograph

PEKING, Dec. 28.—Although young Emperor Hsuan Tung had never seen his bride face to face until in the midst of the wedding ceremony the other day, he had a fairly good idea of what she looked like, having studied the photographs of various Manchurian Princesses last spring from which he selected his wife.

Following the selection, it is reported the fifteen-year-old Princess Kue Chia Si, in company with other Manchurian maidens of high birth, walked through the courtyard of the Forbidden City, while the Emperor gazed at her from behind drawn curtains and made up his mind that the photograph had not been deceptive; that he made no mistake in his choice.

The empress, small and slender, is the daughter of one of the wealthiest Manchus in China and is much more beautiful than most Chinese maidens. A Manchu, she does not bind her feet. She uses paints and cosmetics as frankly as the Canadian flapper. Her jet black hair reaches to her knees, and her features are well formed and quite pronounced; the ridges of her nose being almost aquiline.

The eyes are very long and dark with heavy lashes, but they do not slant upward in the exaggerated way so often seen in pictures of Chinese in Canada. All in all, she is quite beautiful, according to Oriental standards and good looking and charming to Occidental eyes.

The wedding, which brought an influx of Manchus from all parts of the ancient empire, was solemnized on December 1. The Princess was carried in a sedan across the most that surrounds the Emperor's Palace within the Forbidden City and through the ceremonial gateway. The ceremony commenced at dawn. The Princess and her train passed down an avenue of flowers, lighted by long rows of horn lanterns, the tribute brought to the throne by the far inland provinces in days that have passed.

The boy Emperor rising in his rich imperial raiment from strong gilded throne of Manchurian Princes, drums and bannermen, suddenly released an arrow from his bow skywards to disperse the evil spirits that might be hovering about to do mischief. Then he greeted the Princess, her face still veiled.

The Chinese wedding dress is different from fabrics consisting more of silk than of diamonds, pearls and mother of pearl, held together by the most delicate of silken threads. The Emperor and his new empress walked slowly past the multitude while priests chanted and incense was burnt, and the first day's ceremonies were over.

On the following day they visited all imperial relatives, a part of the ritual accompanied by much feasting, and then gradually settled down to the ordered and exceptionally exclusive domestic routine as residents of the Forbidden City. Monarchs in the only, and trusting mainly to the generosity of a friendly republican government for their maintenance.

Former Kaiser's New Business Deal

DOORN, Dec. 26.—The former German Emperor has sold to a London and New York company the world rights in what he describes as the first official photograph of his recent wedding. The price paid was \$10,000.

The picture shows the former Kaiser in the uniform of a field marshal. Princess Hermine is wearing the famous diadem, the wedding gift of her husband.

It is understood that Wilhelm was considerably annoyed when he learned of the profits that had been made from the sale of his portrait by unofficial and unauthorized photographers, and this sale is considered with a desire to augment his income, induced him to make the sale.

Elaborate and extensive preparations are being made at Doorn Castle for the Christmas season.

German Aeroplane Makes Second Try

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Dornier monoplane left Staken air-drome in Berlin on another trip to London. Its previous attempt failed when it had to come down at Bremen.

Scarecrow Label On Czar's Statue

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—In the centre of the square onto which the terminal station of the Moscow-Petrograd Railroad faces, there stands a green-bronze statue of Czar Alexander III, designed by the sculptor Prince Troubetzkoy as an embodied symbol of masculine power rather than a present-horse in short-legged and broad-boned. The monarch sits—the head is covered with a low, flat turban; there is no neck. The body begins to swell at the immense joint until, at the saddle, it reaches the dimensions of the wide-backed charger.

What were the Bolsheviks to do with it? It is the most frequent place in the city. The Art Commission ruled that it was not to be removed. So, merely to be removed, white letters were cut into the beautiful, red-brown granite.

A special lighting device makes the new inscription visible at all hours of the night. "Pugalo" one reads in ten-inch-high Russian characters—"Scarecrow." There follows a poem from the pen of Delian Bedy, the poet-laureate of the Soviets. "My father (Alexander II.) and my son (Nicholas II.)," run the lines, "were killed but my fate, poor me, is much worse. I must stand here for hundred years as a scarecrow to the coming generations."

The statue and the square encircling it command the entrance to the Neski-Prospekt, which cuts through the very heart of the city and ends on the banks of the Neva. As at its beginning so at its end a relic of bygone days stands guard over the Nevsky—Czars, whose gilded gracefully tapering spire, 230 feet high, surmounted by a weathervane in the form of a crown and ship, casts its bright reflection on the clear waters of the Neva.

The Nevsky is the widest street in Petrograd, wider than Fifth Avenue, wider than Unter den Linden. It, too, recalls the regime that is gone. One can well envisage this thoroughfare in the days when the Czars ruled. It could not have been more crowded. Novski now colloquially is Nopski borrowing the initials of the "New Economic Policy" of the Soviets.

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Our Weekly Caserie

The following story if it has a moral, has at least the merit of not having it too prominently displayed. Some fifteen years ago (as the story goes) there landed in New York a friendly and almost penniless Russian immigrant who found lodgings on the East Side, and at once, with racial perseverance and energy, set out to earn a living.

He was of a likable disposition, and speedily made acquaintances who sought to aid him in his ambition. One of them sponsored him for the vacant post of janitor, or "shabos", to use the common Hebrew word, of a small synagogue on Rivington Street.

But when the officers of the church found out that he was totally illiterate, they reluctantly denied him employment, inasmuch as even a "shabos" must keep certain records.

The greenhorn quickly rallied from his disappointment. He headed a gambler in real estate and prospered. Presently he became a gambler in real estate and prospered. Presently he became a gambler in real estate and prospered.

"What's the idea?" inquired the manager puzzled. "Well, you see," he confessed, "I had to tell you something. Myself, I cannot read nor write. My wife she has taught me how to make my name on paper, but otherwise with me reading and writing is nix."

In amazement the banker stared at him. "Well, well, well!" he murmured admiringly. "And yet, handicapped as you're here, inside of a few years you have become a rich man! I wonder what you'd have been in this country by now if you had been able to read and write!"

"A shabos," said his client, modestly. "Quid Nunc."

Travellers Rest.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the Hall on December 14th. There were seventeen members and seven visitors present. A letter from Miss Holman regarding the Red Cross Campaign, regarding the Infantile Paralysis was read. It was decided to provide hooks for the cloak-room, also a cake of soap for each family represented in the school. A discussion was held regarding the buying of a Globe for the school. The Annual Social evening of this Institute will be held on the third Thursday of January at the home of Mrs. William MacDonald.

Kingsborough Women's Institute met for their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Merrill Stewart on December 6th. Seven members and two visitors were present. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. A committee of two was appointed to visit School and arrange matters regarding a concert. The Secretary was again appointed to try to secure a site for the new Hall. The porch belonging to the old Mansie will be sold and proceeds added to Institute funds.

East Point.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Jack Gibbs on December 14th. Eight members and three visitors were present. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. A committee of two was appointed to visit School and arrange matters regarding a concert. The Secretary was again appointed to try to secure a site for the new Hall. The porch belonging to the old Mansie will be sold and proceeds added to Institute funds.

Sea View.—Ten members and three visitors met at the home of Mrs. S. Bickering on December 13th. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode, the Vice-President being in the chair. The minutes were read and adopted. Roll-call was responded to by the giving of conundrums. The committee reported the purchasing of material for a quilt and it was decided to leave the work on the quilt for the Christmas season. It was decided to buy a new lamp for the Hall and the Secretary was authorized to attend to this matter. One new member was added to the club.

Reports Of Women's Institutes of Prince Edward Island

North Lake.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Baker on December 6th. There were fourteen members and eight visitors present. After the usual opening roll call was responded to by the giving of Christmas verses. The programme was made up of the following numbers. Reading by Miss Bertie Rose; An original poem by Mr. J. H. Baker; Comic recitation by Mr. Neil McPhee; Vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. J. H. Baker, Mr. H. Morrow and Mrs. Neil McPhee. A demonstration on the making of dressing for fowl by Mrs. S. J. Rose was then given. The President reported that three new desks had been made for the Lakeville School. It is planned to send a box for Christmas to each of the Orphanages. Two new members were added to the Club at this meeting.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Hudson Morrow. A cordial invitation is extended to the men.

Freeland, Lot 11.—Thirteen members and eight visitors attended the meeting of this Institute at the home of Mrs. W. J. MacKay on December 5th. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode and the reading and adoption of the minutes. A paper—"How to Keep the Boy at Home"—was read by the Secretary. Certain repairs have been made to the Freeland School and it was decided that the bill for these repairs should be paid at once. A new chair for the teacher is to be bought at the expense of the Institute. Canvasers for the Red Cross campaign were appointed and it was decided to ask for the medical inspection of the children of this school as soon as possible. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. R. C. Henderson.

Birch Hill.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Yeo on December 13th. There were eleven members and two visitors present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Several papers were read, namely "The Glory of Luther Burbank" and "Sympathy." The regular night of meeting was changed from the second to the last Wednesday of the month, and in case of storms, the meeting will be held the following week. The directors were authorized to engage a carpenter to seal the walls and ceiling of the school entry, this lumber to be provided by the school trustees. The attendance at this meeting was rather low on account of the fact that it was an exceptionally cold and windy night. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Cyril Dobbie.

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Child Welfare

Articles on Child Welfare, Published by the Canadian Red Cross Society, Will Appear Weekly in This Column, Furnished by the Local Branch in This City.

ON WASHING UP There is a proverb which says: "What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve over," but though the heart may not suffer, the rest of the body is not left so lightly, according to the French Societe de Medecine Publique. This Society has in the last two years held many grave deliberations on the subject of washing-up. Housewives may once have regarded washing-up as a sacred rite not to be interfered with by outsiders, but in view of the French doctors' revelations concerning infection by tableware, one can foresee the moment when sanitary authorities will no longer be content with inspecting drains and water supplies, but will insist on watching operations at the kitchen sink.

In the great fight against tuberculosis, every being washed all over the world, much emphasis is being laid on the possibility of infection by breathing in germs ejected by the infected person in coughing, sneezing or spitting, but comparatively little has been said of late about infection conveyed by inanimate objects, amongst which knives, forks, spoons and crockery in daily use are the most important. Table utensils used by one person, hastily washed and then used by another, are a fruitful source of infection, as has been proved by the simple experiment of smearing the throat and mouth of a man with a family of harmless microbes before a meal. On examination afterwards members of this microbe family were found on his hands, on the utensils he had used and in the water in which they had been washed.

In the big Paris cafes the same glass is touched by as many as 80 different pairs of lips in one evening. A false feeling of security is given by the hope that it has been properly washed—a vain hope, as investigation has proved. Beer glasses, washed in a wet glass, and it is washed in the beer left in the bottom of the glass by the last customer serves admirably for rinsing purposes!

The problem is perhaps easier of solution in public institutions than in private houses, for the large quantity of crockery used often oblige such institutions to use wash-up machines, in which the process is usually carried out by boiling water or steam sterilization. Utensils are automatically sterilized. The truth of this has been demonstrated by an American investigator who, examining statistics of 370 public establishments during the influenza epidemic, found that in those where washing-up machines were used, the percentage of cases was reduced by 66 per cent, and of deaths by 65 per cent.

In sanatoriums and hospitals proper precautions are taken, but in hotels, restaurants and public eating-houses, and above all, in private houses, how often is the crockery and table-ware plunged into boiling water? The chief difficulty, of course, is the brittle nature of the glasses and crockery which our sense of the steam process of sterilization is usually misled by. If we could but imitate the Chinese man's unbreakable chopsticks! Nevertheless, experience has proved that this difficulty has been found in sanatoriums that glass and crockery placed on racks in a pan of hot water which is brought slowly to boiling point, can be sterilized without breakage.

Experiments made to find out the disinfecting qualities of common soap have proved that its power of killing bacteria is so small as to be almost negligible. A French bacteriologist has suggested the use of chlorinated water for washing glassware, the first wash to be followed by a second rising to remove any traces of the acid. This would necessitate the use of rubber gloves, since enough it made a routine custom, but a slight additional expense.

It is probable that this problem of finding the simplest method of sterilizing household utensils in the home, will find its solution in the scientific discoveries. When once the necessity of it has been established, wives and mothers will be quick to find some way of putting into daily practice a precaution which would enormously reduce the spread of infection from one member of the family to another.

Coffin, this was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Glenora.—The regular meeting of this Club was held at the home of Mrs. Frank McVish on November 27th. Nine members and one visitor were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. An interesting paper on "Sir Wm. Macdonald" was read by Mrs. Clinton and enjoyed by all. A short discussion was held regarding ways and means of raising funds. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank McAulay on January 29th.

Mt. Pleasant.—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. C. MacKinnon on December 18th. Five members and five visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode, after which the business was taken up. It was decided that the Institute have the interior of the school painted. A social evening is to be held the first Wednesday of January. Four new members were added to the Club.