

British Girls Sentenced To Hard Labor

Written especially for Dominion News Service. PARIS, June 22.—There is in Paris a well-known Hotel for British Girls who are engaged in business in the French Capital or temporarily in residence. The principal often has brought to her notice mysterious cases of girls who are alleged to have vanished. Sometimes as mentioned in this article—the mystery is insoluble. Too often however the "missing girl" is found to have yielded to the desire for pleasure and is found in the underworld of the City of Light.

10 Killed And 25 Injured in Tenement House Fire

(Canadian Press) CHICAGO, June 21.—Ten negroes are known to have been killed and at least twenty-five injured in a fire which swept a three-story tenement house here early today. The approximately 160 negro tenants of the building were off from escape by the destruction of the main stairway and a number jumped to the street from windows.

Report of Women's Institutes, Prince Edward Island

REPORTS OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Stanchel. The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. J. D. Matheson on June 1st. Ten members and six visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode followed by the reading and adoption of the minutes of last meeting.

POSSIBLE TUBERCULOSIS CURE FOUND BY OXFORD PROFESSOR

Has Discovered How to Treat Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine Chemically so as to Cure the Disease—Medical World Intensely Interested in the Announcement. LONDON, June 21.—The medical world is intensely interested to-day in the possible cure of tuberculosis which has been discovered by Dr. George Dreyer, professor of Pathology at Oxford University. Dr. Dreyer's triumph lies in finding how to treat anti-tuberculosis vaccine chemically, so as to cure tuberculosis. If its success is further verified it will rank beside Pasteur as a benefactor of humanity.

Lost Sheep Of Old Hymn "Ninety And Nine" Was a Canada Pioneer

Author of Famous Moody and Sankey Song Wrote About Her Brother Who Had Strayed From Fold (Millpond) FERGUS, Ont., June 22.—There were ninety and nine that safely lay. In the shepherd of the fold, But one was out on the hills away, Far off from the gates of gold, Away on the mountains wild and bare.

Missing Dartmouth Man Found After 24 Hour Search

(Canadian Press) DARTMOUTH, June 21.—J. L. Wilson who has been missing from his home since four o'clock yesterday morning was found this morning four miles away sleeping in the woods. He was little the worse from the exposure and was glad when his rescuers appeared. Mental derangement following an illness is believed to have been the cause of his wanderings. Hundreds of people had spent the day searching for him and an airplane was to have been sought today to aid in the search.

Sifton Foresees Exodus of People By Ruin Of Forests

Written Especially by Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton. It seems self-evident that if the plague of forest fires in Canada is permitted to continue, the exodus of population from our timber growing areas cannot very well be prevented. We have a large percentage of Canada's habitable area under production of timber and mines or must produce timber and mines or be eliminated from our assets. From the point of view of fire damage we may omit consideration of mines. Thus, if we allow the ravages of forest conflagrations to continue at the present pace, it is only a question of a relatively few years until we force from our northern areas the great body of population and all municipalities subsisting on forest manufactures.

Latest Inventions And Improvements

A Machine Gives Change. Innumerable small household tasks—such as gas or electricity supply through "the slot" meter—at any rate they when there are coppers available and when the meter is not already full of coins. It would be an interesting problem for psychologists to decide whether it is more annoying to have plenty of silver and no coppers for the meter, or to have coppers and find the meter already full. Every user of a slot meter must often have found himself in one or other of these predicaments; but there is no reason why he should do so in future. The change-giving instrument devised by a British firm can be fitted to any type of gas or electricity meter in place of the existing coin box. It consists of a metal tube holding up to ten shillings' worth of coppers into which pennies can fall in an upright column. An additional slot for the insertion of shillings is placed above a ratchet mechanism and, when a shilling has been inserted, a small slide can be pulled out twelve times, bringing a penny with it every time. This device offers a remarkable number of possibilities. If it contains ten shillings' worth of pennies, these can be withdrawn after ten shillings have been inserted. If the user requires seven pennies for any reason, he may only insert a shilling, withdraw seven pennies and leave five pence in the meter for the coin, of course, obtain five penny worth of gas or electricity. The machine may be used as a savings bank for coppers, and the value of the silver inserted can be withdrawn in coppers at any time. If the meter contains only one penny this can be withdrawn, put back, and withdrawn again—thus a shilling has been inserted—once enabling a shilling's worth of gas to be obtained, a penny worth at a time, by the use of a single penny! The supply company benefits as well as the consumer from this ingenious British machine, for it is able to collect its dues in silver instead of in copper—and five shillings' worth of English copper weighs as much as five pounds' worth of silver. The change-giver is, of course, adaptable to the currency of any country whatever the values of the coins used.

Extent of the Discovery

In his lecture Dr. Dreyer explained that death bacilli are injected into a healthy person or animal to give immunity against disease, or on the other hand, in a sick person to cure a disease. The death bacilli thus injected in the blood give the healthy cells an appetite for the living bacilli of the Tabe 2 Safety on the Street. The report follows in part: "I have been privileged to watch the evolution of Prof. Dreyer's experiments and it was obvious that one was confronted with a situation one met with before. First, the guinea pigs had become apparently normal after they had been tuberculous; secondly, the organs of the guinea pigs which obviously had been tuberculous were now healed. Prof. Dreyer now explained to me he was anxious to attempt the treatment of man by this method and that this attempt must be made by someone who is versed in the principles of bacteriology and in inoculation treatment. I lost his work be condemned by ill-advised descriptions. We have evidence showing how Dr. West and himself arranged with the House Committee of the London Hospital for the test. Dr. Fildes continues in his report: "We have supplied Prof. Dreyer with a statement of the results after three weeks' use of his preparations. This statement expressly avoids premature jubilation on a subject of deep personal concern to a large section of the community. Nevertheless, the statement is accurate and when we describe the benefits from Dr. Dreyer's tubercle inoculations as being obviously greater than from any other form of treatment, we are certainly not exaggerating. "In this account we can say that we believe that cases of phthisis, if not too acute and advanced, will become normal in temperature, put on weight, improve in health and finally be arrested and cured. We have evidence that cases of surgical tubercle, such as joint tubercle, if not too advanced, will be improved after they have been almost given up. We have no reason to suppose that such cases, or at any rate less advanced cases, will not be arrested and cured. Children with glandular tubercle benefit obviously. Their health improves and their glands diminish in size. The skin ulcers healing up in a manner which may be described as remarkable. We estimate that this treatment will have a decisive effect upon the method of dealing with such patients. "In general, we have no doubt that Prof. Dreyer's results on guinea pigs can be reproduced to a greater or lesser extent upon man. It may be remarked that the dose of Prof. Dreyer's inoculation is at first 1,200,000th of a milligramme, or about 1-15,000,000th of a grain, so there is little room for error."

Bacteriologist's Report

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Modern Garages Flank Site of Abode of the Messiah

NAZARETH, Palestine, June 21.—The automobile in Palestine, made possible by the good roads, has brought with it the modern garage and the pair shop, usually in charge of Arabs, Syrians or Jews who learned the trade in the United States. Even in Nazareth, which in other respects is little different in its seclusion and repose from that of 20 centuries ago when the Saviour went forth the message of brotherhood and equality which transformed the world, there are modern garages and machine shops. They make a striking contrast with the poor homes of the natives, and are within a short distance of the site of the abode which once was the carpenter shop of the Master of Men.

Alaska Has Its Own Chicago

UNALASKA, Aleutian Islands, June 20.—Alaska now has its own Chicago. Lost Harbor, on Akutan Island, was christened Chicago with much ceremony last winter, it has been learned from the crew of the coast guard cutter Halda. To Halda is the first boat in since last November, bringing news and mail from the "continent."

Fishing Suffers By Forest Fires

With the opening of the bass season in the various Provinces of the Dominion, Prof. Percy E. Nobbs, a well known wild life conservationist, formerly of McGill University, declares that fire is the angler's worst enemy as well as being a terrible foe of the woodsman. "Assessing the havoc of a forest fire, we often forget what happens below the surface of the rivers and lakes," said Mr. Nobbs, in pointing out that he has been familiar with a tract of 50 square miles of forest country over a period of many years. It was burnt over some 20 years ago. Before that, good sized fish were generally distributed throughout the many streams and lakes. Most of the waters are still barren, although two small lakes, where the fire only reached one corner and the green wood survived, are now well stocked with natural-bred three-pounders in good condition. Mr. Nobbs declares that, for some years after the fire in that district, there was apparently no breeding or what little there was only served to fill the maw of cannibal fish; small and large-sized trout disappeared and fly fishing was useless. One could catch long, lean, lantern-jawed trout here and there with a troll or bait. Gradually small trout reappeared at a few spots, with an occasional monster in good condition. It was only 12 years after the fire, however, that conditions began to improve here and there.

Spawning Conditions

"The effects of a fire on the spawning grounds are manifold," he says. "Certain reliable limits of clean gravel, and of temperature and accessibility, are the essential of a spawning ground. A forest fire, by over burnt ground causes rapid spates while, in drought, the disappearance or diminution of the watercourse becomes more pronounced when the natural sponges of the forest and its floor are suddenly removed. "Except in the case of small, confined waters, a fire does not heat the water sufficiently to kill the fish; they seek deep water and escape, but the warm lowered water from which there may be no escape the following summer will surely do enormous damage. The ruined spawning bed and nursery is one result of the fire and another is the poisoning of the water. Ova and fry are very susceptible to impurity of water though grown fish are comparatively adaptable, as the alcoholic waste from many a distillery has proved time and again. When the burnt forest reeks sourly in the rain that has come too late to save it, alkaline and toxic matter, the result of distillation of tars and resins, are finding their way into the lakes and rivers and are doing, if not destroying, the very delicate organisms of young life, animal or vegetable.

Ropes of Steel

The rope of hemp or similar material has been used from the earliest times, but it has obvious limitations in point of strength and durability. Improvements in the manufacture of steel and developments in rope-making machinery have led to the production of steel ropes suitable for all requirements. Indeed, a romance of land, sea and air could be woven from the many triumphs of engineering in which steel ropes have played a vital part. At this moment there are thousands of miles of steel ropes in use as ships' hawsers and rigging, as crane and lift ropes, and for raising and lowering the cages in pit shafts. In addition to these and other prosaic but necessary duties, such as hauling tractors or steam ploughs, or transmitting power from one end of a mine to the other, steel ropes serve many purposes which could not be accomplished without them. The successful salvage of the "Victivictive" at Ostend—a dead weight of 6,200 tons, was effected only by the aid of steel ropes made specially for such work by a British firm. Many of the vessels have been saved by similar means. The difficult work of hauling timber through virgin forests called for several distinct kinds of steel and as many different constructions in the ropes employed. For strength and durability combined, it would be difficult to beat the record of a certain British rope which hauled 332,000 tons of shipping up a slipway during a period of 32 years, and was then good for several years' more service. A bridge weighing 150 tons was lifted in one piece by ropes of the same origin, and there are in-

London to Warn Her Not to Go

London to warn her not to go. She promised that she would not. But the craving for a trip to Paris could not be resisted and she went. There she was betrayed and abandoned—left to exist as best she might in the Underworld of sin and folly, the easy victim of the innumerable crooks who grip these lost girls so that it seems impossible for them to break their bonds. All my pleadings fell upon deaf ears. When I reminded her of her parents her eyes grew hard and she said: "They don't really care." Such cases are very difficult. Days were breaking when we parted company with the detectives. "I am sorry" said the chief, "But I'm afraid you will not find that young girl. She has almost certainly fallen into bad hands. And when the truly innocent are caught in the toils—their fall is the more complete. They refuse to return to their homes or friends. It is shame that makes them van-

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Crowd is Stirred

After Moody finished his sermon Sankey sang the hymn to the air he had improvised. It stirred the great crowd as nothing else had done and ever afterwards became one of the favorite hymns of Moody. A sister of Elizabeth Clephane sat in the meeting that night, and for the first time heard her sister's poem sang to music. The author of the poem was born in 1830, and died in 1869. Just when she wrote the poem is not known, but it did not appear in print until after her death. Clephane was "The Lost Sheep" as some have pictured, a worthless young man. He dearly loved horses, and his friends were many. He was likeable, more than six feet tall, good looking and well educated. The inscription on his tombstone reads as follows: In memory of George, eldest son of Andrew Clephane, Esq., late Sheriff of Fifeshire, Scotland, OB 2 May, 1851. Age 32.

How to Keep Trails Open

"The angling possibilities of a forest range can, if safely exploited, provide by far the cheapest way of keeping the trails open. Trails are a by-product of sport. When a fire has to be fought, a good and known system of trails is more than half the battle. But fire is the angler's worst enemy as well as the woodsman's." Thus, it may readily be seen that the careless and thoughtless angler, who throws the burning match into the brush or who lets the burning bonfire, its doing something that is likely to lead to the wiping out of favored or convenient fishing areas by fire. Not only does forest fire put an end to the sport but it causes untold tons in natural resources, valuable scenery, reliable water power and commercial advantages.

India Reports Good Crops

LONDON, June 21.—According to advices from India the spring crops in that country are the finest that have been seen in many years. Throughout Northern India the granaries, which are well stocked as a result of last autumn's excellent harvest are overflowing. Prices have fallen steadily for the last six months and now show signs of touching lower levels than any which have been recorded for ten years. Economical poor man in India today is stronger position than he