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MIDDLE GROUND BIBLE THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

(Continued from page 10)

"I don't know. She used to be on the stage. Your father won't like her, I'm sure."

"I shall. Anyway, she's older than I am and she's been around lots of places. She can tell me whether I've got a good voice or not. Miss Smith may play the organ in church, but she doesn't know a good voice when she hears one."

"Seventeen shouldn't judge older people."

"Why not?—If 17 is old enough to get married?"

There was no stock answer to this, so the mother sat silent.

What would Luther's wife be like? Her coming seemed ominous—Luther said she had not been in the country for years. Would she like it? Most likely not. If she had been on the stage—

Her thoughts never went beyond that. To her all people who had been on the stage were in one class and that class was never spoken of among "ladies." Vaguely she believed all theatrical people wicked, there were no distinctions. Of course—Claire—an odd name, too—had not been on the stage long. Amy Talbot seized this as an excuse for thinking she might have escaped the evil lurking back of the footlights. Young Amy regretted the briefness of the new sister's career. She wanted to think of her as a star, and her experience had been too brief for her to have attained that.

So each sat, wrapped in contemplation of the new and unknown member of the family.

REMINISCENCE Chapter 5

Life at the Talbot farm was always busy, but in the two or three days that preceded the arrival of Luther and his wife you could fairly see the increased activity. Amy had always been a willing helper, but for the two days before her brother's arrival she fairly seemed to run about the place.

She made all sorts of suggestions to her mother as to things that might be done to freshen up the shabby, old-fashioned rooms. Mrs. Talbot was summoned to the garret the day before they were to come. There was a note of excitement in Amy's voice, so her mother hurried up the steep stairs that led to this room under the eaves.

"All old farm houses have just such a garret. A few generations back they throw away nothing. The heavy mahogany pieces that in our recent period of over-decoration were considered ugly, were shifted to these unplastered cubby holes. Fortunately, the antique dealer has searched out and rescued most of them now."

"This is a beautiful table, Mother," Amy exclaimed, when Mrs. Talbot's figure appeared in the room. "Don't you think we might use this instead of the washstand, which needs painting?"

Mrs. Talbot looked at the piece of furniture Amy had dragged to the window. She agreed that it was in a better state of preservation than the present washstand, so the two of them carried it down along with other things that Amy had dug out of old trunks and barrels. When the girl had scrubbed off the dirt and polished the wood with oil and wax, the new piece looked so fine that both stood off to admire it.

"It looks somehow like a fine lady in a poor man's house," Amy said, and then blushed, for the speech sounded odd in her ears. She was quite right, for the table with its beautifully grained dark wood, its perfect lines, the curved legs and carved feet, was an excellent example of early Colonial workmanship. It was the girl's instinct for beauty showing itself. Without knowing anything about it, she recognized its superiority to the flimsy decorations of the more modern pieces about her.

"Your grandmother had a lot of stuff like this," Mrs. Talbot said, her mind reaching back suddenly into the past. "It used to be fashionable then. She put it away when it went out of style and your father

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Child Welfare And Public Health

Articles on Child Welfare, and Public Health will appear weekly in this column, prepared by the Local Red Cross Branch.

TOLD BY RADIO

One of the health talks broadcast to fall fairs in Ontario, under the "Star" Public Health Institute of the Province of Ontario, prepared by request of the Provincial Board of Health through Dr. J. J. Middleton.

What Disease Costs in Canada
A cow a year apiece to be sick, nine million cows a year, is what it costs Canadians to have the diseases that afflict us. More than four fifths of all this cost is due to infectious diseases—diseases caused by germs and spreading from one person to another.

Let us understand one another. This bill of \$270,000,000 a year that it costs Canadians to be sick, is not the cost of tuberculosis in cattle or hog-cholera in swine or any loss of grain or corn from rust or borers, nor is it the cost of human sickness alone, and it is equal to the value of a herd of cattle 9,000,000 strong at \$30 a head.

Now stop and think. If we lost every year 9,000,000 cattle in Canada what would you do about it? Would not every resource of the Government, every Farmer's Club every Agricultural School be set to work to stop it? To save that \$270,000,000 a year, to save those 9,000,000 cattle? But \$270,000,000 whether we lose it through cattle or sickness. If we were losing \$270,000,000 worth of cattle every year wouldn't it be better to spend \$270,000,000 to save them than to lose the money and the cattle too?

Isn't it true then that it pays us to spend \$270,000,000 to save them than to lose the money and the cattle too?

Isn't it true then that it would pay us to spend \$270,000,000 a year and be well than to spend that amount as we do now and be sick? But it would not cost \$270,000,000 to rid Canadians of most of the diseases that afflict us. If we spend one third of what it costs us to be sick on Public Health measures, that is, if we spent \$10 a year apiece we would have the other two thirds saved for paying off our national debt reducing taxes to almost nothing, growing and flourishing as a nation in a way no other nation has ever done.

Can't be done? Well listen. Public Health never yet has had \$10 a head of population to spend on preventing disease. The Provincial Board of Health has about 20 cents a head; most local Boards of Health have from 1 cent to 30 cents per head to spend. Even the Toronto Board of Health never has had more than \$2 per head for active public health work. No, we go on spending \$30 a head a year and we lose one cent to thirty cents a year in a futile, footless, long distance, negligent attempt at trimming off some of the longest branches of this loss.

Now it is up to you people to get at the roots of this disease grid of it and bid adieu with this fantastic nonsense of spending \$270,000,000 a year the pleasure of having disease and death continually with us and amongst us.

How about the loss in lives in sorrow, in pain, in suffering? We talk must about the war, we erect monuments to its heroes, we remember our heroic dead by adorning hospitals in their memory and we do well. But the war did not cost us in cash or lives anything like what sickness cost us.

In four years of war we lost 55,000 young Canadian boys, killed by the common enemy. But in four years of peace tuberculosis and pneumonia just those two, take kill nearly half as many more than the war did. We have had the war only once, so far. But we have tuberculosis and pneumonia and typhoid and diptheria and rheumatism and many others every year!

What Disease Costs Canada?
Rheumatism—Is that an infectious disease too? Yes not due to cold or chill or any of those things. We now know rheumatism is due to germs it is preventable and we can get rid of it entirely, if we go to it.

Well there it is, now what will you do to help the Government get rid of infectious diseases?

I will tell you.

1. Medical School Inspection.
2. Public Health Nurses.
3. County Health Officers, full time.

and annual Adult Inspection.
If we inspect children annually to keep them well, why not the older folk too? Maybe the kids are worth more than the parents some parents think so anyway. But the older folk are worth something aren't they? You grown-ups aren't you worth keeping well? It is only the children that need attention! All right, but if you are sick or grey like her own and not a fine flashing brown like his father's. However, as he grew up his hair had turned dark. As a boy he had been teased because of his large mouth, an odd mouth that trembled in a sensitive fashion when he was scolded.

Jordan wanted only sons, she remembered, and had been frankly disappointed when the second baby and the third were girls. He had been less strict with Luther than with Jane, who was five years younger, but that was because Luther was always so good, whereas Jane needed constant restraint and constant curbing of her rather violent temper.

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Scientific Miscellany Sunday School Lesson

High-Pressure Boilers Occupa- tional Hookworm Disease A Vanishing American Bird Forecasting Catches of Fish — A Slow Fire — Sunspots and Lakes—Timber of the Amazon —Hawaiian Victims of Rabbits —A Rubber X-Ray Screen.

The new power station now under construction for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Mass., is designed for an ultimate capacity of about 300,000 kilowatts, and will depend at first on two 22,000 kilowatt generators, with three 1974 horse power boilers, operating at 375 pounds steam pressure and a temperature of 700 deg. F. In addition it will have a single boiler to carry pressures up to 1200 pounds. The steam generated by this boiler will pass through a pressure reducing turbine developing about 2,000 kilowatts and will be exhausted at 375 pounds pressure and then, reheated to the original temperature of 700 deg. F. As the pressures of 150 to 200 pounds ordinarily waste some 60 per cent of the heat value of the coal, even with high superheat, an important saving is expected from the higher pressures. It is calculated that the experimental 1200 psi produce one net kilowatt from 13,600 British thermal units in the fuel, and that the 375-pound single expansion non-reheating plant will require 15,100. An English boiler, carrying a pressure of 3200 pounds, with superheat to 785 deg. F., being an infection from the soil, hookworm disease might be expected to appear among workers coming in contact with the soil.

In Australia, Dr. W. Sawyer finds that it is dangerous as an occupational disease related to mining in two groups of coal mines, but is absent from other mines. In rural districts, it is mostly confined to areas having over 40 inches of rainfall. It occurs chiefly in school children and is apparently few agricultural workers being affected.

The trumpeter swan, the large North American waterfowl, has been regarded as extinct, but the Zoological Society of London makes known the fact that the Canadian Government is carefully regarding a small flock on a remote British Columbia lake. Reduced to 9 in the winter of 1920-21, this flock was increased by two during the following year.

Good and bad years are experienced in the herring fisheries, and observations on the coast of France are thought to show that the character of the season's catch can be predicted in advance. In a report to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Le Danois contends that, instead of being influenced by changing currents of the Gulf Stream, European coasts are washed by varying overflows of warm water due to the summer expansion of the tropical ocean. The surface layers of warm water greatly influence the movements of fishes, and it is believed that the North Sea's exceptional bad year for herring in 1921 was due to the influx of water both warmer and saltier than that to which herring are habituated. In 1922 the entry of warmer layers of water into the North Sea from the Atlantic was much less. From this the observer predicted a good catch in the winter, and this expectation was realized. It is concluded that a study of the extent of the warm water influx into the Gulf of Gascony in August may give a good indication of what the next winter's catch of herring in the North Sea will be, thus enabling fishermen to guard against loss when the outlook is unfavorable.

A possible explanation of many mysterious forest fires has been discovered by R. W. Ayres from an investigation suggested by a logger of the Fruit Growers' Supply Co. A 110-foot white fir tree, with a broken top and the appearance of having been fire-killed, was felled June 25, 1922, and above a solid butt section 20 feet long and 5 feet in diameter was found to be a hollow cylinder with a wall 4 inches thick. The fire was still smouldering at the bottom of the 90 foot chimney it had made. There were no lightning scars, and, as the tree was 600 feet or more from road or railroad, the only possible conclusion seemed to be that the fire, which swept over the region Sept. 3, 1922, had remained in this tree, slowly working down ward in the heartwood for nearly ten months.

Remarkable changes in the level of Lake Victoria Nyanza have been attributed to movements of the adjacent land, but C. E. P. Brooks, in a publication of the London Meteorological Office, suggests local influence. High levels of this lake and Albert Nyanza seem to occur during periods of sunspot minima. The agreement is not complete, but the sunspot variations seem to be much more in accord with the lake levels than the rainfall variations.

The great Amazon forest region, with an enormous and almost untouched timber wealth, is found to contain not a single tree species that grows in temperate North America. In American Forestry, S. J. Record estimates that the number of rabbits known vascular plants of the Amazon area at 10,000, but it is believed that further exploration will double this number, and that the woody plants alone will reach 10,000. Two-thirds of these are probably shrubs and vines, leaving 2,500 as the estimated total of tree species. There is an entire absence of the conifers—such as pines, spruces, firs, cedars, etc.—that constitute such a prominent part of the forests of the United States, and there are no representatives of the walnut, birch, maple and oak families in all that vast region. The important families that have become familiar are those of the locust or pea, the catalpa, the mulberry, and the orange. Very few of the trees have

can replace northern woods that are rapidly becoming scarce. Rabbits introduced a few years ago into Laysan and the small uninhabited neighboring islands of the Hawaiian group have almost completely cleaned off all vegetation, and an expedition of Dr. Alex. Wetmore, of the U. S. Biological Survey, has had for its object the removal of this trouble. The extermination of the rabbits is believed to be now quite complete. These little, known islands were made a bird reservation by President Roosevelt, and wonderful bird colonies had grown up, but the shortened food supply has serious effects, and some species are likely to be near extinction—notably a duck and a flightless rail, that are peculiar to the islands. With the restoration of the vege-

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All business, no matter how stable and successful, can only estimate their prospects for the future. All business, with one exception—the business of life insurance. Here there is no guessing, no estimating, but instead there is a basis of scientific tables, calculating on the basis of eight decades of experience show the average expectation of life and on the basis of them a rate of premium can be struck that will provide safely for claims, overhead and profits. Here is an abstract from one such table, the American Experience Table of Mortality:

Age	Expectation	Age	Expectation
10	48.7	45	24.5
15	45.5	50	20.9
20	42.2	55	17.4
25	38.8	60	14.1
30	35.3	65	11.1
35	31.8	70	8.5
40	28.2	75	6.3

Only the 5 year periods are given above, but the original tables show the average expectation of life down to months and days for every age. It is a simple matter, then, to fix a rate for every age that will show a profit.

But it must be remembered that the mortality experience of a capital company is far better than the foregoing, due not merely to careful selection, but the advances being made by science.

A tropical oil that overcomes leprosy, a dog sweetbread that cures diabetes, the use of adrenalin to revive the dying, radium as a cure for cancer—these and a thousand continuing discoveries are lengthening life and at the same time enlarging the profits of life assurance companies.

Of what other business can it be said that its future is scientifically assured? What other business has on its payroll, working for it with other such scientists as the Mayos, Noguchis, Bantings, Carrelis and countless others working ceaselessly in all countries to lessen and eliminate disease?

What can be said of life assurance companies in general can be said with particular aptness to The Maritime Life Assurance Company, whose shares possess unique possibilities for profit, possibilities pointed out in the informing booklet sent gratis on request.

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Remember the Royal cleans by air alone—its powerful, even suction gets all the dirt—gets the embedded dirt, dangerous to health and injurious to carpets. The Royal has no revolving brushes, belts or gears to get out of order or to slow up its strong cleansing stream of air. Thus the Royal gets the dirt, not the carpet. It is by far the safest for your fine rugs and fabrics.

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