

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.

CARE OF THE BABY

CLOTHING

Clothing should always be suitable to season and climate. A baby's clothing should be warm enough without being too warm. If he is too warm the baby will perspire; if not warm enough he will have cold hands and feet or become blue around the mouth.

The mother should feel the baby's body occasionally, and if she finds it constantly moist, the clothing is too warm. In addition, clothing must be loose, so that all the little growing and expanding muscles and organs may have plenty of room to develop.

THE FIRST OUTFIT

For the first few months of life the baby does little but eat, sleep and grow. He needs many clean clothes and these should be of the simplest and most comfortable kind.

The following are necessary: Shirts. Three shirts of wool and cotton mixture, never all wool. For very hot weather, an all cotton shirt may be worn.

Stockings. Three pairs of boot-socks; three pairs of meringe or cashmere stockings when the weather is cold.

Diapers. Four dozen diapers, two dozen 24-inch; two dozen 30-inch are convenient. For the first few weeks, provided it is not hot weather, diapers 18 inches square, of old, soft knitted wear, are very convenient.

Slips. For every day wear there should be six plain white slips. These should be cut by the kimono-sleeve pattern and a tape run through a fanning around the neck and sleeves. If they are made 27 inches long from shoulder to heel, they will not need shortening.

Jackets. For all mornings, baby needs three short jackets, of these kimono-sleeve pattern, they may be knitted or crocheted with close stitches. There should be no loose threads or scallops or other trimmings to catch on buttons or the baby's fingers.

Woolen Garments. The healthy baby is taken out-of-doors, so he must have warm and hood. This wrap is made like the sleeping bag except that it is of white flannel. It may be sewed together or bound around with ribbon.

For winter the hood may be made of the same material as the wrap or it may be knitted or crocheted. For summer a cotton knitted or crocheted hood of an open lace pattern and lined with the very finest white silk is comfortable.

Wash cloths may be made of soft white embroidered lawn and laundered without starch. The ties on the hood should be such as can be fastened at one side of the hood with a snap or hook and eye is very convenient and does away with the four under the baby's chin.

Sleeping Garments. Baby needs four "nighties" or sleeping bags of white outing flannel or knitted material. For winter the sleeves of the nightie may be made 23 inches

Our Weekly Causerie

The extraordinarily large attendance of spectators at the Abegweit-Sussex hockey match this week, and the generally large attendance at every hockey event during the season, indicates the amount of interest this great winter sport is holding in Charlottetown. Where it would be impossible to get an attendance at a meeting or a concert performance, upon to draw crowds together.

There is indeed an all-round increased interest in sport of all kinds. A few years ago the bowling alleys were just coming into popularity, and the game was considered more of a fad than a genuine sport, which it has now proved itself to be. Basket ball was not so long ago looked upon as a "kids' game," but the league of this year in the city has been as strenuous as any ardent lover of athletics could desire.

Another sport which is coming into its own here, is the royal game of curling, "the roarin' game," as the Scots call it, with reason. It used to be played by a few old fogies, but now there are big meetings at the rink and the Club's membership is increasing with every season.

Tobogganing and skiing, somehow, have not yet come into their own.

Blames Breakdown On The French

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—Imet Pasha, foreign minister and chief Turkish delegate at the League of Nations Peace Conference, in addressing the Grand National Assembly at Ankara today attributed the breakdown of the Conference to the unyielding attitude of France on the financial and economic terms of the proposed treaty, according to a dispatch received from the Capital.

Will Bring Germany To Her Knees

PARIS, Feb. 22.—France is preparing new sanctions in Germany under the Ruhr resistance continues, Premier Herriot of Belgium at a conference in Brussels today approved on behalf of his Government, the additional military measures which Marshal Poch has planned to bring Germany to its knees. The complete closing of the occupied territories to Germany is one of the operations proposed.

AFTER THE DIPLOMATS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An inquiry into the importation of liquor by foreign diplomats was ordered today by the House by a vote of 193 to 113.

INTERCEPT LETTER

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Free State army authorities announce today they had captured a letter written by Miss Mary MacSwiney to Eamon de Valera describing as "ruthless" his "proposed action."

GREEDY

The London omnibus driver has long been noted for his peculiar sense of humor. Not long ago a funeral hearse cut in front of an omnibus, and barely avoided running over a woman. The omnibus driver looked at the horse driver. "Nah, then, greedy!" he ejaculated.

long and 27 inches wide, open down as long as the bottom 8 inches longer. Draw tapes may be run through the sleeves and the hem and baby's hands and feet thus protected from the cold.

Sleeping bags are made 33 inches long. The baby is laid in and the bag buttoned up. It can be changed without taking him out of the bag. Woolen Garments. All woolen or part woolen garments must be washed very carefully. They should be washed by hand in tepid soap suds (castile soap) rinsed in a little shade to dry. When dry, they should be pulled or patted into shape or smoothed with a warm iron before being put away. Before putting garments on a baby they should be held to the cheek to be sure they are dry and warm.

Fifteen Years Of Tragedy

(By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD)

James Oliver Curwood, America's leading literary exponent of the "Great Outdoors" has contributed an article under the heading "Fifteen Years of Tragedy" to the cause of forest and wild life conservation. Extracts from this article, which appears exclusively in Canada, in the current issue of "The Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine," are herewith given.

We Americans are, and have been, a breed of destroyers and of monumental egotists; in the blindness of self-conceit, we have reaped what we have not sown; in our treacherous hands of human "almightiness" we have set ourselves up on pedestals, and we are only now beginning to see our sins and our weaknesses. My own life has been typical of millions whose boys have had a generation ago, from the beginning, a reason to tell me that I was the greatest of all created things—hat my particular brand of life, of all life on earth, was the only life that God had intended to be inviolate. That God was punished home to me in the public schools; it was preached to me in the churches; it was part and parcel of the great "I Am." For me, all the universe had been built. For me, the Great Hereafter was solely created. All other life was merely incidental, and made especially for my benefit. It was mine to do with as I pleased, in that sort of way that the school and the church told me to "hurt the poor little birds." But at the same time both religion and school instilled into me that I was next in place to God, and that all other life from the life of trees and flowers to that of beasts and birds, was on earth for my special benefit, and that no other life had a right to exist unless he human egoist, saw fit to let live.

For those who have not seen the Great Change with their own eyes, and who have not been in a position to witness the tragedy of destruction only in a local environment but in a scope covering two thirds of a continent, my own experience of fifteen years in the open spaces may be of interest, if not of actual value, in showing how swiftly the destruction of our wild life has swept upon us, and how quickly we must now act to save it from utter annihilation.

Explorations in Canada

With the beginning of those fifteen years, almost the entire northern half of our continent was one vast breeding ground of wild life, and in this spite of the fact that the Hudson Bay Company had steadily used large areas of their hunting and trapping grounds. Fifteen years ago the Buffalo were gone, it is true, with the exception of a few survivors in the Athabasca country. In those days was employed by the Canadian Government as a "frontier" investigator and explorer, and I had unexcelled opportunities for coming in contact with the wild life between Montreal and the Pacific. On every railroad then running in western Canada the daily recreation of passengers consisted in watching the coyotes and antelope, the buffalo, trails and wallows were then, and even later, visible from the car windows, and over vast areas the prairies were criss-crossed with them. But in the face of this takey of the recent passing of the buffalo, people arrived at what seemed to be the inexhaustible supply of wild life still left. From the car window in thousands, but in countless millions. Every bog hole and lake was black with them. One early autumn, when I rode several hundred miles horseback from Medicine Hat to the Caribou Mountains to run down the rumor of buffalo living there, I was out for an hour at a time where I could not hear the thunder of the wings of rising wildfowl. For years I looked upon the tragedy of settlers slaughtering ducks and geese literally by the wagon load. At Dundrum, Saskatchewan, was the guest of a wealthy ranchman when a hunt was planned. There were six of us in the party that visited a lake several miles out in the prairies. Shooting began at dawn. Marksmanship was not necessary, and by the time the evening shot was over the kill was over six hundred ducks and geese in the wagon. In those days game was slaughtered in this way, cleaned and placed in ice houses for winter use.

The Slaughter of Wild-Fowl

Occasionally, in the years that followed, I went over these same tramping grounds. Year by year I watched the going of the wildfowl and the prairie chicken. During a "flight" season of wild geese I have counted as many as thirty burning straw stacks on a single night, around which the slaughterers were gathered to kill by the illuminated low in the country. Not only have they "hozzed" the wild life of lake and stream and forest, but as long as their own immediate and selfish wants have been filled they cared but little for the future. They have not made intelligent laws, and when such laws have occasionally been made they have not used the power of their vote to demand an enforcement of them. In almost every instance true conservation where it has won at all, has to ride over rotten politics.

Within these same fifteen years I went ahead of the "line" of the Great "Front" Pacific, through Yellowstone Park and the British Columbia mountains. This was before a mile of steel had been laid in his district, during the coming winter. And yet, in spite of this, it has not been the Hudson's Bay Company's trappers and hunters or the Indians who have destroyed the wild life of Canada, but the very largely drawn their supply. The settler and the hunter, together with political stupidity and selfish ambition, have been almost entirely responsible for the annihilation, just as these same elements have been responsible in our country. Not only have they "hozzed" the wild life of lake and stream and forest, but as long as their own immediate and selfish wants have been filled they cared but little for the future. They have not made intelligent laws, and when such laws have occasionally been made they have not used the power of their vote to demand an enforcement of them. In almost every instance true conservation where it has won at all, has to ride over rotten politics.

Within these same fifteen years I went ahead of the "line" of the Great "Front" Pacific, through Yellowstone Park and the British Columbia mountains. This was before a mile of steel had been laid in his district, during the coming winter. And yet, in spite of this, it has not been the Hudson's Bay Company's trappers and hunters or the Indians who have destroyed the wild life of Canada, but the very largely drawn their supply. The settler and the hunter, together with political stupidity and selfish ambition, have been almost entirely responsible for the annihilation, just as these same elements have been responsible in our country. Not only have they "hozzed" the wild life of lake and stream and forest, but as long as their own immediate and selfish wants have been filled they cared but little for the future. They have not made intelligent laws, and when such laws have occasionally been made they have not used the power of their vote to demand an enforcement of them. In almost every instance true conservation where it has won at all, has to ride over rotten politics.

Hit And Miss Breeding

C. E. MacKenzie.

Not long ago while engaged in individual cow testing work I happened to get into conversation with one of our most progressive dairy men on the subject of breeding, and I do not think I can do better than give to the readers of the Guardian his ideas on the subject of breeding, and how he made a success.

This gentleman did not give me the facts for publication, but from records kept and creamery returns I can vouch for the truth of any statement contained. He stated that not previous to the year 1909 he had not paid much attention to breeding, sometimes breeding to Jersey and then perhaps Ayrshire, and even to a Shorthorn, and again to a Holstein. He says he always kept the heifers from his best cows, and in that way got some very good milkers, but a very mixed nondescript class of cows. In the spring of 1909 he bought a registered Holstein cow, a record holder of merit dam. This bull was kept for three seasons and twelve heifer calves were raised from him; then he bought another purebred Holstein, keeping him three seasons. He was followed by a third and fourth bull of the same breeding, each one having something better behind him than his predecessor, and when I last saw this herd there were twelve of the nicest typed dairy cows one would find anywhere, comparing very favorably with some of our pure-bred herds. What this farmer says about them is that he now owns a grade herd quite a number of which give as much milk per cow as many of the best bred, and if the herd were put up for auction they would bring almost twice as much money per cow as the ones he started with. They take no more feed nor care than did the original dozen cows, and the profits are about double what were when he started the improvement. Now this farmer does not give quite all the credit of his success to improved bulls, but claims that record keeping had as much to do with improvement as had the improved blood. He always fed off his poorest milkers and kept only the heifers from his best producers. One thing I commend him for is that he never gave the other fellow the poor milkers. She always went to the butcher. Another point I might mention, that although there seems to be a prejudice against making beef from dairy breeds he claims he always got as much per pound for his poor milking cows as did his neighbors for their fattened stuff.

In speaking of prices he stated that when he started Holsteins the prices were not as high as they are now, but he told me that he had paid fifty dollars for his first bull and sixty for his second and one hundred for his third. The first two he fattened and each sold for eighty dollars, and stated that one should never be particular about what one pays for an animal, but should figure out very carefully what one is likely to gain by the transaction. He said that he might have bought a bull for twenty-five dollars in that he never had a bull that he had saved. He estimates, and estimates correctly, that the balance would have been on the wrong side of the ledger.

In finishing he told me that had he started herd improvement and record keeping ten years earlier he believes he would have been at least two thousand dollars better off. Winding up with the saying that is better late than never, but added that "it is best never to be too late."

Now, my object in giving this to the readers of the Guardian is not to breed any particular breed. Each breed has some particular characteristics and perhaps a few of the best breeds that you like will suit your soil and the breeds you think will pay the best, and when you have made your decision, stick to it and make sure they are best by actual record keeping, and do not sell them at any price until better are raised to take their places.

Scarlettown

The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. H. S. Callbeck on Feb. 11. Eleven members, and eleven visitors were present. A committee was appointed to make plans for the holding of a concert. A paper, "The New Profession of Home-Making" was read by Mrs. Major Lowther. The remainder of the evening was spent in the serving of lunch and games. One new member was added to the club. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Earl Leard.

Linkletter

Twenty one members and two visitors attended the meeting of this Institute at the home of Mrs. Archibald Linkletter on Feb. 11. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. A very interesting paper, "Today's Dress and Yesterday's" was read by Miss Woodside. On account of the stormy weather a social which was planned for at the last meeting has not yet been held. A committee is preparing a programme and the date of the social will be announced later. Matters relating to community improvement were discussed at this time. One new member was added to the club.

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

Mother

"Jack, why are you eating all those apples?" "Jack: "Well, mother, you told me to put them out sight where baby couldn't get at them."

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

(Continued on Page 11)

Reports Of Romantic History Of Women's Institutes The House Of Glamis

Scour's West—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. H. J. McDonald on Jan. 15. Ten members and five visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Some violin selections were rendered by Miss Alice White, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary White. In the meantime work was resumed on the autograph quilt. The committee which arranged the social in the school during the Xmas holidays presented its report. Lunch was served and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Souris West—Another meeting of this club was held at the home of Mrs. Edward Mahar on Jan. 26th. There were eight members and five visitors present. After the singing of the Ode the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The remainder of the evening was spent in working on the autograph quilt, while selections were given on the piano and violin. Lunch was served and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Frivious—The regular meeting of this club was held at the school house on Feb. 23. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. It was decided to buy more cotton to make up into aprons. Suggestions were made regarding the purchasing of prizes for the school children.

Travellers' Rest—The regular meeting of this club was held at the home of Mrs. J. P. Marchbank on Feb. 15. There were nineteen members and eleven visitors present. The first and second prize stories of the "War Bride Contest" given by MacLean's Magazine were read and greatly enjoyed. These are stories of sheer grit and British pluck. The four new chairs bought for the school in place of desks were ordered to be paid for. A parcel of clothing and other supplies was sent to Mt. Herbert Orphanage. A globe of the latest model is to be bought for the school. A new extension for the blackboard is to be bought and a soap dish for the sink. Some of the new members who did not have Institute pins, purchased them. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. H. P. McNeill.

Georgetown—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the Town Hall on Feb. 8. There were seventeen members, and one visitor present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Money was voted to the school trustees. Knitting was also done at this meeting. A special meeting is to be held to work on comforts.

ROSENEATH—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Miss Katrina MacNeil on Feb. 12. After the usual business it was decided to work toward the holding of a bazaar to be held sometime in the fall. This work to be carried on at the meetings. A programme committee for the next meeting was appointed. During evening a demonstration of the Auto Knitter was given by Miss Harris. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Austin Donahoe.

Red Point

Five members and two visitors attended the meeting of this Institute at the home of Mrs. E. S. Rose on Feb. 12. In the absence of the secretary the minutes were read by Mrs. A. W. Garrett. Then followed the reading of three papers: "Between You and Me" read by Mrs. A. W. Garrett; "The Work of the Women's Institutes in Canada" read by Miss Hazel Rose and "Economy in the Home" read by Mrs. E. S. Rose. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Silas Frazer. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Scarlettown

The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. H. S. Callbeck on Feb. 11. Eleven members, and eleven visitors were present. A committee was appointed to make plans for the holding of a concert. A paper, "The New Profession of Home-Making" was read by Mrs. Major Lowther. The remainder of the evening was spent in the serving of lunch and games. One new member was added to the club. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Earl Leard.

Linkletter

Twenty one members and two visitors attended the meeting of this Institute at the home of Mrs. Archibald Linkletter on Feb. 11. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. A very interesting paper, "Today's Dress and Yesterday's" was read by Miss Woodside. On account of the stormy weather a social which was planned for at the last meeting has not yet been held. A committee is preparing a programme and the date of the social will be announced later. Matters relating to community improvement were discussed at this time. One new member was added to the club.

Mother

"Jack, why are you eating all those apples?" "Jack: "Well, mother, you told me to put them out sight where baby couldn't get at them."

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

(Continued on Page 11)

Romantic History Of The House Of Glamis

With the announcement of the engagement of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the eyes of the world have been focused upon the bride-to-be and the groom. The very name of Glamis, the Scottish seat of the Earl of Strathmore, Lady Elizabeth's home is synonymous with antiquity. The name is undoubtedly Celtic and means open jaws to snatch, or a blacksmith's vice. Saint Fergus, a disciple of the school of St. Patrick, after many years of labor in Ireland legend says, went to live on the banks of Glamis burn and there is in the parish a well that is known as the well of Saint Fergus. Another contemporary saint believed to have lived at Glamis was Saint Donald and his nine daughters were canonized as the nine maidens. Three very ancient Celtic sites in the parish indicate the sites of early Celtic places of Christian worship. The association of King Malcolm III of Scotland with the parish of Glamis and his death in 1034, are the first definite historical facts that loom through the mists of tradition. There is no doubt that the King died at Glamis, but whether he died a violent or natural death is not known. His burial and no confirmation of the story stated by Shakespeare that Macbeth was thane of Glamis, although Glamis was a thanedom. In 1372 it was created a barony and was given by King Robert II to Sir John Lyon who four years later married the King's daughter.

Stormy incidents abound in the history of Glamis. Sir John Lyon who, from his white complexion, was styled "Whyte Lyon," was killed by Sir James Lindsay, whether the result of a sudden quarrel or by pre-meditated action is not known. Of Sir John's son, another Sir John, it is said that "he transmitted the lands acquired by his ancestors—no mean achievement in the fifteenth century." Patrick, the next to succeed to the title and lands, in early youth was a hostage for the ransom of King James I. of Scotland. He was created a Lord of Parliament and the title Lord Glamis in 1445. He was the first of seven judges of the Supreme Court which the house of Glamis has given to Scotland. Since the time of Sir John Lyon the family has never fallen in the male line, and the present Earl is a direct lineal descendant.

Many distinguished scions of the house of Glamis have served their country. Patrick, the ninth Lord Glamis, was created Earl of Kinghorn in 1606. His will and testament gives some idea of the establishment of a Scotch nobleman of his time. The servants mentioned are a principal servant, a master stabular, two servants, a musician, steward, a senion, master, cook and brewer, a master porter and his servant, unnumbered lackeys in the stable, a grieve and an officer.

These were the superior servants in the establishment for the lord of the House. Her ladyship's establishment included two gentlemen, an embroiderer, a bed-maker and two other servants whose duties are not specified. The dowry of Anne the daughter of the ninth Lord Glamis was the largest known at that time, 40,000 marks. John the eldest, identified himself with the convenanters although he was at one time a firm friend of the great Montrose. He volunteered as a security for the payment of the expenses incurred in maintaining the army of the Covenant against Montrose and it was said of him that "he came into his inheritance the wealthiest peer in Scotland and left it the poorest." His son Patrick was the first Earl of Lord of Session. He was opposed to 1677. He was instrumental in removing the great burden of debt which his father had inherited upon the estates and the fact, prudence, frugality and the faculty for finance which he displayed are fully shown in the interesting diary which he wrote. He reduced the debt from £400,000 to £175,400 and also enlarged, altered and greatly improved the Castle and was at the same time a Privy Councillor and Extraordinary Councilor. Session. He was opposed to the Revolution but not actively.

John, the ninth Earl, in 1767 married Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes of Stratlam Castle and an Act of Parliament was obtained to allow the surname Bowes to be used. Their son was created Baron Bowes of Stratlam, County Durham, and his peerage in the United Kingdom but the barony expired with his death, and was re-established for Claude the thirteenth Earl in 1887. On succeeding to his estates the thirteenth Earl, father of the present Earl entered upon a systematic course of remodeling the house of the farm buildings and annually spent large sums of money in this direction. He was most considerate and generous as a landlord. During the period of the great cattle plague he cheerfully bore with his tenants the heavy loss caused by the rinderpest. It is stated that of the cost of £24,000 which the plague laid upon his tenants he bore one-half. The present Earl came to the title in succession to his father in 1904.

Council:—Croce examining complainant:—"Was the defendant's air when he promised to do a very perfect serious, or one of levity and jocularity?" Complainant:—"If you please sir, it was all ruffled with him running 'sands' though it."

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

Mother

"Jack, why are you eating all those apples?" "Jack: "Well, mother, you told me to put them out sight where baby couldn't get at them."

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

Mother

"Jack, why are you eating all those apples?" "Jack: "Well, mother, you told me to put them out sight where baby couldn't get at them."

Organization

Districts desiring information regarding the forming of Women's Institutes in their communities kindly write to Women's Institute Branch, Box 123, Charlottetown.

(Continued on Page 11)

THE MODERN MOLOCH

By James Maxwell Murphy

The writer of the series, of articles, under the title, "The Modern Moloch," is Mr. James Maxwell Murphy, fourth son of the Hon. Senator P. C. Murphy, M. D., Tignish. He was educated at St. Dunstan's University and the Art Institute of Chicago, and served two years overseas. He is now an artist and lecturer in Wisconsin and is a regular contributor to the press.

That the narcotic drug habit has assumed the proportions of a very real and very dangerous menace in both the United States and Canada is established beyond question of doubt. Although the Canadian and United States authorities have strained every effort, co-operating magnificently in a splendid attempt to stamp out the diabolical traffic in narcotics, they can report but little success. Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine, Cannabis Indica (hash-

can consigners to Japan by way of Seattle alone during the five months' period above mentioned, amounts to about ten doses to every man, woman and child in Japan.

The Japanese do not use narcotics. They see the devil in other nations to use. What are the Japanese doing with all the narcotics? They are shipping some of it to China, and some of it openly to America, and much of it is smuggled back to America, China and Japan.

China woke up to the horrors of drug slavery some time ago, and fought two wars to keep opium and its derivatives out of China. They are shipping some of it to China, and some of it openly to America, and much of it is smuggled back to America, China and Japan.

China woke up to the horrors of drug slavery some time ago, and fought two wars to keep opium and its derivatives out of China. They are shipping some of it to China, and some of it openly to America, and much of it is smuggled back to America, China and Japan.

Doctors and Druggists

The best doctors and druggists in the country are alive to the terrible danger of the dope evil, and are every day helping any crusade against the spread of this plague. But many unscrupulous doctors and druggists make large sums dealing in "dope." In Peoria, Ill., seventeen doctors and druggists were convicted of illegal "dope" selling last year.

Chicago Over Thirty Doctors

and druggists were so convicted. One doctor was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years. At his trial it developed that he had six hundred patients, all getting from him two prescriptions a week at \$2 a piece.

In Offices of These Doctors

convicted of illegal traffic in drugs there is always to be found a strange and pathetic collection of personal articles.

Narcotic Victims of Drug

In Denver, six months ago, the grand jury asked an investigation of "dope" parties in the high school building.

Seattle Not Six Months Ago

fourteen young girls were brought into court, all under the influence of dope, and every one of them was the daughter of a respectable farmer.

(Continued on Page 11)

ETIQUETTE

ACCIDENTS

Sometimes an embarrassing situation arises when a guest does some real, though unintentional, damage to the property of his host or hostess. He feels that he ought to make amends, yet he does not know whether he can do this without giving offense.

For instance, he may inadvertently break some piece of glass or bric-a-brac. In driving a friends automobile he may permit some slight damage to come to the car. He may even forget to close his bedroom window and feel responsible for the rain spots on the wall paper or window hangings.

Now the only real difficulty in meeting the situation lies in the awkwardness with which an offer of repayment is often made. To suggest payment in a hesitating and tentative manner. Where the subject has to be mentioned as in the case of injury to a car, intention of making good the damage must be positively asserted. The guest should inform the owner of the car concerning the damage, and then see that the necessary repairs are made. However, if a mishap occurs to the automobile that is obviously due to the previous condition of the car this would hardly be necessary.

If the bric-a-brac or glass is of trifling value the incident is usually passed over without suggestion of making amends. If possible the broken article should be replaced by personally buying one to take its place. If any damage is done to some article that cannot be duplicated, exactly the penitent guest should buy something that he thinks will take its place and send it as soon as possible to his hostess, begging her to forgive him his awkwardness.

can consigners to Japan by way of Seattle alone during the five months' period above mentioned, amounts to about ten doses to every man, woman and child in Japan.

The Japanese do not use narcotics. They see the devil in other nations to use. What are the Japanese doing with all the narcotics? They are shipping some of it to China, and some of it openly to America, and much of it is smuggled back to America, China and Japan.

Doctors and Druggists

The best doctors and druggists in the country are alive to the terrible danger of the dope evil, and are every day helping any crusade against the spread of this plague. But many unscrupulous doctors and druggists make large sums dealing in "dope." In Peoria, Ill., seventeen doctors and druggists were convicted of illegal "dope" selling last year.

Chicago Over Thirty Doctors

and druggists were so convicted. One doctor was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years. At his trial it developed that he had six hundred patients, all getting from him two prescriptions a week at \$2 a piece.

In Offices of These Doctors

convicted of illegal traffic in drugs there is always to be found a strange and pathetic collection of personal articles.

Narcotic Victims of Drug

In Denver, six months ago, the grand jury asked an investigation of "dope" parties in the high school building.

Seattle Not Six Months Ago