

BATTLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS IS PREVENTABLE AND CURABLE.

More than 150,000 citizens of the United States and Canada die each year of TUBERCULOSIS.

Most of these people would have lived had they obeyed three simple rules.

Practically none of them would have had this dread disease, if they had known of a few simple precautions.

In every human body there are the germs which cause the disease. Under certain conditions these germs develop. Under other conditions they cannot develop.

Over-work, impure air, poor food—these let the germs multiply. Rest, fresh air, good food—these prevent the germs from developing.

The things that will prevent consumption are the only things that will cure it—rest, fresh air and good food.

The Kingston Health Association is doing its part by taking over the Mowat Sanatorium and so providing curing accommodation for the tuberculous of this district.

Do your part by helping the Kingston Tuberculosis Association secure free treatment.

Read the following article and get further information which you should know.

Cause of Tuberculosis.

Bacillus tuberculosis, recognized for the last forty years as the cause of tuberculosis, is an obligate parasite, that is it is able to grow and multiply only in the animal body. There are several types—human, bovine or cattle, avian or bird, etc. The former two, the human and the bovine are the only types which attack man. As these grow and multiply only in the animal body we must look to human or cattle cases of tuberculosis as the source of bacteria for fresh cases. This important fact is generally known but by no means sufficiently recognized and seldom duly emphasized. To debate all that this premise suggests is not possible at present—I shall consider one important phase only.

In a former paper in this series, the writer discussed the relation of bovine tubercle bacilli to human cases, when it was shown that although these bovine types do not attack adults they do very frequently attack children, and that moreover that about one-third of all cases in children is caused by the bovine type. Evidence was also presented at that time to show that this very serious condition results from the direct transference of the bovine tubercle bacillus from tubercular cows in the milk to children. The remedy is simple, clear and obvious—use pasteurized milk, or milk from cows free from tuberculosis as shown by tuberculin tests.

Producing Infection.

But what of the other two-thirds of these cases in children as well as the primary cases in adults affected with the human type of bacilli which we have just shown come from other cases of human tuberculosis? How does the organism pass from the patient to the normal in order to produce infection? And, first, who are infected? Mortality statistics indicate that the highest death rate from tuberculosis is between the ages of thirty and forty years, and that this rate gradually declines to a low point between the ages of ten and fifteen years and rises again to a second high point shortly after infancy, between two and four years. These mortality returns indicate then a very high degree of infection in small children. A further thesis has been advanced and supported by much evidence that the tuberculosis of the adult years is the result of an infection in childhood. This has

probably been somewhat overstated, yet we know very definitely that a tuberculosis infection may remain latent for a considerable period and appear at some time of lowered bodily resistance as a puberty, lactation or as the result of malnutrition, over-exertion, etc. At the same time much evidence shows that fresh infections may occur in adults. A tuberculous man, for example, lost four wives in succession by death from tuberculosis. It is plain, however that tubercular infection takes place in childhood—but how?

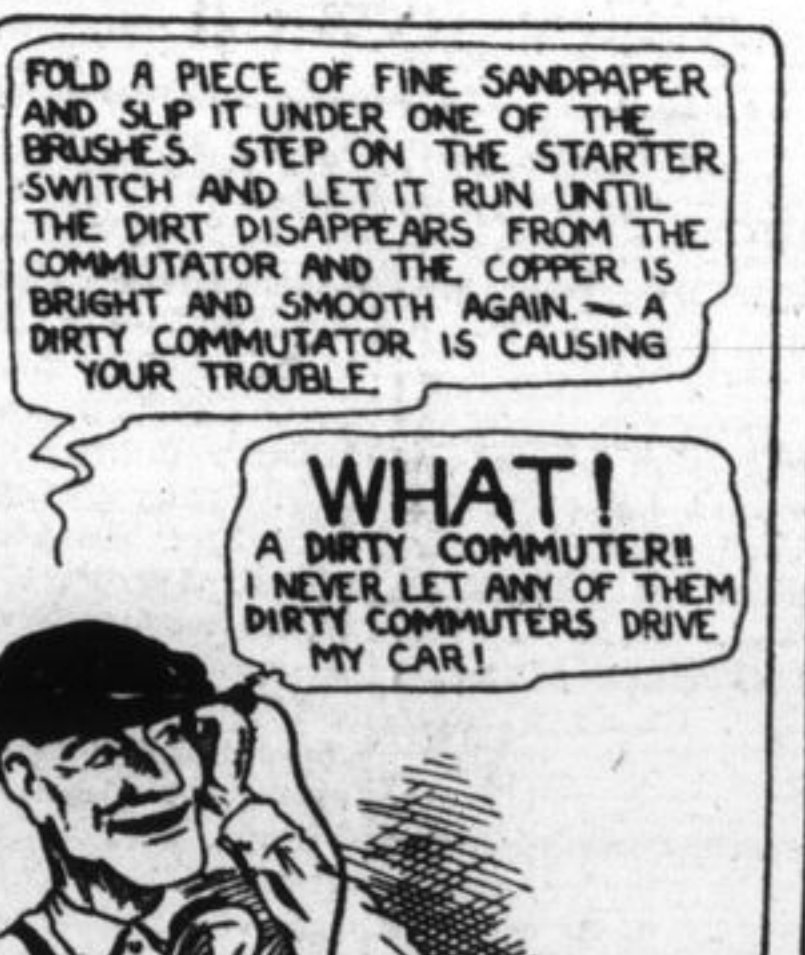
Tuberculosis in Lungs.

In a case of tuberculosis of the lungs, enormous numbers (almost unbelievably large numbers) of the organisms are discharged in the sputum, and though these organisms do not grow outside the body they are among the most difficult of the diseases producing bacteria to kill. If such sputum is allowed to dry, especially if allowed to dry in the dark the tubercle will remain viable even for several weeks depending upon the degree of desiccation and the extent of exposure to sunlight. We have little to fear from the large collection of sputum which is ordinarily collected and disposed of, but what we chiefly have to fear is the small pieces of sputum permitted to dry on handkerchiefs and subsequently shaken into the air with its combined living tubercle bacilli; the minute traces of sputum which are inadvertently allowed to dry on clothing, rugs, furniture, etc. With a tubercular patient in the home therefore unless vastly more precaution is taken than is usually observed, the child will live in an atmosphere more or less constantly charged with tubercle bacilli. If the tuberculous patient in the home happens as is frequently the case to be the cook or the dish washer, or otherwise concerned with the food, there is an almost ideal opportunity for the child's food becoming infected with the tubercle bacilli.

Droplet Infection.

It is now generally conceded that the most important source of infection is the so-called droplet infection. A tuberculous patient suffering from a lung infection, and consequently discharging enormous numbers of the bacilli in the sputum will of necessity contaminate the mouth and throat from the sputum. Such a person in coughing, sneezing, laughing or even talking, acts which

AUTO SENSE



As Doc remarks in the strip above, the starter trouble described is due to a dirty commutator, which is a series of copper bars, or segments, mounted on the shaft passing through the starting motor. These bars are connected with wires which are wound around the shaft to form the armature. They are separated and insulated by strips of mica. The brushes, usually made of carbon, are

held against the commutator by springs. The current passes through the field coils, which fit around the armature, then through the brush to the commutator, is carried through the armature, back to the commutator and out another brush to the ground. If the brushes are not properly fitted against the commutator, the current will jump, causing a spark which burns the copper bars, rough-

ening the commutator and causing excessive wear on the brushes. Particles of carbon ground from the brushes pack between the copper segments and cause the current to pass over the insulators, thereby destroying the "pull" of the motor. The purpose of the insulators is to keep all segments not in actual contact with the brushes from being charged. It is easy to see why the commutator should be kept clean.

The mica insulators are harder than the copper segments they separate and you may find that the commutator has worn down until these strips are even with or higher than the copper. Holding a piece of fine sandpaper against the commutator while it is turning will smooth it down and remove any accumulation of dirt. After this is done it may be necessary to cut the insulators down to get them below surface of

the copper. This should be done with a piece of a fine hacksaw blade. The mica should be cut down not more than one thirty-second of an inch. Never use emery cloth in polishing a commutator for the grit on the cloth is a metallic substance and will short-circuit the segments. The sand used in making sandpaper is the kind used in making glass and is not a conductor of electricity.

carry a considerable quantity of moisture from the mouth and throat in the form of droplets will discharge droplets more or less heavily laden with tubercle bacilli direct from the infection of the lungs. The effective range of this droplet infection is not greater than a yard or two yet with a tubercular patient in the house this range is ample to expose the members of the household to an almost continuous rain of active tubercle bacilli.

Such considerations as these points very directly to the benefits to be derived from the early diagnosis and isolation of tuberculous cases. Such isolations have proven effective almost beyond measure in the case of leprosy, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. The tuberculosis problem, notwithstanding very clear indications of the benefits to be derived, has never been adequately attacked in this manner.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Information Compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Development Department

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—About 15 per cent. more butter was produced in Manitoba in 1923 than in the preceding year, according to an estimate of the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The quality, he states, is also distinctly ahead of last year.

Montreal, Quebec.—Export operations in Canadian flours are fair and there has recently been a noticeable improvement in the volume of business with the Near East and larger shipments are expected in the near future in that direction, especially to Constantinople.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Advices received here from Japan are to the effect that shipment of Alberta cattle recently made to that country, has arrived in good condition. This shipment of cattle, which has been purchased by a Japanese firm, is the first ever made to the Orient and the Provincial Department of Agriculture has sent a representative with the shipment in an endeavor to foster trade with Japan.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—Work has commenced on the erection of the immense elevator which is to be built at this port by Spillers, Limited, the great British company

of millers and grain dealers. The capacity of this elevator will, it is stated, be 2,000,000 bushels and its cost, exclusive of jetties, will be approximately \$2,500,000. The construction of this elevator will more than double the capacity of the port as it now stands.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Nearly 100,000 acres will be planted in corn in Southern Alberta this year, according to official estimates made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Last year the acreage in corn in the province was estimated at 53,000. A large area is also being sown to sweet clover.

Toronto, Ontario.—Since last December the Ontario Co-operative Honey Producers' Association has shipped over three-quarters of a million pounds of honey to Great Britain, mostly in the 60-pound package. Five shipments, totalling 40,000 pounds, were made to Denmark, 6,000 pounds to Sweden, and orders were also received from Austria, Portugal and Germany.

Quebec, Quebec.—Between August 11th and September 25th, twenty-five agricultural societies will hold 79 exhibitions, including four districts. The Department of Agriculture has prepared a list and the dates of these fairs, which show that farmers in nearly every county will be offered the opportunity of exhibiting.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Canada's trade with Germany doubled in the last fiscal year, according to recent trade returns made public. In the twelve months ending March, 1924, imports from Germany were \$5,379,737, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$2,811,328; exports to Germany were \$16,153,673, an increase of \$6,202,796.

Gloucester, Nova Scotia.—Considerable activity now prevails at Louisbourg, much coal being shipped from that port. All the collieries, with the exception of the Jubilee, at Sydney Mines, are in operation. Two or three new mines are being opened and it is anticipated that production this year will be considerably in excess of 1923.

Montreal, Quebec.—Montreal's grain exports on May 20th exceed those of last year at this time by over four million bushels, according to a statement made by the Harbor Commission. The total amount of grain handled locally from the opening of navigation to date, inclusive, was 12,839,536 bushels, as against 8,580,526 bushels during the corresponding period of last year. Grain exports from Montreal last year totalled 120,107,990 bushels, as compared with 155,035,817 bushels in 1922 and 138,453,980 bushels in 1921. In each of these years Montreal exported more grain than any other port on the North American continent.

Kingston Markets

Friday, June 13.	
Fruit.	
Bananas, doz.	.35 to 50
Grapes, Cal., lb.	.25 to .35
Oranges, doz.	.25 to 60
Lemons, doz.	.30
Dried Fruits.	
Apricots, Cal., lb.	.18
Prunes, Cal., lb.	.15 to 30
Peaches, Evap., lb.	.18
Pineapples	.25 to 35
Garden Produce.	
Onions	.5
Carrots	.10
Lettuce, leaf	.5
Potatoes, bag	\$.225
Fresh vegetables.	
Cabbage, lb.	.3 for 25
Unclassified.	
Sugar, granulated, lb.	.9
Sugar, yellow, lb.	.9
Sugar, icing, lb.	.12 1/2
Flour, standard, cwt.	\$.75 to \$4
Roller Oats, lb.	.5
Honey, 5-lb. pail	.75
Honey, comb	.25
Fish.	
Cod, lb.	.15
Filets, lb.	.20
Finnan Haddie, lb.	.15
Shaddock fresh, lb.	.12 1/2
Halibut, fresh, lb.	.30
Kippers, pair	.20 to 22
Perch, lb.	.12 1/2

Pike, lb. 15
Salmon, lb. 30
Fresh:

Trout, salmon, lb. 18 to 25
White Fish 20

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb. 32 to 35
Butter, dairy, lb. 32
Cheese, new, lb. 25 to 30
Cheese, old, lb. 40
Eggs, new laid, doz. 23 to 25

Meats and Poultry

Beef:

Steak, porterhouse, lb. 30 to 35
Steak, round, lb. 20 to 25
Boiling cuts, lb. 10
Stewing cuts, lb. 8 to 11
Beef, western, cwt. 12 to 14
Beef, local, lb. 6 to 8

Pork:

Loin, roasts, lb. 28
Shoulders, roasts, lb. 20 to 22
Hogs, live weight, cwt. 7 to 9
Chops, lb. 25 to 35
Hogs, dressed, cwt. 13 to 16
Bacon, breakfast, 28 to 32
Ham, smoked, 35

Lamb:

Carcass, lb. 25 to 28
Fronts, lb. 23
Mutton, chops, lb. 20 to 25
Mutton, carcass 15

Poultry

Fowl, lb. 22 to 25
Chickens, lb. 30 to 35

Hay, Straw and Grains.

Barley, bus. 75
Bran, ton \$30 to \$31
Buckwheat, bus. \$1.10
Corn feed, car lots, 95
Corn feed, bus. \$1.10
Hay, baled, ton \$12 to \$13
Hay, loose, ton \$10 to \$11
Oats, local, bus. 55
Shorts, ton \$32 to \$33
Wheat (local) \$1.40

Grain Dealers' Quotations.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, bay ports, \$1.16 1-2; No. 3, \$1.09 3-4, c.i.f. bay ports.
Standard cleaned screenings, f. o.b., bay ports, per ton, 31c.
Manitoba oats—No. 3, 44c; No. 3 feed, 41 1-4c.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Oats—Ontario, No. 2 white, 39c to 41c.

Millfeed—Bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; feed flour, per bag, \$1.55; middlings, \$30 per ton.
Barley—Malting, 65c to 70c.
Rye—No. 2, 74c to 78c.
Buckwheat—Not quoted.
Manitoba flour—First patent, \$6.55, Toronto; second patent, \$6.15.
Flour—Ontario, \$5.10, in jute bags, Montreal, \$5.10 Toronto, \$4.75 bulk, seaboard.
Peas—No. 2 sample, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$16, track, Toronto; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$12.
Straw—Car lots, \$9.50.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 95c.

Dressed Meats.

Beef, forequarters \$7.00 to \$10.00
do. hindquarters 13.00 to 17.00
Carcasses, choice 12.00 to 15.00
Calves 13.00 to 15.00
do. medium 9.00 to 10.00
Heavy hogs 7.00 to 10.00
Abattoir hogs 11.00 to 13.00
Spring lambs, each 9.00 to 15.00

It is better to preserve a kindly silence than to speak an uncharitable truth. Misunderstandings may separate friends far more widely than either time or space. Nature's rules have no exceptions. Courage respects courage.

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Never use emery cloth in polishing a commutator for the grit on the cloth is a metallic substance and will short-circuit the segments. The sand used in making sandpaper is the kind used in making glass and is not a conductor of electricity.

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 Iron Beds . . . \$4.50

 2" post Beds, wood finish — worth \$15.50 for \$10.50

 2" post Steel Beds, wood finishes, worth \$20— for \$16.50

Springs . . . \$5, \$6, \$8.50 and \$11.

Mattresses \$6.50 to \$30.00.

Pillows \$1.50 pair

Iron Cribs \$8.50 to \$30.00.

Crib Mattresses — \$3.00 to \$5.00.

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