

A QUESTION BOX ON TUBERCULOSIS

It Can Be Cured, Says the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service.

By Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.
 1.—What are the chief symptoms of tuberculosis?
 Tuberculosis may show itself in many different ways. There may be a cough, fever, rapid pulse, or chills, or there may be loss of strength, loss of weight or loss of appetite. The patient may be subject to frequent attacks of indigestion. There may be night sweats or spitting of blood. The patient may notice that he is daily fatigued or is not refreshed by a night's sleep. It should be remembered that tuberculosis may be present and give rise to no noticeable symptoms.
 2.—At what age is tuberculosis most common?
 Tuberculosis is most common in young adults. It is the boy or girl just out of school, the young business man, or the young mother who is most commonly stricken.
 3.—Can tuberculosis be cured?
 Yes, as a rule, tuberculosis can be cured but not in a day, a week, or a month. When the disease is discovered in its early stages and properly treated for a sufficient length of time the patient stands a good chance to recover.
 4.—What is the difference between tuberculosis and consumption?
 Tuberculosis may attack any part of the body. Consumption is an advanced form of tuberculosis of the lungs.
 5.—Why does a disease that can be cured kill so many people?
 Tuberculosis, a curable disease, kills so many people because many who have the disease do not know that they have it until it is too late. Many people who have been told they have the disease do not believe it. Many people who know that they have the disease refuse to carry out the proper treatment for a sufficient length of time. Many who have the disease have dependent families and feel that it is impossible for them to stop work. Others who have the disease are unable to pay for treatment and still others who take treatment believe that they are well and return to work while the disease is still active.
 6.—Should a patient with tuberculosis be told he has the disease?
 Yes. Not to tell a patient that he has the disease is wrong. The only hope of cure depends upon the intelligent co-operation of the patient. Doctors should tell a patient exactly what his condition is and what he must do to get well.
 7.—Is tuberculosis hereditary?
 No. Practically never. Consumption runs in certain families because

of the exposure of the young child to the disease.
 8.—Where are the germs of tuberculosis found?
 The germs of tuberculosis are found chiefly in the sputum of persons suffering from the disease, sometimes in the milk of diseased cows. The germs are always present in any lesion of a tuberculous nature.
 9.—How do the germs of tuberculosis get into the body?
 The germs of tuberculosis enter the human body usually from the sputum of a tuberculous patient or from milk from tuberculous cows which has not been pasteurized. The germs may be deposited upon dust, especially the dust of a foul room, and drawn into the lungs by breathing. The germs are frequently present in the fine spray coughed out by tuberculous patients and this spray is often coughed directly into the faces of other people.
 Germs may be deposited upon the rim of a cup or glass or upon a fork or spoon or upon any article such as a pencil or coin, that is placed in the mouth of a tuberculous patient and in this way may be conveyed to the mouths of others. Tuberculous patients often have the germs upon their hands. They pass easily to the hands of others and thence to the mouth. Tuberculous cooks deposit the germs upon the food that they handle. Tuberculous butchers and bakers do the same.
 Children crawling upon a dirty floor get the germs upon their hands or they may get the germs from marbles, balls, and other playthings that have been in contact with sputum upon the street deposited there by a tuberculous person. The germs are also obtained from the milk of tuberculous cows.
 10.—How long after the germs get into the body before one develops tuberculosis?
 Not all persons who get the germs into their bodies develop active symptoms of the disease. It is probable that most of the germs entering the body are destroyed before they do any harm. On the other hand, the germs that lodge in the body live and to a limited degree multiply and even in such cases never give rise to active tuberculosis of the lungs.
 The enlarged glands so often seen in children are frequently due to tuberculosis, yet the child may never develop an active form of the disease. Such persons are said to be infected with latent tuberculosis. When the disease becomes active it is called manifest tuberculosis. There is good reason to believe that most persons become infected during childhood. If, later in life, the disease becomes active, it is believed in most cases to be due to such childhood infection.
 11.—Is there any way to tell if a person has become infected with tuberculosis?
 Yes, there is a very simple test not unlike vaccination by means of which it can be determined whether or not a person has become infected. From this test it is known that most grown people are infected with the germs of the disease. It is not applicable in some cases and conditions.

FACES TRIAL



William Bevans, seventy-six, is being held in the Logansport (Ind.) jail awaiting trial on a charge of first degree murder. An inmate of the White county infirmary, he stabbed to death Nelson Anderson, seventy-four, in a quarrel over Stella Shirley, another inmate of the institution. He objected to Anderson's serenading Miss Shirley, who is thirty-seven, with an accordion.

Who Pays for Advertising?

Editor and Publisher, New York.
 Complete candor with the public is a development of the day's business enlightenment. In New York the Gimbel Brothers' great store recently advertised in page spaces that October sales were \$12,300,000, a gain over last year's October of \$1,900,000. Another conspicuous instance of business candor was exhibited at San Francisco last week by Granat Brothers, manufacturing jewellers, who took a five-column newspaper space to explain to the public that advertising is not a tax upon the consumer.
 This piece of copy, signed by Jay Haight, the advertising manager of the store, is a classic. In heavy display is asked: "Who Pays the Advertising Bills?" A Granat advertisement in a Sunday newspaper, it was shown, cost \$300, and Mr. Haight declared: "That advertisement brought \$16,000 in sales, costing 5 per cent. It is so year in and year out. Does it raise the price of the diamond ring you select? Does it add a further tax upon your pocket-book? We believe not. The advertising increases sales and as a result the ratio of other expense is lowered. Whether we sell \$1,000 a year of \$100,000 a year, the rent is the same.
 This remarkable store publicity then goes on to show that the average overhead expense of 394 retail jewellers last year, as certified by the Harvard Bureau, was 33.3 per cent. of their sales, but Granat Brothers expense was 25.2 per cent. Many of these jewellers did not advertise. Their combined sales reached \$34,978,000 and their net profit was only 1.2 per cent. of sales. Granat Brothers sold their goods at about 1-2 per cent. lower gross profit than the average, but made 5 1-2 per cent. net on sales.
 "Advertising," wrote Mr. Haight, "increased sales to a point where we could afford to sell diamonds and jewellery at lower prices to you and still make a larger net profit for ourselves. That is having your cake and eating it, too. So our customers did not pay for the advertising in increased prices. Who did then pay for the advertising? We'll tell you the answer. Our competitors in the jewellery business, chiefly those who do not advertise, paid for our advertising. They paid for it in trade that slipped away from them to us. They paid for it in the new customers we got which they might have had. They paid for it in high expense, low volume, high gross profit and low net. They paid for it in small turnover."

PROBS:—Southerly winds, fair and mild. Sunday continued mild.

SATURDAY NIGHT BARGAIN SPECIALS AT STEACY'S

7.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Ladies' Wool Spencers 95c

5 doz. Monarch Knit All-Wool Spencers; in colors Black, Saxe, White. All sizes. Regular \$1.98.

Children's Snow Suits \$2.69

36 only, Kiddies' Snow Suits, comprising Cap, Sweater and Overalls. The colors are White, Cardinal, Scarlet, Grey, Brown, Heather. The sizes are from 20 to 30. Sold regular \$3.50 to \$8.95.

Men's Extra Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 79c

Penman's extra fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, mot-tled fleece. Size 34 to 44. Regular \$1.25.

Men's Flannelette Night Shirts \$1.69

95 only, Men's White and Colored, Striped Flannelette Night Shirts—all sizes. Regular \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Wool Gauntlet Gloves \$1.00

5 doz. Ladies' Wool Gauntlet Gloves — all English makes—all sizes. Regular \$1.05 to \$1.75.

Ladies' Hose, 49c

175 pairs Ladies' Brown and Black Silk and Wool Hose. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. Worth regular \$1.00 a pair.

Huck Towels, 47c

10 doz. large size, 22x38. Good, heavy quality. Top borders and hemmed ends. Regular 60c. each.

Colored Bath Towels 4 for \$1.00

20 doz. extra large, Colored Terry Towels. Regular sold at 35c. each.

Canadian Gingham 25c yd.

500 yards, brand new patterns in Canadian Gingham—32 inches wide and excellent value at 35c. yard.

STEACY'S - Limited

"Kingston's Shopping Centre Since 1881"

For Young or Old
Dr. Hickey's Speedy Relief
 Quickly banishes the troublesome cold or cough.
 25c. and 50c.
L. T. Best
 PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
 Phone 59.

For a short time we are placing on sale our stock of
Leather Goods and French Ivory
 at
20% Discount
 This is a splendid opportunity to supplement your set of Ivory with an odd piece or two, or to obtain a fine piece of English Leather at a very reasonable cost.

THE NATIONAL CLEANERS AND DYERS
 Sanitary Steam Pressing and Steam Cleaning. Also French Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Alterations.
 Corner Bagot and William Streets
 Phone 2195.
 J. F. WALKER, Prop.

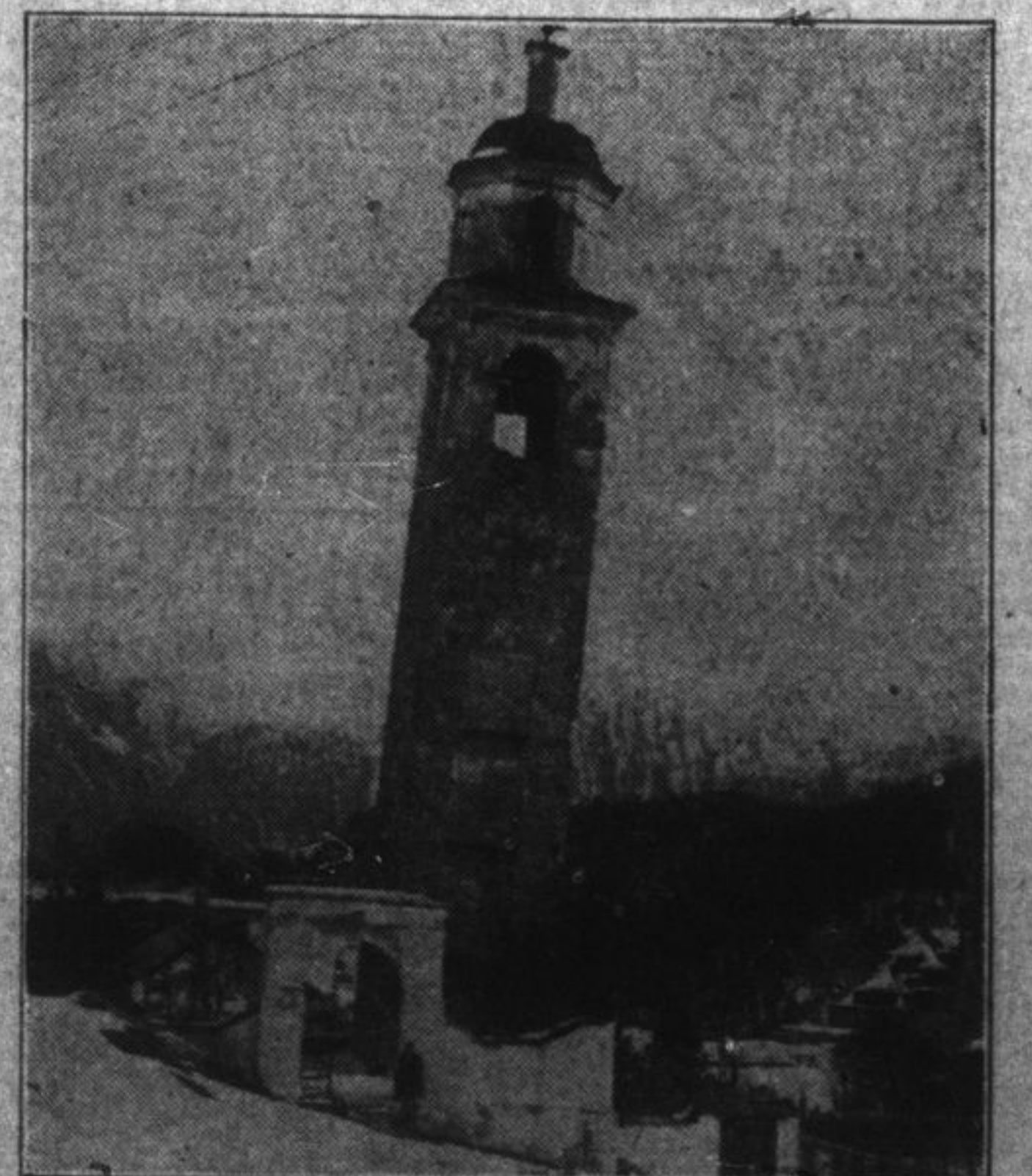
SMITH BROS. JEWELERS LIMITED
 King St. Kingston

FOR SALE Bateman's Real Estate
 DETACHED BRICK DWELLING — 7 rooms, B. and T., electric and gas, H. W. floors, hot air; garden; central.
 \$2,000.—Frame, 4 rooms, B. and T., electric light.
 \$2,000.—Frame, 7 rooms, 3 p. bath, electric light and furnace.
 \$4,000.—Brick, semi-detached, 8 rooms, 2 p. bath, electric light and gas, deep lot and garage.
 \$7,500.—Brick, all modern, central.
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 CUSTOMS BROKER
 ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.
 111½ BROCK ST., KINGSTON

Ship by Truck
 Via The
HIGHWAY TRANSPORT SERVICE
 Daily Service To
 Napanee, Deseronto,
 Belleville, Trenton,
 Brighton, Colborne,
 Cobourg, Oshawa,
 and Toronto
 Truck Leaves Kingston Every Day
 Toronto Office: 518 Victoria Lane
 Kingston Phone Ring 2723 for information.



TO SETTLE FRENCH DEBT
 Henry Berenger, who is about to take up his duties in Washington as French Ambassador. He will make an attempt to settle the French war debts.



A LEANING TOWER IN SWITZERLAND
 The leaning Tower of St. Moritz is not as well known as the great Leaning Tower of Pisa, but nevertheless it has hung at this perilous angle since 1535.

Plumbing and Tinsmithing
 We are prepared to look after your needs should your pipes freeze and burst or your stove or furnace need new smoke pipes.
 If your Eave Trough or Conductor Pipe is worn out, phone us. We will look after them at once.
McKelvey & Birch Limited