

RED ROSE

"is good COFFEE"



CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

HAVE TROUBLES OF THEIR OWN

A few observations about clinical thermometers.

In winter and spring when la grippe is rampant, many of us make use of clinical thermometers, but few give thought (especially if the mercury reads above the "normal" point) to the nature of the little instrument which is found in practically every household. Probably the clinical thermometer is the most widely used of any pathological instrument, and, although familiarity may breed contempt the accuracy of these small thermometers does actually compare very favorably with that of the much more costly and larger instruments used in scientific laboratories.

The clinical thermometer, in common with its larger brethren, is subject to errors which may give rise to fictitious indications. Unless special glass is used for the thin bulb containing the mercury, errors will accumulate for some considerable time after manufacture, due to a slow shrinkage which takes place—extending sometimes for years. Often, too, gas entrapped in the walls of the thermometer stem passes into the fine capillary hole and results in portions of mercury becoming detached from the main column. These pieces may pass unnoticed, and incorrect temperatures may be indicated.

Then too, clinical thermometers have troubles of their own—due in the main to the constriction which enables the mercury column to retain its reading after removal from the patient's mouth. The making of this constriction calls for great skill on the part of the glass blower. If the thermometer is over constricted the mercury will rise by large jumps, causing errors, and the column will be trapped effectively, otherwise a fall will take place in the index, when the thermometer is removed for reading—giving a temperature which is too low.

These errors are quite frequently encountered. The National Physical Laboratory in England reported that in one series of nine thousand thermometers twenty-eight per cent were found unreliable. Good makers have a much smaller percentage of failures. As a comparison with the figures just quoted, one firm in the same year had only twenty-five instruments rejected out of fifteen thousand and most of these were for minor defects.

At the National Physical Laboratory the number of clinical thermometers tested has averaged as high as twenty-five thousand per week throughout the year—this figure giving some idea of the number of clinical thermometers in use. In Canada, tests to clinical thermometers similar to those made at the National Physical Laboratory are undertaken by the Physical Testing Laboratory, Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. This laboratory has special equipment for the work, and regularly issues certificates of approval for thermometers for the Government Service, hospitals, sanatoria and the Canadian public generally.

Doctor—Well, young lady, what do you imagine is the matter with you now.
Invalid—I'm not sure, doctor. Is there anything quite new.

REGISTERED NURSES HERE NEXT WEEK

Instructive Program for Annual Convention—Col. J. L. Biggar Red Cross Commissioner is to Speak.

A program of exceptional interest has been prepared for the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses which will be held in the vestry of the Wilnot United Church next week on June 15 and 16. There are to be special speakers and on the closing afternoon the nurses will attend the Red Cross provincial meeting to hear the address of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Biggar, M. D., Dominion Red Cross commissioner.

Tuesday.

On Tuesday, June 15, an executive meeting will be held at 11 a. m. The general meeting will convene at 2 p. m., at which an address of welcome will be given, replied to by Miss O. J. MacMasters, of Moncton. The president will give an address and this will be followed by reports of secretary, treasurer, registrar and board of examiners. A resolution committee will be appointed, followed by the reports of private duty section, public health section and nursing education section.

At 3.30 Dr. C. F. Wherrett, traveling tuberculosis diagnostician, will give an address and at 4 p. m., there will be an address by Miss Charlotte Whitten. The session will be concluded by a drive.

In the evening there will be a bridge at the Victoria General Hospital Nurses' Home.

Wednesday.

The association will reconvene at 9.30 on Wednesday when the reports of the local chapters will be given, followed by the reports of the convener of the constitution and by-laws committee and the convener of the "Canadian nurse" membership committee.

The business will consist of election of conveners of the various sections and committee and of the council, as well as the selection of the place of next meeting.

Luncheon will be at 1 p. m. and at 2 p. m. the new executive will meet. At 4 p. m. there will be a meeting with the Red Cross Society at which there will be an address by Lieut.-Col. J. L. Biggar, M. D., commissioner of the Dominion Red Cross. Afternoon tea will be served.

NOTED BROOKLYN ETCHER LEFT HIS FORTUNE TO THE NATION

Joseph Pennell, noted etcher and illustrator, who died on April 23, last in Brooklyn, has left all his property which represents both his and Mrs. Pennell's joint earnings of a lifetime, in trust to his wife, with the exception of one bequest of \$10,000 to a faithful servant. At Mrs. Pennell's death everything—capital, prints, paintings, manuscripts, books and copyright—is to become the property of the United States Government, for the Division of Prints of the Library of Congress. The value of Mr. Pennell's estate is placed at \$250,000.

In his will Mr. Pennell said that his reason for this gift was that the United States was spending money on prints and encouraging arts and artists, and had encouraged him.

News of the bequest was conveyed to President Coolidge on Wednesday by Mrs. Pennell, who called at the White House, accompanied by Justice and Mrs. Harlan Stone and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Larocque Tinker.

In his will Mr. Pennell directed that all the capital be kept intact and be known as the "Pennell Fund," the income to be used for three purposes.

These are to purchase additions to the "Whistler Collection," a remarkable collection of books by and about Whistler, which was presented to the Library of Congress in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell; to provide for the formation of a collection to be known as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection," which will include all the books, drawings, manuscripts and the like in his possession at the time of his death and for the foundation of a Calco-graphic Museum by the acquirement of etched plates and lithographic stones of dead artists and make prints of them, to be sold at a nominal price to art students and others.

Mr. Pennell hoped that by his example other artists, publishers and

print settlers might be encouraged to give their plates and stones, and that in this way the United States might build a museum that, in future years, would rival those in France, Spain and Italy and would make known to a far larger public the great work of the American masters of the graphic arts.

In providing for the purchase of original prints for addition to the Pennell collection Mr. Pennell stipulated that the works shall be by modern artists of any nationality and that they shall be of the greatest excellence. He requested that the prints be selected and purchased by a committee of three—the Chief of the Division of Prints for the time being, an etcher and lithographer of artistic eminence, the latter two to be chosen by the Curator of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the existing Director of the Corcoran Art Gallery and the existing Chief of the Division of Prints of the Library of Congress.

The Whistler collection which now forms part of the Library of Congress contains many of Whistler's manuscripts and letters, some of his prints and a complete set of the catalogues of his various exhibitions. There are even included all the legal papers of both sides in the famous lawsuit Ruskin for certain defamatory remarks, and also the papers in the legal battle which Whistler describes in his scathing "Butterfly and the Baronet." This collection, known as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection of Whistleriana," is unique and of the greatest biographical interest. To enrich it Pennell endows it with all Whistler items that may be in his possession at the time of his death and further provides that the entire income from the "Pennell Fund" for any one year may be used to purchase any important or desirable Whistler item that may come upon the market.

FOOLISH LAWS ARE A BIG MENACE TO DEMOCRACY

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

"What my country needs is a Mussolini," asserted an American visitor to Canada the other day. "Why?" we asked. "Because," he growled, "we have a Congress and forty-eight legislatures in the States that do little else but talk and waste public time and money." "They make a lot of laws," said a Canadian friend gently. "Yes, they do. In fact, that's just the trouble; they make too many," he returned fiercely. "They make laws to catch votes instead of benefit the people. I believe we should be far better off without them. Look at the progress of Italy, Spain and Greece as making under dictators."

While not going too far as to advocate a dictatorship, the Hon. James W. Gerard, eminent jurist and former United States ambassador to Germany, expressed somewhat the same sentiments when he addressed the Ontario Bar Association in Toronto the other day. Democracies, Mr. Gerard told the gathering, are imperilled by the multiplicity of laws: "Actions legal yesterday are made criminal today, with the result that the human mind loses that deep respect for law that is the basis of solid government. So many actions innocent to the searching eyes of conscience become crimes that the conscience is no longer a guide."

"If you sit down on a train in Texas to a friendly betless game of cards with your wife," said Mr. Gerard in the course of his address, "you are carried off to jail at the next station by a Texas Ranger. If you sell a cigarette in Arkansas or advertise one in Kansas, you are in peril of the law, while in Utah if your wife wears high heels or smokes a cigarette you may have her torn from your side by the sheriff for two offences. The man who votes in Oregon may dictate to the man in New York, thousands of miles away, what he may or may not put in his stomach. A bishop may smoke a cigarette publicly in Puritan Massachusetts without incurring social ostracism or religious criticism, but a workman who so smokes in Utah goes to jail with the horse-stealer and the wife-beater."

Mr. Gerard's remarks made one wonder if the twentieth century will not, after all, be remembered by posterity chiefly for its freak legislation. It is public opinion that gives the real sanction and seal to legislation, and it can scarcely be claimed that public opinion endorses all, or even a large part, of the great mass of legis-

lation turned out in the United States. Undoubtedly most of these freak laws result from the aggressiveness of a fanatical minority, coupled with majority indifference and inertia. Public apathy is responsible for their existence, just as it is responsible for the existence of so many corrupt political administrations. How many good citizens take the trouble to vote at municipal elections? How many take active steps at the right time to prevent the passage of unnecessary and foolish laws?

The doctrine of laissez-faire, according to the old idea of political science, meant the carrying on of government with as little interference as possible in the lives of the people. Today it apparently means sheep-like acceptance by the people of all legislative enactments, no matter how foolish they may be.

SERVED IN STYLE.

"This meat's not cooked enough," he cried.
"Pray, tell me, what's the reason?" His social-climbing wife replied:
"It isn't done this season!"



Eucharistic Congress Pilgrimage

(MARITIME SECTION)

Chicago Ill., June 20-24

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On Return Trip, Special Train will leave Chicago, June 24th, with stop-overs at Port Huron, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and special side trip to Ste. Anne de Beupre.

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NAP'S COCKED HAT.

Paris, June 8—One of Napoleon's famous cocked hats has been sold at auction for 43,000 francs. The purchaser is the Prince of Moracco. The hat was brought back from a campaign by the emperor's chief veterinary surgeon, Giraud, as a souvenir.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

"\$14⁹⁸ as Advertised"

HOW do you spell 'financially'?" asked a college student of his roommate.

"F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y," said the room-mate, spelling out the word slowly. As an afterthought, he added: "And 'embarrassed' has two r's and two s's."

How often have you said to a salesman, "That's more than I care to pay"? If you had known the price in advance you would have been spared this little embarrassment. That's one of the great services rendered by newspaper advertising.

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