

SHOWS EFFECTS OF LIFE IN TOMBS

Lines in Morse's Face Deepen
And His Hair Grows
Whiter.

MISSES FORMER LUXURIES.

HE IS NOW REQUIRED TO EAT AS
OTHER PRISONERS EAT AND
GREATLY MISSES OUTDOOR EX-
ERCISE.

New York, Nov. 16.—Charles W. Morse is a changed man since he was locked up in the Tombs as a preliminary, perhaps, to a term of fifteen years imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violating federal banking laws.

The former "ice king" has not lost his air of confidence and his nerve, but his hair has begun to whiten and there are deep lines on his face. All this is sufficient to cause his friends great uneasiness and they fear that lengthy imprisonment will kill him.

Morse once spent much of his time in the air. He was fond of walking in Central Park and of driving. In his luxurious Fifth avenue home he had every comfort that unlimited money could secure.

Life is Startling Contrast.

His present life is a startling contrast. He occupies a cell in the federal tier, the seventh in the Tombs. It is bare of furniture, except a washstand in one corner and two cots, one above the other, that let down from the wall. There is little room in the cell for the occupant to move around and he must either sit or recline on the bunk most of the time.

Instead of his walks to the park, Morse must content himself with tramping up and down the semi-circular corridor in front of the cells during the regular exercise hours with the other prisoners. This corridor is but four feet wide, paved with stone and is not an ideal place for a walk.

Morse must deal with the others, jostling elbows with the men they pass. He never speaks to his companions in misery, who are, with the exception of Jai. Pouden, the Russian expatriate, for the most part counterfeitters or green goods men.

Meals Thrust Into Cell.

One of the greatest privations Morse must undergo is in connection with his meals. Formerly these were surrounded with formality and luxury. Now they are thrust into his cell on a tray and are sent in by a cheap caterer.

His soup is delivered to him in a tin pail, as was the case when his son, Harry, carried his dinner to him from a Center street lunchroom. Altogether, his meals are not ceremonial affairs to which Morse can look forward with pleasant anticipation.

Morse was buoyant until his hope of an early release on bond was shattered. He had been confident that he would be freed and had bidden his keepers and the warden farewell. His disappointment was bitter and his imprisonment since has told on him severely. But his iron nerve has made no complaint.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Callaway are moving into their pretty new home on West Main street.

Prof. Will Wissler and family of Richmond were Cambridge city visitors Friday.

Mrs. C. B. Kellar was called to Muncie Friday by the sudden death of her father, Joseph T. Bailey.

Miss Alice Medearis of Centerville is the guest of her niece Mrs. Walter Boden for a few days.

Mrs. Alvin Hornel and Mrs. Harry Beard visited recently with Mrs. Charles Daub of Richmond.

Mrs. Clarissa Smith who spent the summer here with her niece Mrs. John Parrish, has gone to Bentonville where she will make her home.

Mrs. Lou Hewitt of Muncie was the guest of Mrs. Charles Clawson and Mrs. John Caldwell recently.

Mr. Everett Wilson of Uniontown, Pa., who has been spending a few days with his parents here returned to his home, Sunday.

Mrs. Harry B. Miller has been spending a few days with friends at Greenville, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Morey who have been visiting Indianapolis friends have returned to their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George McLearn and daughter of Richmond were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hageman.

The Cambridge City Cemetery association met at the home of Miss Matt McClave recently for the purpose of holding an election of officers for the coming year, the result of which was the retention of the old board.

The Social Union of the Methodist church will hold its meeting Tuesday afternoon of this week at the home of Mrs. K. P. Diffenderfer.

MEXICAN VETERAN DIES.

Josiah G. Bailey, Former Cambridge Resident.

Cambridge City, Nov. 16.—Josiah G. Bailey, a former citizen of this place, died very suddenly Friday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Voss in Muncie, Ind. Mr. Bailey was 86 years of age and a soldier of the Mexican war. He leaves four children, Mrs. C. B. Kellar, of this city, Charles and Frank Bailey and Mrs. Harry Voss of Muncie, all well known here. The remains were taken to Harrison for interment.

Country Life Commissions Should Get in Contact With Farmers, Says Pres. Roosevelt

Washington, Nov. 16.—Thorough cooperation of farmers and professional interests connected with them throughout the United States in the work of the Country Life Commission is urged and the appointment of two additional members of the commission Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., and William A. Beard of Sacramento, Cal., is announced in a letter of President Roosevelt to Chairman Bailey of the commission. The President's letter follows:

"My Dear Prof. Bailey—I wish at the outset cordially to thank you for the way in which you have taken hold of the work you are doing. No more valuable work for the people of this country can be done, because no more valuable work for the farmers of this country can be done.

"Now, of course, the whole success of the work depends upon the attitude of the people in the open country, of the farming people of the United States. If they feel an awakening interest in what you are doing they should manifest it. Moreover, it is essential that the farmers, the men who actually live on the soil, should feel a sense of ownership in this commission, should feel that you gentlemen in very truth represent them and are responsive to their desires and wishes, no less than to their needs.

Should Get Into Close Touch.

"It seems to me, therefore, it would be wise to try to get into the closest

possible touch with the farmers of the country and to find out from them, so far as you are able, just what they regard as being the subjects with which it is most important you should deal. This you are already doing by sending out a circular of questions and by holding meetings in different parts of the United States. But perhaps something more can be done.

"I accordingly suggest that you ask the farmers to come together in the several school districts of the country so that they may meet and consider these matters. I suggest the school districts because the schoolhouse would be the natural and proper place for such a meeting, or they could meet at any other customary or convenient places.

"It would be well if the meetings could be held within the next three or four weeks, that is, before congress adjourns prior to the Christmas holidays, so that at the time of the reassembling of congress early in January, you will have the reports of the meetings and so will be in position to advise definitely what should be done. I suggest that you ask them to meet not later than Saturday, Dec. 5, and you will, of course, use your own judgment whether to summon the meeting by circular or otherwise.

"Throughout this letter where I use the word 'farmer' I mean to include all those who live in the open country and are intimately connected with those who do the farm work—ministers, school teachers, physicians, editors of country papers, in short, all men and women whose life work is done either

on the farm or in connection with the life work of those who are on the farm.

Topics to be Discussed.

"You know better than I what topics you will suggest. How would it do to include such topics as: 'The Efficiency of the Rural Schools,' 'Farmers' Organizations,' 'The Question of Farm Labor,' 'The Need of Good Roads,' 'Improved Postal Facilities,' 'Sanitary Conditions on the Farm.'

"Your purpose is neither to investigate the farmer nor to inquire into the technical methods of farming. You are simply trying to ascertain what are the general economic, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the open country and what, if anything, the farmers themselves can do to help themselves and how government can help them. To this end your especial desire is to get in touch with and represent the farmers themselves.

"The commission now consists of five members. I shall ask two more gentlemen to serve upon it, so that the full membership will be as follows: Prof. L. H. Bailey, New York State college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman; Henry Wallace, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst, Mass.; Clifford Pinchot, United States forestry service, Washington, D. C.; Walter H. Page, North Carolina, editor of the World's Work; Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga., and William A. Beard, Sacramento, Cal.

"Again thanking you and with all good wishes for your success in this great and important work, believe me, very sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

WORLDLY SPIRIT MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Return to the Religion of
Old Advocated by Bishop
Francis.

ADDRESSES MEN'S CLUBS.

WORLD HAS GOTTEN TOO MUCH
INTO CHURCH AND MORE LOY-
AL SERVICE TO CHRIST IS NE-
CESSARY, HE CLAIMS.

The worldly spirit is too much in evidence among the men of the church in this country during the present age according to Bishop Francis of the Indianapolis diocese of the Episcopal church, who addressed a meeting of the Federation of Men's church clubs at St. Paul's Episcopal church yesterday afternoon. The address was interesting and attended by a representative audience. The return to the religious fervor of old was advocated by the speaker. He advised a stricter interpretation of the words of the Bible and a specific application of the meaning of the scriptures.

In brief, Bishop Francis said: "It is my firm conviction the world has gotten too much into the church. By the spirit of the world is meant that spirit which acquires hold of a man and moves him to strive solely for worldly things. The real purpose for which God has put us into the church is being forgotten. The peace and satisfaction which was given by the religion of old has been lost sight of. More loyal service to Jesus Christ is necessary. The church is in the world to serve Christ's stay on earth was marked by his service to his God."

"By service to God, one serves his fellowman and by the salvation of one's own soul that of another may be gained. We are all in one great common family of brothers, regardless of what the color or class may be. Be pure and honest. Stand out before the world as a leader in holiness, integrity and purity. The power of such a fine body of workers could not be estimated if you were to put yourself into the service of your God. You would derive a benefit equal to that you bestowed on others."

Yesterday's meeting was the first of a series that is to be held during the winter. A vested choir led the music. The proceeds of the collection will be devoted to the needs of the Federations.

A Nature Faker.

"Really," said the stylish lady enthusiastically to her friend, "it is quite worth while going to the zoo if only to see the wonderful supply of rhododendrons."

"Is it?" replied her friend languidly.

"I like to look at the great, big, clumsy beasts, too, but it always smells so unpleasant round the cages."—London News.

Weak Hearts

"I was terribly afflicted with my heart. At times it seemed to miss every other beat. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy until my trouble was all gone—it has never returned."

R. R. PENN, Springfield, Iowa.

One person in every four has a weak heart. Some are born weak, some become weak from disease, others by over-exertion. If you have palpitation, fluttering, irregular pulse, short breath, oppressed feeling in chest, smothering or faint spells, you may know your heart is weak. There is nothing better for a weak heart than

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy. It has brought relief to thousands, it should to you, even in cases of long standing.

The first bottle will benefit; if not, your druggist will return your money.

LAW IS CRITICIZED

State Health Board Says Mon-
ey Expended on School
Houses Is Lost.

BUILDINGS UNSANITARY.

The State Board of Health in its annual report for 1907, just issued, makes a number of recommendations relating to the health of the state and the best means for preserving healthful conditions. The board suggests a statute requiring that all schoolhouses hereafter built shall conform to natural sanitary laws. It also suggests that the act should contain a clause requiring that hygiene be taught in the public schools.

"Not less than 10 per cent. of school moneys are now wasted," says the report, "on account of unsanitary schoolhouses, in which start most of our epidemics, and in which are laid the foundations for consumption and other diseases."

Health Law of 1891 Criticized.

The board also criticizes the health law of Indiana passed in 1891, declaring that this law does not recognize the advances made in sanitary science since its enactment, and that for that reason it should be amended. "It does not provide that health officers shall be men who are informed in hygiene," says the report.

Few Good Men Seek the Office.

"As the condition now exists, it is only rarely that good men seek the position. In many instances, persons unfitted for the work offer to fill the position for a small sum, and when accepted, they put the money in their pockets and do nothing. This way of doing is bad business, and it is not surprising that money is spent without return. Viewing the old health law of 1891 as a machine, it may be said that several old wheels and levers should be removed and new ones of new design substituted.

"We recommend these improvements as wise and of the utmost importance to the profit and to the business of the state.

"We most respectfully request that you give these recommendations as to improvement of health laws your careful consideration, and we hope they will secure your support and be recommended in your next message to the general assembly."

Preservation of Water.

The board also makes a strong plea for the preservation of the water supply in Indiana.

"It is apparent that our streams and lakes are valuable assets," says the report, "and should be jealously protected from pollution or other destruction. They are sources of beauty and refreshment to the land, sources of a valuable food supply, and must eventually furnish public water supplies. It is this last fact which makes it urgent that early action be taken for their preservation."

The Essential Feature.

A Philadelphia capitalist in whose gallery examples of the painter Sargent's best works are to be found told this Sargent story:

"A millionaire of coarse extraction went to Mr. Sargent's little street studio and had his portrait done."

"When the portrait was finished the millionaire looked at it closely and then said, with a frown:

"Not bad, Mr. Sargent; not at all bad, but you've left out one most essential feature."

"Mr. Sargent bit his lip to hide a smile.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I thought you wouldn't care to have the—er—er—war reproduced."

"The millionaire, purple with rage, shouted:

"Confound it, sir, I'm talking about the diamond rings and pin, not the war!"—Rochester Herald.

EMPEROR TALKS WITH VON BUELOW

Conference to Be Held at Kiel
Between Ruler and Chan-
cellor Today.

CRISIS MAY BE SOLVED.

FROM THE INTERVIEW IT WILL
BE LEARNED HOW FAR THE EM-
PEROR AGREES WITH VON BUELOW'S
VIEWPOINT.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Emperor William is still at Donaueschingen as the hunting guest of Prince von Fuerstenberg. He is due at Kiel today to swear in a number of naval recruits. Chancellor von Buelow left Berlin Sunday and will be at Kiel to receive the Emperor. The audience between the chancellor and his majesty, on which depends the future course of events, has been arranged for the afternoon.

Though the agreement of the chancellor with the position of the Reichstag and the federated governments is now clearly known, the Emperor's attitude is greatly in doubt and a subject of diversified prediction. The Grenzboten, a monthly political review, published under the supervision of the Foreign office, has taken up the defense of Chancellor von Buelow, and in the current issue says:

"Calm consideration of German interest does not permit us to judge the oversight of a trusted statesman as we would similar action by a clerk, whose error in such a case would be unpardonable. It would be the height of absurdity to expect the chancellor personally to examine and control every manuscript that came to his hands. The misfortune is that such a conversation ever occurred."

The Cologne Zeitung says that from the meeting of the emperor and the chancellor it will be learned how far the emperor agrees with von Buelow's viewpoint, or whether any agreement has been reached. The Reichstag has not arrived at any formal conclusion in this matter, and the solution of the crisis lies today with the Emperor, on whom all eyes are turned.

Baron von Jenisch, who is a kinsman of Prince von Buelow, is in the Emperor's suite, as representative of the Foreign office. He is a man of calm and quiet judgment, to whom his majesty is personally attached.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

His Amendment.

The elopers were 1,000 miles from home and their funds running low. "See, dear," whispered the enthusiastic bride, "I am wiring papa an announcement of our elopement and have added 'R. S. V. P.' The tall bridegroom smiled significantly. "Better make it 'R. S. C. P.'," he added gently. "R. S. C. P.?" "Gracious! What does that stand for?" "Rush some cash, please."—Chicago News.

-HARMON SHOFER-

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PAPER FROM THE COTTON PLANT

Paper manufacturers and users will be interested in a successful process which is said to have been discovered for making paper from cotton stalks, cottonseed hulls and other portions of the cotton plant. Stress has been laid of late upon the enormous loss which has been sustained annually through the plowing under or burning of some 1,500,000 tons of cotton stalks, in view of which the new process will be welcomed by those who favor a conservation of our forest resources as well as those who are merely interested in buying cheaper paper. A company which proposes to manufacture paper from the new material has been incorporated at Atlanta, Ga., under the title of the Southern Cotton Stalk Pulp and Paper company. It is claimed by the new company that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks much more cheaply than is possible in the wood pulp mills of the country, while it has been estimated that if all of the cotton stalks produced in the country were utilized in the manufacture of paper it would keep 1,500 mills running night and day through the year, each turning out twenty-five tons of paper a day. From the standpoint of protecting our forest resources as well as the economy of disposal of what up to the present has been a useless byproduct it is to be hoped that the new enterprise will be a success.

OVERREACHED AND LOST.

The holding of farm produce for a higher price when an already high price is obtainable partakes often of the nature of a speculation and is likely to result in serious loss. This point finds illustration in the case of a bunch of north Iowa farmers who two years ago held their wool for a higher price when they could have realized 23 cents a pound for it. In their opinion this was not enough. The next season the price of wool dropped to 16 cents. They still held their wool in the hope that the high price of the preceding season would prevail, but it did not. This year, after having had their money tied up in their clip two years, they brought it to town and sold it for 8 cents a pound. Once in a dozen times perhaps a fellow can win out on speculation of the above type, but the other eleven he will be a loser. If in any given season the price of a product is less than the average for a period of ten years, it will be fairly safe to hold on to it provided the product isn't of a particularly perishable nature. On the other hand, if the price is higher than this, average good judgment would dictate the wisdom of selling.

MICE IN THE ORCHARD.

The season's work in the orchard is not done until piles of grass and litter have been removed. If this is not done they are almost sure to become harbors for mice, which will work havoc with the trees in case they are hard pressed for food during the winter months. Last fall after apple harvest we removed a number of cocks of rain spoiled grass which had been in the orchard three or four weeks, and in almost every one was found a squirming brood of newborn mice which would have grown a coat of hair before winter and would have had to have some form of food supply during the winter. It is well in this connection to remember that mice will gnaw a ten-year-old tree just as soon as they will one three or four; hence there is additional reason for precaution. Where the number of trees is not large the trees may be effectively protected from the attacks of both mice and rabbits by wrapping the trunks with wire screen or pieces of wood veneer which are made especially for this purpose. Whatever protection is given the trees, though, a warfare should be waged on the mice.

SHOULD HAVE IT ON EXHIBITION

A lady reader of these notes offers the suggestion that, since there are so few farmers who know what quick grass is when they see it, it would be a commendable thing if the officers of county institutes would see to it that women's winter sessions are held just as soon as they will one three or four; hence there is additional reason for precaution. Where the number of trees is not large the trees may be effectively protected from the attacks of both mice and rabbits by wrapping the trunks with wire screen or pieces of wood veneer which are made especially for this purpose. Whatever protection is given the trees, though, a warfare should be waged on the mice.

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account see to it that in the former years he learns to do his work with thoroughness and spirit.

An extensive cattle feeder of the writer's acquaintance has for a number of years fed turnips to the steers in his feed lots. It being his view that, while the food elements which the turnips contained were of little actual value, they served to keep the animals in good condition and to increase their appetite for the regular grain ration.

The dry weather which has prevailed generally over the country the past five weeks has resulted in cutting down materially the potato yield. This means that there will likely be good prices for all marketable stock. The grower who has raised a large crop should post himself thoroughly on the general market situation before contracting his potatoes.

An inspection of different sections of the writer's orchard at picking time this fall shows that those portions of the orchard which had been given a vigorous pruning bore fruit of a much better size and quality. It was also noticeable that the results of the spraying treatments were more pronounced, this evidently being due to the fact that the spray was more evenly distributed among the less dense tops.

Users of silos as a class seem at present to be undecided whether the wood stove or cement structure is going to prove the more valuable as a place for storing and preserving the corn. Between the two the initial cost is about the same, but covering a period of years the cement structure bids fair to prove the more economical because of its greater durability.

A holding off of a killing frost has enabled many farmers in the northern portion of the corn belt to cut their corn with a harrow and thus save the large amount of valuable roughage that is for the most part wasted if the corn is husked in the field and the stalks allowed to stand. Well cured corn fodder is just as nutritious and valuable as timothy, and it is merely a matter of good management to save as much of it as one can use or sell.

Hordes of unemployed men from the larger cities of the country flocked to the big harvest fields west of the Mississippi river the past summer in the hope of reaping the high wages which they had been able to command in previous seasons. Instead of getting \$4 a day, as they had hoped, they had to be content in most cases with \$2, as there were harvest hands and to spare, the situation proving to be one in which helpers were competing for a chance to work rather than employers striving to get help. Many who went west to get work were unable to secure it at all, with the result that the close of the harvest season in September found them far from home, with nothing to pay their way back.

As a determining factor in a person's success in life the importance of good health and a robust