

Editorial, Local, Sports and General

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What has happened to the old-time lunch room, who were a double-breasted vest?

Epiphany and even for women match a set of the only reliable cure for wrinkles

Yellowish in Alaska are spreading fast. Very likely the matter is being put to rest

Current problems will have to equip them to meet the steady stream of fall business to be had

Without changes are attempted in the new football rules. There will be no falling in the stadium

Newport is said to be away over a hundred miles. This means miles work for the Philippines

By playing by the rules for afternoon a 100 men to run in the game more than as a promise of insurance

It is still a big automobile 120 feet a single-handed boat. That was not the only thing early used

Some things are going to be in the country after being used for a while. Nevertheless, he may get his eye out of a deal

In North River again are on track. That is very well and unfortunately tobacco cause does not stay on the same track

Germany is going to make laws governing automobiles. However, it is already a capital offense to kill 500,000 with a hydrogen bomb

It has been proved that a Vassar girl is not afraid of an airplane. Still, she is not alone in the lower level of the world's women

It is said, while completely water-tight for hours, that many a man or on the second floor is barely mastering "How dry I am!"

Remarks a woman writer: "The work of personal beautifying resembles that of a house decorator." In respect to calculation?

Chances will be a good place for holding the water's breakers tonight, as the tempo of the night has given a great impetus to the big industry

In whose name the preacher who looks for himself in heaven is much conservative. When the house is in the hands of the church to the last

A new Michael which costs \$125 is being sold in New York. Some of the sons of the following millionaires must be spending the summer in New York

"There is no safe and sure way to fall out of an airplane," remarks the Toledo man. "Peak! There is no safe and sure way to fall out of bed"

Activities are to last during the bank holidays and so-called Garden City, N. J. and then make peace with the fact that it is a spread her favorite wings

Some editorially correspondent should have reported a fleet of Japanese destroyers to avoid disaster from over the surrounding waters of the Pacific

Footlock Brought Success. It was the first of the kind of the 700-foot. Brought them to the beach, across the water to the walls of Biber, and we know that the fate of an army is in the hands of the feet of its soldiers. When the Japanese and British were both sleeping, the British were always ready for their wooden shoes

Ignore Him. The best way to a lot of the one thing is to ignore the British. To get the best of the matter, like the matter. No matter if they don't of a few minutes in a possible section made themselves but were than he does this. But this method is slow in its effect to the man who finds the feet attack him with more speed than they do the matter

A Sore Voice. Pyralis' voice was to be heard one morning that she could scarcely speak. "Why, mamma," said the little fellow, "what a sore voice you've got!"

ZOOLOGY OF DISEASES

LETTER BLAIR



CHOPIN GENERAL WYMAN of the public health service has been looking such quantities of live tubercle bacilli, for use in his laboratory, that in response to inquiry, he has felt obliged to explain that the animals are wanted not for vivisection, but for the manufacture of serum and antitoxin. They are dosed with small quantities of disease germs again and again until having been "hypersensitized" by this means, their blood contains an anti-toxin suitable as a cure for the results, whatever it may be, in human beings.

Militant as of old, the celebrated King of Prussia was so afraid of being poisoned, that he drank himself constantly with small quantities of various kinds of poisons in case that he might become in a measure proof against them. Practically the same method is adopted by the public health service, which, in the manner described, "hypersensitizes" such animals as sheep, horses, cows and rabbits, with a view to the subsequent employment of their blood for the cure or prevention of disease. It is by this means, for instance, that diptheria antitoxin is obtained.

In the same manner it is hoped to make a satisfactory serum for the treatment or prevention of the bubonic plague. Already, in India, the plague vaccine has been obtained—made by first killing the germs of the disease in beef soup, and then filtering through paper, the resulting fluid being administered by hypodermic injection. This is a matter of extreme importance, inasmuch as the results in the question of the present time threaten either to reach our own country.

Our government, during the last few years, spent \$10,000,000 in fighting the plague in the Pacific coast, and with in the next twelve months it will expend about \$10,000,000 for the same purpose. From this fact it may be judged that the situation in regard to the bubonic disease—or black death, as it used to be called—in the United States has now become far from cheerful, notwithstanding the efforts of the health authorities to minimize alarm on the subject.

The truth is that this most dreaded and destructive of all human maladies seems to have obtained a secure foothold on the Pacific coast, where small epidemics of it have broken out in several of the larger cities within the last three years. But the most serious feature of the situation lies in the circumstances that the bubonic infection has already become widely spread among the rats of the towns and the around coasts of the coral districts in that region.

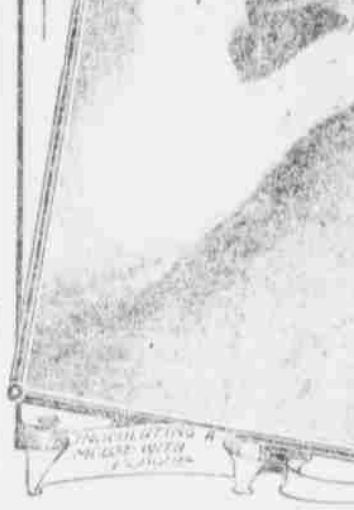
The plague is a rat disease primarily. It is conveyed to human beings (as well as to ground squirrels) by the flea. A flea bites a plague-stricken rat and, later on it bites a man, thus introducing the latter with the deadly infection.

It is only through quite remarkable good luck that the malady has not already made its appearance at our principal Atlantic seaports. This may well happen, and the public health service which has its headquarters at Washington has had for some time past a complete plan of campaign worked out to meet such an emergency.

Immense quantities of grain and other merchandise are constantly being shipped from San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports to the East. Rats are often transported with such merchandise, as involuntary passengers, hidden in grain sacks, or otherwise; but one or two plague-stricken specimens be delivered in New York and the metropolis would be likely soon to have an epidemic on its hands—the first warning of the outbreak being afforded by the finding of large numbers of dead and dying rats about the wharves and in the streets.

To fight the mischief, if it once got started in New York, the municipality would be obliged to wage a war of extermination against rats. This would involve an expenditure of many millions of dollars—much money being required not only for the wholesale trapping and poisoning of the animals, but also for the retrofitting of sewers, houses and particularly buildings used for the storage of food supplies. Experience has shown that the only way to get rid of such vermin is to deprive them of food and hiding places, tribulation among human beings on two animals—the rat and the flea. It serves very strikingly to illustrate what might be called the modern zoological aspect of diseases. The working laboratory of the public health service in Washington is today, indeed, a sort of station for natural history research, and an official zoologist, Dr. Charles W. Stiles, is in charge of one of its most important departments.

Nowadays, when the study of a dis-



ease to begin, scientists are almost entertained mainly one or more animals, as possibly accountable for the trouble directly or indirectly—just as, for example, the African crocodile is charged with maintaining in its blood the parasite of "sleeping sickness," which the dreaded tsetse fly vector brings the parasite, as is already known, to human beings. Similarly, in our own country, the malignant anemia, which afflicts hundreds of thousands of people in the north, has been absolutely proved to be due to a minute "hookworm" that borrows through the skin of the feet and, making its way to the intestine, establishes itself there as a bloodsucker.

Such problems keep the government health authorities busy. As soon as one is solved another turns up—as, for instance, in the case of the mysterious "spotted fever," which has been making so much trouble lately in the mountainous regions of Montana and adjacent Rocky Mountain states. It is an entirely new complaint, but extremely fatal, four out of every five persons attacked by it in the Hitter Root valley (where it assumes its most virulent form) passing speedily from the sick bed to the burying ground. A characteristic symptom is an eruption of plainly red spots all over the body.

Investigation has proved that this disease is due to a "germ" of some sort—presumably a bacterium, but so minute as not to be visible under the microscope—which is carried by a certain species of wood tick. There is no question of the accountability of the tick, for the malady has been successfully transmitted, in an experimental way, through the medium of its bites, from guinea pig to guinea pig, from monkey to monkey and even from human being to human being (in two voluntary instances). Some of the insects were brought to Washington and encouraged to lay eggs, which were duly hatched by Dr. Stiles; but it does not appear that more than a very small minority of them, in a state of nature, are infested. These exceptional individuals probably acquire their infection by biting some animal which harbors the germ, but what animal that is, nobody knows.

Speaking of volunteers, there seems never to be any lack of them, where risks have to be run in the experimental study of diseases. It does not matter how deadly the malady may be, there are always men ready to take their lives in their hands for such purposes, often without reward. Such was the case when a call was issued in Cuba, in 1900, for soldiers willing to expose themselves to the bites of mosquitoes carrying the infection of yellow fever. It was the case again recently, when Capt. Charles F. Craig, of the army medical corps, wanted men in the Philippines for a practical test of his theory that dengue, or "breakbone" fever, owes its distribution to a mosquito of another species—the night-flying culicid fatigans, an insect already positively known to be the carrier of the parasite threadworm which causes elephantiasis.

Wherever one looks, in the study of diseases, one finds animals of various kinds acting as the carriers of the germs which make the mischief. Science as yet has made only a beginning in this sort of investigative work. The Anopheles mosquito is known to be the sole conveyor and distributor of



the malaria microbe; but where did the microbe of malaria come from originally? It is, as everybody knows, a protozoan—that is to say, an animal organism of a low form; but its origin is a puzzle.

The same thing might be said of the bacterial parasites that cause yellow fever and dengue. It is thought they are closely related, the symptoms they produce being somewhat similar, but nobody ever saw either of them. Like the germs of measles and scarlet fever, they are so minute as to be invisible, even under a high-power microscope.

As for dengue, to find some way of combatting it was of special importance from the viewpoint of the war department, because it was of very troublesome in the Philippines, breaking out in "explosive epidemics," and incapacitating entire companies for fighting purposes with a simultaneousness most distressing. The number of its spread was such as obviously to suggest an insect agency, and culicid fatigans, always most plentiful where and when dengue appeared, was naturally suspected.

To test the theory, Captain Craig exposed a number of soldiers (volunteering for the purpose in response to an offer of \$200 apiece) to the bites of mosquitoes of this species which had already bitten men sick with dengue. Twenty or thirty of the insects, hatched from eggs in the laboratory, were first liberated under the mosquito bar of a dengue-sick soldier, in order that they might attack him and become infected, and a few hours later, they were removed and placed beneath the mosquito bar of a well man. In every such instance the malady was successfully reproduced; and, as a result, dengue patients are now treated in the wards of ordinary hospitals, no fear of contagion being entertained so long as mosquitoes are prevented from getting at the sufferers and thus acquiring the infection for distribution among other people.

The greatest of all medical puzzles at the present time is cancer. Mortality from other diseases is steadily diminishing, owing to improvements in sanitation and in methods of treatment, but this dreaded malady is killing people faster every year. Out of every eight women who pass the age of forty, one dies of cancer. In all likelihood the reason why the germ has never been discovered is that, like the microbes of yellow fever and measles, it is so tiny as to be almost microscopic. Probably it is carried by one or more of the lower animals, and science at the present time is stumped in a far-reaching inquiry with a view to solving this branch of the problem. Also have been secured, and fishes likewise, but so near approach seems to have been made to a solution of the mystery. If only the secret, doubtless a simple one, were known, the discovery of a cure for cancer would not be long postponed.

Safety Valve of Memory.

No who forgets nothing learns nothing and becomes a dunce. By all means pluck from the memory the sorrow that else would take root there, and cast it into forgetfulness, the unfathomable waste basket of oblivion, and raze out the written troubles of the brain. Your forgetfulness is the very safety valve of your memory.

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Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves complexion. Best shampoo made. Cleans hair with soap. Cleans hair with soap. Cleans hair with soap.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel like when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets." Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Never sold in bulk. The complete tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pals. Drops for Eye Sore, Eye Pain, Eye Itch, Eye Inflammation, Eye Sore, Eye Pain, Eye Itch, Eye Inflammation, Eye Sore, Eye Pain, Eye Itch, Eye Inflammation.

Shrewd Scheme Stopped Run. Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the small farmers loaned each other in crowds to draw out their money. Things were rapidly going from bad to worse, when the bank manager, in a fit of desperation, suddenly thought him of an expedient. By his directions a clerk, having heated some coverings in a frying-pan, paid them over the counter to an anxious applicant. "Why, they're quite hot!" said the latter as he took them up. "Of course," was the reply; "what else could you expect? They are only just out of the mold. We are coining them by hundreds as fast as we can." "Coining them?" thought the simple agriculturist; "then there is no fear of the money running short!" With this their confidence revived, the panic abated, and the bank was enabled to weather the storm.

The Enemies.

Appropos of the county, now happily buried, that used to exist between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Senator Clapp said at a dinner in the former city: "I remember an address on carelessness building that I once heard in Minneapolis. 'Why,' said the speaker in the course of this address, 'one inhabitant of St. Paul is killed by accident in the streets every six hours.' 'A bitter voice from the rear of the hall interrupted: 'Well, it ain't much,' it said."

Just Like a Girl.

"Her cooking habits are a good deal of bother to me." "How now?" "She always wants me to taste the pudding when the automobile isn't working right."

PRESSED HARD.

Coffey's Weight on Old Age. When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in a Southern state says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker. Had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all-over' feeling and sick stomach. 'Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and had dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a very peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely."

"I had really been at times very restless concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us."

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.