

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## PREVENTION OF DISEASE EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.

Everybody is our neighbor. In a sanitary sense, because he or she possesses the power of inflicting disease upon us. The community depends for its protection against disease on the united efforts of all its units. Hence the force of the argument that everybody should be educated in the due observance of health laws; and length of days will only become a national feature when as a people we awaken to the consciousness of the fact that we can prevent much disease by much intelligent co-operation.

Diphtheria has always been regarded as an ailment apt to prove fatal to children. Previous to the employment of antitoxin the death rate was 30 per cent. Since the adoption of the treatment in question the mortality has sunk to 11 per cent. Mrs. Garrett Anderson's analysis of the effects of vaccination with reference to the London small-pox epidemic of 1901-'02, is interesting. But smallpox is an air borne disease. The germs reach us in a far more subtle fashion than do the microbes of typhoid fever; hence infection from smallpox, once established, is highly difficult to combat. Over and over again plain figures have shown the tremendous excess of mortality among unvaccinated people as compared with that found in vaccinated patients. Mrs. Anderson finds that in 1901-'02, 9,569 patients found their way to the smallpox hospitals of London. Of this number 1,068 died. This represents a death rate of 17.1 per cent. Now in 1901, 264 persons who had been vaccinated contracted smallpox. Of these, let us note, 175 were of an age between 15 and 20 years, and it is pointed out that the early vaccination of infancy, not repeated, must at the period in question be regarded as having largely worn itself out. But in 1901 it is remarkable that no deaths of vaccinated children were recorded, while the list showed sixty-five children's deaths under the age of 10 years. These last had not been vaccinated at all.

If a smallpox death rate between the ages of 15 and 20 years among the vaccinated is to be estimated at 4.8 per cent and among the unvaccinated at over 30 per cent, surely we may regard the influence thus exerted as due to vaccination, and to it alone. As I have remarked, the diminution of this ailment is not affected by ordinary sanitary improvement such as can be relied upon in the case of other infectious troubles. There seems, indeed, to be no other explanation of the discrepancies in the figures than vaccination influence.

we stand together, and religion cannot remain a watertight compartment of spiritual selfishness. With such a wind blowing like a gale upon one's face, have we not reason to expect that the message of the next revival will be social righteousness and its effect the redemption of the national life?

There was irony in the situation, when the church preached the divine love to those who had no sign of human love, and the church asked people to believe in the sacrifice of Christ when she herself was making no sacrifice to save them from the life of beasts. When God is pleased to send his new prophet one expects that he will preach the gospel of social deliverance; that the white female slaves who sew from morning till night and half through the night, and hardly get the wherewithal to keep soul and body together, should be delivered from their bondage, that every laborer who is willing and temperate should have his living wage wherewith to keep himself and his family, that every citizen, however humble, should have his own little home wherein to live in peace and comfort, that the countryman should not be evicted from the land to make room for wild animals and rich men's sport, that the owners of insanitary property should be punished and not compensated, that temptations should not be placed at every street corner in the way of the poor and miserable, that every man should have free access to education, to the country, to health and just enjoyment, and that the burden of weariness and sickness and tyranny should be lifted from the shoulders of them who labor and are heavy laden.

## STOCK SHOWS ELEVATE STANDARDS.

By W. A. Henry, Dean of College of Agriculture, Univ. Wisconsin.

To elevate the standards of domestic animals on our farms is one of the greatest problems confronting us as an agricultural people. Consider for a moment then what has helped the British people to their high attainments in animal husbandry. First of all was their insular condition, causing them to become self-reliant. Then there has been the local free inter-communication in all matters pertaining to live stock, such as the local salesday, the great sales of flocks and herds moved from one region to another, the numerous fairs and competitive exhibitions, the system culminating in the wonderful royal and Smithfield shows.

When we visit the Chicago stock show each fall and see the marvelous animals filling the thousands of stalls, when our own pet stock, the pride of our eye, comes in close competition with numerous animals from all over the Union, then the crucial test is at hand. Pride vanishes, prejudice has not a featherweight, and merit only wins. Convict melts away and scales drop from our eyes. No matter how excellent the attainment, we are humbled, though not discouraged, and return to our homes burning with ambition to have still better live stock and to go to the show the next year with something better than ever before. Then there is the great helpfulness that comes from mingling with others interested in the same line of stock breeding as ourselves. We meet hundreds of people working for the improvement of the same particular breed that had captured our fancy. Business matters are talked over, acquaintances are made, friendships are renewed, and from the date of the meeting our impulses and ambitions are started on a new round of effort.

The difference between our own pet and the nearest to perfection is often much greater than we imagine. It is for us to narrow this difference as much as possible and in every way work towards the improvement of live stock in America. We can do it in no better way than by our own direct observation, and no field is so complete for this self-education as the stock shows.

## INDIVIDUAL SALVATION NOT WANTED.

By the Rev. John Watson ("Jan MacLaren.")

The old principle of every man for himself is dying out from national politics, from the organization of commerce, from the life of society, and is bound to die out from religion. Dying people of, say 1850, were solely concerned with the question of what would become of themselves on the other side; dying men of to-day forget themselves in thinking of what is to become of their wives and children. Appeals to the individual to escape hell, because of its suffering, or to make sure of heaven because of its joy, have little effect, and the tract which asks a by no means unimportant question, "Whither are you going?" is an anachronism, but any appeal for the service of others will secure willing and sympathetic attention. Young men who will not teach in Sunday school are ready to work in a boys' institute, and women who have wearied distributing tracts are anxious to bring more comfort to the lives of their working sisters. The sense is creeping over the community that socially and physically

upright and make it rigid. See Fig. 5. Cut a hole in this upright board so that the center of the projector mounted in it lines exactly with the center of the condensing lenses. This is an important point; if the lenses are not carefully mounted opposite one another the picture will not be clear. Now fit a piece of wood one-fourth of an inch in front of the main box, fastening it at the top with a strip of tin. There must be a hole three inches square cut in this board, the middle of which must line with the center of condensing lens. In the opening between this board and the box, slip a thin piece of board, for the slides to rest on. Set a double-wick lamp or central-draft burner within the box at the proper height so that the brightest part of the flame will be in direct line with the center of the reflector and the condensing lenses.

The principle of the magic lantern is the reflection of the light through the condensing lenses, which pick up all the light possible and throw it through the slide, which is located directly in front of it. The light is then taken up by the projector, and the pencils of light are thrown to the screen, at the same time magnifying the picture. This

## A MAGIC LANTERN.

The Average Boy Can Make One at Small Cost.

For an evening's entertainment a magic lantern "show" is always attractive. Slides are easy enough to get, and an excellent magic lantern can be made by the average boy at a small cost and with a little time and material. A box, some thin boards, an ordinary central draft or duplex burner lamp, a reflector, some nails and screws, a pair of condensing lenses, and a projector are sufficient.

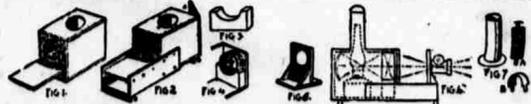
Follow carefully the instructions given below and the result is sure to be satisfactory. Make a box of half-inch wood, twelve inches long, eleven inches high and seven inches wide, outside measure. Cut a round hole four and three-fourths inches in diameter, the middle of the hole being eight inches above the inside bottom of the box. Make a door at the back of the box, and fasten a reflector just opposite this hole.

Cut a hole in the top of the box, for a lamp chimney to come through. Nail a piece of half-inch wood eight inches long to the front of the box three

inches from the bottom. See Fig. 1. We will call this the deck. Fasten a piece of wood fourteen inches long and four inches wide on either side of the box and deck piece. See Fig. 2.

Perforate the bottom of the box with holes half an inch in diameter, to afford the necessary draft to the lamp. Elevate the box on two cross-sticks an inch wide. See Fig. 2 B B.

From an optician or camera supply house obtain a pair of four-inch condensers mounted in a brass barrel, and a quarter-size projector with a rack



WORKING PLAN OF HOME-MADE MAGIC LANTERN.

principle is shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 6, which show also the relative position of the lamp, lenses and reflector.

To keep in the light that would escape through the top opening in the box, put a piece of common stovepipe (small), over the lamp chimney, or paint the top of the chimney black. Cut a cap from a piece of tin (Fig. 7 A), the ears extending down inside the chimney to hold the cap in place.

To cover the space between the lantern top and the moving front board, a piece of broadcloth can be used, and as a result of all this you will have an excellent magic lantern, as shown in the large illustration.—Joseph H. Adams, in the Woman's Home Companion.

**LOVE THEIR KING AND QUEEN.**

The Romans Are Staunch Friends of Their Sovereigns.

The Romans are quite ready to believe all the good possible of their king and queen, but are brought very little into real contact with them. In the country in the summer it is different, however. Then their majesties mix among the people as much as possible, and try to learn their point of view, while maintaining their own incognito. Recently they were motoring, and were suddenly overtaken by a very severe storm, gossips the Pall Mall Gazette. They, together with Gen. Brusatti, who accompanied them, took refuge in the nearest house, which proved to be that of a public school teacher. They were most cordially received, being taken for some gentle-folks from Turin.

Night closed in, and still the storm maintained its fury, so that they were invited to partake of the simple din-

ner of the household, which they did with such mutual pleasure that the schoolmaster declared that the king might have been a professor, he talked so cleverly; and the king said that not many men had the brain of his host. They parted with mutual expressions of pleasure.

The following day a much grander personage than his master presented himself at the schoolmaster's house saying he had been sent by their majesties to thank him for the hospitality received and to deliver several parcels. It was only then the simple man understood to whom he had given shelter.

The queen is always looking for ways to benefit others. One day, from a terrace of the castle, she saw some men cutting hay, and immediately ordered food and drink to be taken to them. Later she descended for a walk and passing near the spot, stopped to speak to the mowers. They were very much affected, and as they had nothing to offer her majesty, one old man stooped and, picking a wild flower, presented it to his queen, "In the name of all of us."

**Natural Enough.**

"I don't understand your method at all," said Miss Obesity somewhat irately to the professor of physical culture. "I have just been talking to Miss Skinny Bones and she says that your advice to her is exercise and diet. Now you have told me that diet and exercise is what I need. How can you possibly hope to accomplish such different ends with the same means?"

"Simplest thing in the world, madam," answered the professor. "Your cases are exactly reversed. A mere reversion of the medicines is all that is necessary."—Detroit Free Press.

**Well Pleased with His Work.**

Fond Parent—I understand the faculty are very much pleased with your work.

Dropped Junior—Yes, they encored my sophomore year.—Princeton Tiger.

**HENRY E. BRANDT,**  
Paints and Wall Paper,  
446 & 448 Lincoln Avenue.

Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating.

LUTHER LOOMIS President  
WILLIAM LOOMIS Vice President  
JAS. A. HOGAN Gen'l Mgr. and Sec'y

**ILLINOIS STONE CO.,**  
Dimension and Rubble Stone

QUARRIES AT LEWISTON.  
Main Office, cor. 22d and Lumber Sts.  
TELEPHONE CANAL 136.  
Yard No. 1, 22d & Lumber Sts. CHICAGO  
Yard No. 2, Elston Av., 1 Blk. North Division Tel. Monroe 601.

**Murphy & Lorimer**  
Brick Company

639 Rookery Building, Chicago

Yards—Archer and California Aves.  
Telephone—Office, Harrison 933.



TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2864.

JOS. J. DUFFY. M. J. SCANLAN

**JOSEPH J. DUFFY & CO.,**  
GENERAL

**CONTRACTORS**

907 Chamber of Commerce.  
Telephone Main 4588.

**Minerva Mineral Springs**

Sparkling  
TABLE WATER.

**HENRY GARBEN, - Proprietor**  
CARY, McHENRY COUNTY, ILL.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 31 WEST OHIO ST.  
Telephone Monroe 80.

**DRINK A**  
**Red Elephant**  
**Split**

On Sale  
Everywhere.

"The Right Thing  
in the Morning."  
"You Know."

**Tweed & Rau**  
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE  
**Glass Signs AND**  
**Fine Advertising Frames**

298-300 W. Madison Street, - CHICAGO  
TELEPHONE MONROE 1370

FRED W. UPHAM, President. O. O. AGLER, Sec'y and Treas.

**Fred W. Upham Lumber Co.**

**WISCONSIN**  
**HARDWOOD**

215 Dearborn Street  
Phone Harrison 4280

**STATE**  
**FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

WEST SIDE BUREAU  
1 to 9 South Canal Street  
TELEPHONE MAIN 901

NO CHARGES OF ANY KIND MADE TO EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYEE FOR FURNISHING ALL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR MALE OR FEMALE HELP. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

S. P. REVERE, Superintendent

**FURNITURE**

Carpets, Stoves,  
Crockery, Rugs,  
Brass and Iron Beds,  
Lace Curtains and Shades.

Cheapest Cash House in the City!

**HENRY STUCKART,**  
2509 to 2519 Archer Ave.  
PHONE YARDS 27.

**CHAS. C. BREYER**  
**Plumber AND Gasfitter**

187 W. DIVISION ST., Near Milwaukee Av.  
Telephone Monroe 575.  
House Draining a Specialty.  
Dealer in All Kinds Gas Fixtures.  
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

**Tanner & Conley,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS**

First-Class Work at Moderate Prices.  
REAPER BLOCK  
99 Washington Street, CHICAGO  
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 224.

**W. M. HOYT COMPANY,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS!**

REPORTERS AND JOURNALISTS OF  
**TEASER**  
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 Michigan Ave. and 1 to 9 Waver Street,  
CHICAGO