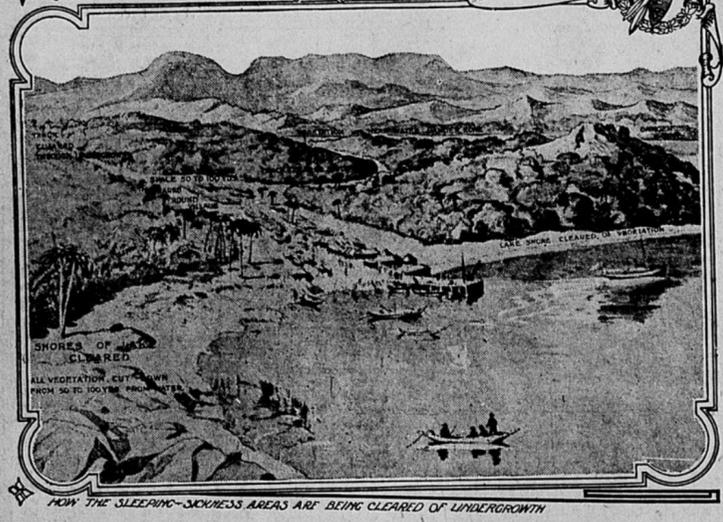


FIGHTING THE SLEEPING SICKNESS



HOW THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS AREAS ARE BEING CLEARED OF UNDERGROWTH

EVEN years ago the importance of the discovery was made that sleeping sickness was caused by an animal parasite, trypanosoma gambiense, which is transmitted by the bite of a variety of tsetse fly glossina palpalis. The investigation which led to this discovery was the joint work of Castellani and Sir David Bruce and was undertaken on account of the terrible outbreak of this disease which had occurred in Uganda, particularly on the northern shores of Victoria Nyanza.

Indeed, the mortality was so great that it became imperative to undertake immediate action in order to prevent the natives from being completely wiped out. At Entebbe a laboratory was erected, and here extensive experiments were carried out which proved the guilt of the glossina palpalis up to the hilt.

The earlier work seemed to indicate that the fly merely acts as a direct transmitter of the parasite, which appeared to die in the matter of a few days if the fly were not nourished with blood. In order to determine the exact extent of the fly distribution on the one hand and sleeping sickness on the other expeditions have been undertaken north, south, east and west, and after laborious work it would appear that the disease is much more extensive than was originally believed. The fly distribution is still greater, and roughly corresponds to equatorial Africa and extends to the tenth northern and southern parallels of latitude.

It must not, however, be imagined that the whole of this vast area is involved. On the contrary, most careful observations have revealed that the distribution of the glossina palpalis is local, its principal localization being close to water or water courses where the banks are covered with vegetation. It is rarely found more than 30 yards from such spots. The problem of preventing sleeping sickness thus appeared to be of relatively simple solution. There were two aspects to the case—first the infection of human beings by the fly, and secondly, the infection of the fly from infected human beings.

It was considered, therefore, that the disease could be stayed if, first, the chances of exposure to the fly were diminished, and secondly, if the fly were prevented from being infected by removing the sick from the fly area. An elaborate experiment of this kind was made on the northern shore of Lake Victoria. Along the whole of the lake shore, from Buddhi to the Ripon Falls, the natives were removed, the sick were segregated into camps, the holdings were evacuated and burnt, and the banana plantations were allowed to go to waste. The willing cooperation of the chiefs in this tremendous task is a complete proof of the extraordinary hold the disease has got on the native population.

In the segregation camps to which the sick had been conveyed various remedies were tried, but with little success. It is conceded on all hands that the patient with definite evidence of sleeping sickness upon him is doomed. The clearing of the lake shore was made on the basis of the view that the tsetse fly does not remain infective for a long period, and it was hoped that when the infective period was over the shores of the lake could again be populated. Recent advances have shown, however, that this hope is not to be realized, and that, indeed, the prophylaxis of sleeping sickness is a much more complicated task than was originally supposed.

On the extension of sleeping sickness into German East Africa a commission of experts, headed by Robert Koch, went out and studied the disease on the spot. Towards the end of 1908 Kleine made the important discovery that after a latent interval a tsetse fly which had sucked the blood of an infected man could remain infective for a very prolonged period. In its body the trypanosomes develop in great numbers, apparently as a result of sexual congress which increases the prolongation of the infective period almost indefinitely. To what extent this period of infectivity occurs in flies which have sucked blood is not yet known.

It is also suggested that in addition to man the trypanosoma may pass its existence in the bodies of other vertebrates such as the crocodile according to Koch, and various wild herbivorous animals according to others. In the last year or two the very important doubt has also been raised as to whether glossina palpalis is the exclusive carrier of the human trypanosoma. Thus cases of sleeping sickness have occurred in the valley of the Loangwa, a tributary of the Zambezi in northeastern Rhodesia. Up to the present glossina palpalis has not been found there, the main tsetse being G. morsitans and G. fuscus, which hitherto have been excruciating carriers of trypanosoma gambiense. A new expedition is proceeding to northeastern Rhodesia to investigate the subject and the whole question of possible spread of sleeping sickness in the right direction even if not so complete as was supposed. The geographical distribution of tsetse flies and sleeping sickness is being rapidly determined. What still wants solution are the studies on the more detailed life histories of the flies and the trypanosomes and synthetic remedies for the cure of the unfortunate victims of the disease.

These studies are not merely of scientific or humane interest but of vast commercial importance in connection with the development of equatorial Africa.

Plan to Celebrate Anniversary of Treaty

On December 24, 1814, the treaty of Ghent was concluded and the war of 1812 brought to an end. That struggle had been glorious for America on the water and humiliating on the land. The battle of New Orleans was fought after peace had been made, and at that time the United States and England have lived in a peace that has been proved substantial by several incidents, notably the Wilkes affair, which were the nations not genuinely desirous of maintaining peace, might easily have brought on armed encounters.

Unquestionably the attitude of Great Britain in 1898 caused a revision of popular feeling in this country and re-

Heved many minds of an inborn or heedlessly cultivated hatred and prejudice has reached the point of progress of receiving the approval of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, which has introduced a resolution providing that the commission for the promotion of universal peace among nations shall submit to congress within a year a report containing a plan for the proper observance of the centenary. The record is most encouraging to the advocates of arbitration and disarmament, and in any celebration of the completion of a century of peace that may be had they will be conspicuous figures.

Fears Neither Dragons or Devils

Mandarin Ho Kuei-Fang of China was sent to Europe by his government and on his return he wrote a book in which he said regarding the tall houses: "They are so high that a man could end his life by throwing himself from the top. These lofty edifices are destructive of the beneficent spirits of the wind and the water. The devils of the ocean (Europeans) pay no attention to the devils of the air, though our most illustrious literati and sages acknowledge the existence of these influences. The result is that instead of erecting a pagoda to protect themselves from plagues and floods the barbarians squander their money on drains and dikes. Their ignorance is their only excuse. They do not know that a pagoda keeps away pestilence and attracts prosperity and brings success to the candidates of the district at the literary examinations for the civil service. The barbarians have not, like us, proved these facts by the experience of thousands of years. They condemn the white tiger, and they are unaware that the dragon causes floods and thunder and earthquakes and typhoons."

The position of women was equally alarming. "The devils of the ocean have overturned all the rules of respect. I had heard that their women were more honored than their men; but I should never have thought that this aberration was so general and so profound. Thus, on a narrow pavement the man always gives way to the inferior creature. A husband allows his wife to walk side by side with him and nobody laughs. He may even carry parcels for her without being mocked at. And that is not all. Men wait at table until the women are seated, and then sit beside them and show them all sorts of attentions. I had even heard that the man serves his wife at meals before his own father!"

Saw Unusual Sight of a Cat Climbing Ladder

"Did you know," said Mr. Flatdwell, "that cats could climb ladders? Well, I never did till this morning."

"I dropped something out of a window into the back area of our house, and naturally went down to get it, and as I stepped out of the basement door into the area I saw there what I was after and also a cat. And now I guess you'd better let me describe the situation."

"This area, which is maybe sixty feet long by twelve feet wide, is sunk about eight feet below the surrounding ground, a masonry wall rising all around to the ground level, and then from the top of this wall there rises all around a six foot board fence. Laid across the area and maybe fifteen feet apart are scuttles, between which are stretched cords for clothes drying, and finally there comes down into this area from a second story balcony an iron fire escape ladder that passes close by one of these scant-

LIVE STOCK



SCRUB HOG IS UNPROFITABLE

Can Consume More Valuable Feed and Give Less in Return Than Any Other Farm Animal.

(By W. G. WESTCOTT.)

Possibly there is no other farm animal that can offer as poor an excuse for his existence as the scrub hog. He is an unprofitable animal any way you take him.

As an economical pork-producer he is a failure. Even his ability to shift for himself does not recommend him to the people within the limit of his range, as he has the reputation of preying upon neighboring cornfields when food is scarce.

His build naturally adapts him to his manner of living, since he is long-legged, narrow in the chest, has a long, narrow snout. This adapts him to his manner of living. With the scrub hog it is "root, hog, or die," hence the long snout. His narrow body aids him in getting through small fence-cracks and if he fails to go through the fence, he can soon dig under with his long snout.

There is no standard of excellence for the scrub-hog, since he may possess almost any form except a beautiful one; he may be of any color.

His reputation of being able to stand all kinds of rough treatment and still survive.

He is regarded as being able to resist disease better than the improved breeds of hogs. We very much doubt whether this quality attributed to the scrub hog is true, since we have noticed that hog cholera takes the scrub as well as the wild bred hog.

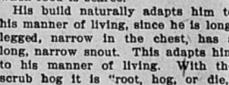
One thing is sure that the scrub hog can consume more valuable feed and give less in return than any other animal that we know of.

A farmer who owns a herd of scrub hogs seldom needs any other corn-crub than his hogs.

He never gets rich selling pork, and in fact if he depended upon his hogs to make him money to buy better bred hogs he would never own better ones.

The scrub hog usually keeps his owner so poor that he is not able to buy better hogs. In fact, this is the excuse usually given for his existence. Poor farming and scrub hogs are usually found associated together.

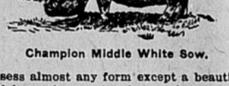
They are near and dear companions. Both make a rapid retreat before a progressive spirit and there is not a better evidence of the general progressiveness of a people than the absence of the scrub hog from a community.



Champion Middle White Sow.

FOR FEEDING YOUNG CATTLE

Modern Barn is Built Throughout on Concrete Wall Averaging About Two Feet in Height.

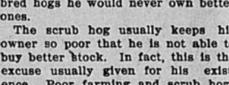


Ground Floor Plan of Barn.

The ground floor plan of a barn, shown in the illustration, was originally intended for feeding young cattle; it is built throughout on a concrete wall averaging about two feet in height; the gates shut across the 20-foot shed so as to divide it when necessary, writes H. G. S. Todd of Plymouth county, Iowa, in the Breeder's Gazette. Hay is taken in through the center driveway; the feed room is floored with concrete and has grain and feed bins overhead; the grain feeds to the mill and is elevated to a bin over the scales. There are two-inch pipes set on the inside concrete

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HEREFORDS WIN AS GRAZERS

Their Ability to Fatten on Grass Diet is Characteristic Which Appeals to All.

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Sunshine is good for the pigs. Keep them in it.

A crooked pig never seems to make good hogs.

The hogs should not be allowed to become lousy.

It is perfectly feasible to use green oats for silage.

Feed the brood sow well so her pigs do not pull her down in flesh.

Why is worth about one-half as much as skim milk for pig feeding.

Make a shallow trough for the little pigs and give them plenty of room.

The boar should be kept in a pen and yard some distance from the sows.

Pigs will begin to eat at four weeks old, and sooner if sow is a poor suckler.

Keep the pigs active and clean and the growth will be quick and profitable.

The sows should not be kept in the same enclosure with the brood sows.

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Get the young pigs out on the ground as soon as the weather will permit.

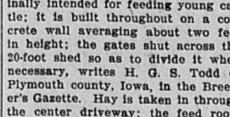
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Your Boys' Life's Work



What Shall It Be?

It is an occupation which is open to any boy of average intelligence who has the imagination, energy and ability to acquire readily. It does not require genius to become a successful actor, but hard work and unflinching perseverance are absolutely necessary. It is not an easy way to become rich, but by attending strictly to business a fair living may be made.

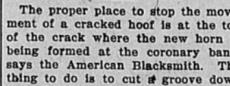
By C. W. JENNINGS.

ACTOR?

ALTHOUGH from time immemorial countless pages have been written advising the youth of both sexes to shun the glamour and artificiality of the stage, it is exceedingly rare to come across an article that would be of value to one who had chosen acting for his life's work. It is a profession which should never be adopted without a proper understanding of its peculiar difficulties and dangers, but if your boy is convinced that he has the necessary qualifications and is prepared to face and overcome a host of preliminary discouragements, the following hints will assist him to a proper knowledge of the first steps to be taken.

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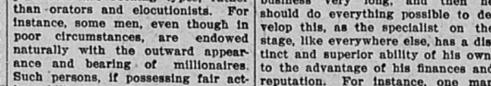
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GIBSON'S ONE GOOD POINT

In the Old Gentleman's Eyes It Outweighs All Other Points in Orthography.

The old man had given his son a very fair education, and had taken him into his shop. The young fellow was overnice about a great many things, but the father made no comment. One day an order came in from a customer.

"I wish to goodness," exclaimed the son, "that Gibson would learn to spell!"

"Perhaps not," the matter with it?" inquired the father, cheerfully.

"Why, he spells coffee with a 'k'." "No—does he? I never noticed it."

"Of course you never did," said the son, pettishly. "You never notice anything like that."

"Perhaps not," the matter with it?" replied the old man, gently; "but there is one thing I do notice, which you will learn by and by, and that is that Gibson pays cash."

A Jar of Resinol Ointment is a Handy Remedy to Have in the House

All the Time.

In twenty years' experience as a nurse I have never found as good a remedy for Skin Troubles, Eczema, itching, swelling, or sore nipples as truly wonderful. Mrs. T. B. Henderson, Albany, N. Y. You can get Resinol Ointment at the drug store.

A Backed One

He—The great trouble with Gableigh is he talks too much.

She—That's strange. When he's been with me he's scarcely said a word.

He—Oh, he's too much of a gentleman to interrupt.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Benjamin Disraeli.

To keep the blood pure and the skin clear, drink Garfield Tea before retiring.

It is not necessarily true that the worst is yet to come.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS' value buy over a million boxes a month. It's the best seller and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, just try CASCARETS once—You'll see.

CASCARETS is a box for a week's treatment, all druggists sell it. It's the world's million boxes a month.

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada) 500 Bushels from 20 acres

Dr. F. J. Ross, in 1910, returned from a 10-day tour of the West. He reports that the crops in Saskatchewan were the best he has ever seen. He says that the crops were so good that the farmers were getting a profit of \$100 per acre. He says that the crops were so good that the farmers were getting a profit of \$100 per acre.

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