HEALTH KNOWLEDGE.

Useful and Important Hygienic Knowledge for the Family.

Shirley Dare Tells How to Ward Off Influenza Malaria—Where to Sleep and When to Stay Indoors.

The loss of life by an epidemic of influenza is very great, greater than that caused by the last epidemic of cholera in England, and the money loss amounts to several millions, as shown by the insurance societies.

The expenditure of a few thousands in defensive preparations while influenza is on the march to a country, or, to speak more accurately, when people are spreading it by their movements from place to place, would prevent an epidemic. Not only isolation, but thorough disinfection and airing, especially of clothing, bedding, carpets and furniture, is called for. Many have had a second attack on returning to their homes after months of absence, apparently owing to survival of microbic remnants in the clothes, carpets, etc. It is desirable that goods from infected places should be well aired before use, and, indeed, they ought always to be unpacked out of doors.

Early cases, often slight, need careful treatment. Severe colds and sore throats would better be treated apart during an epidemic abroad.

The strong and mild winds of January, 1890, by increasing ventilation in houses, railway carriages omnibusses and public buildings, and by removing the germs from clothes, etc., seems to have saved a large number of persons from attack, though many of these subsequently fell victims to the more fatal epidemic of 1891. After more than a year's interval, many of the susceptible were again assailable, and many who had not been fit subjects had become so.

INFECTION FROM LETTERS.

A general recognition of the diffusion of influenza germs by means of letters and packets by post would largely diminish the number of cases. Envelopes should not be gummed by patients, and in time of epidemics all letters should be opened at the sides by the receiver. Letters might be heated before dispatch or on opening.

WHAT SOILS ARE MALARIAL.

The soils with the worst malarial exhalations are old estuaries and deltas at the mouths of rivers. Peat is unfavorable to malaria. Marshes regularly overflowed by the sea are often healthy, while occasional mixture of salt water increases the emanations. Sands over impermeable clay or marly sub-soil and over old watercourses are malarious; also rich soils at the foot of hills.

Malaria may cause great destruction on dry plains, as when the British army suffered in Estramadura and toward Ciudad Rodrigo, when the whole country was burnt to resemble a brick ground. But both these countries are under water in the rainy season.

The distance to which malaria is borne seldom exceeds one or two miles, unless with strong winds. The malaria from the marshes of Brouage is carried to Rochefort, about five miles. Salt water stops the miasma better than fresh, usually within a mile. Malaria does not often exist at a greater height than 2,800 feet, as proved by Humboldt's observations in Mexico.

WHY WE TAKE COLD JUST AT DARK.

The special danger of the sunset hour in malarious regions may be owing to the following conditions:

The microbes or spores concentrate at a level a little above the ground, exactly as one may observe dust of carriages in the road in a thick horizontal layer settle on a warm moist evening; then there is no lifting by ascending air currents, but a sort of beating down to a low level, and their coherence is caused by the deposition of vapor on the dust particles as the air cools.

Thus over a dried marsh there would be great condensation of microbes or spores, which could no longer disperse. They would gather about the height of a man's head, just as we see a ground fog in still moist air after a warm day in autumn; the surface of the ground was warm and they accumulate a little above it as radiation carries off the heat and cools the lowest stratum of air.

About sunset the earth is still warm and exhales moisture into the air above it, and with the earth-vapor, organisms are largely given off. The human body is at that time most susceptible to their action, because the rapid cooling of the skin drives the blood to these inner surfaces of the throat, and these congested inner surfaces favor the inoculation by germs drawn in with the breath. Later in the night, the organisms have largely sunk, by their own weight and that of deposited dew, and moreover the cooled body is not so much open to the attack of germs remaining in the air.

MALARIA CAN BE ANNIHILATED.

Surface moisture and impure soil are the conditions of malaria. Experiment shows that marked improvement in the health of villages can be effected by simple means, such as rigid attention to cleaning the streets, destroying or removing all noxious matters to a safe distance, filling up holes, allowing no surface water to stand, raising the tubes of wells above ground, and protecting the water supply from pollution. Spade labor and cleansing would do most that is required in small groups of population.

The army sanitary commission says that "every death represents perhaps forty or fifty cases of fever, and each attack lowers the stamina and working ability of the victims, and so tends to impoverish the country." Improved agriculture and drainage is suggested as the remedy. Sheets of water and belts of trees between habitations and the sources of malaria act as defences. It disappears with cultivation and soil drainage, and it resumes its sway when they are left off.

In Sologne the land has been reclaimed by canal irrigation, dressing the earth with chalk and planting with woods.

Irrigation in excess is unhealthy, and should not be allowed near habitations. In southern Italy irrigated rice grounds are not allowed within 1,000 yards of small towns.

Low elevations of 100 or 200 feet above a malarious surface are often more dangerous than lower lands, and the head of a ravine up which the wind blows from a marsh is far from safe.

Humboldt observes that in the torrid zone the smallest marshes are the most dangerous, and we may understand that small pools or the edges of marshes recently under water are more of the temperature of the human blood than larger tracts of marsh or water. In fact, the importance of draining small pools or sink holes cannot be too greatly urged.

The rainy season and the drying-up season are very unhealthy in malarious districts. The dust of a previously sodden deposit carried up into the air probably introduces the spores or germs into the human system in great numbers.

SLEEP UP STAIRS.

It is important to sleep well above the ground, and if possible in an upper story. Mr. Balkie says that on the African coast perfect security from intermittent fever is secured to sleepers by wire gauze or eved mosquito curtains. Experiments on dew show that a portion of the dew deposited on a clear night actually comes forth as vapor from below the surface of the earth; and the process of distillation appears capable of carrying up into the air the minute seeds of pathogenic microbes. Therefore it is advisable for any one camping out to cover the ground under the tent with impervious material, India rubber or cork. It is thus easily understood why we should sleep several feet above the ground; also that it is well to be screened at night (and whenever exposed to malarious emanations) fine gauze or muslin, so that the microbes may be scattered, delayed and enfeebled before being breathed in or swallowed. This device is said by experience to be efficacious.

The chance of disease is also much diminished by wearing warm clothing. Scanty and improper food and long continued fatigues predispose to malarious attacks. All houses should be well ventilated between the lower floor and the ground by well windowed cellars, and all manure and all refuse ought to be kept at a distance.

A very curious suggestion is to improve the neighborhood of small pools, ponds and marshes by the use of mineral or olive oil to coat the surface of the water or marsh at the highest level, so as to leave a film of oil deposited on the soil when the waters subside. A dressing of lime and soot on marshy soil would undoubtedly have effect in preventing the emanation of poisonous germs. These hints are worthy of attention, for it has been said before that a coating of kerosene oil on ponds will prevent the breeding of mosquitos. It is worth anyone's trying, for immunity from these pests would be cheaply bought by the cost of a barrel of croton oil mingled with the cheap oil of fir and cedar, which would be pleasant and improving to health.

It is not best to sneer at any suggestions from scientific and practical men like the English collector of the facts here condensed. SHIRLEY DARE.

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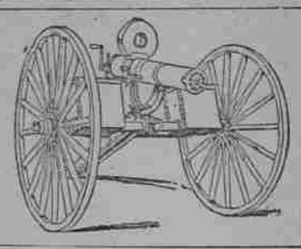
MODERN FIELD GUNS.

The Gatling Gun As an Instrument of Deadly Warfare.

Interview With the Inventor, Who Tells How He Came to Think of Killing People by Machinery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Correspondence of THE HERALD.]—Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun that bears his name, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born seventy-two years ago. He makes his home in Hartford, Conn., where he also manufactures those of his guns that are made in America. When he comes to New York, which he does every now and then, he stays at the Hotel Normandie, and it was there that I recently had the pleasure of an interview with him. In years, Dr. Gatling might be called an old man, but though his head and beard are as white as the driven snow, he does not impress me as very badly hurt by time's passage. His figure is erect, his



walk is firm and strong, his cheeks have on them the glow of health, and his blue eyes are clear, bright and merry. His manner has the heartiness of a school boy's and the unaffected simplicity which is usually characteristic of a man who has been too busy to become an egotist and at the same time too much interested at what is going on in the world to count that his own work was so important that other things were but of secondary moment. He was willing to tell how he happened to invent his very destructive gun, because he does not believe that he should be regarded as a sanguinary or warlike person. On the contrary he thinks that if he should be elebrated at all it should be by the peace societies, for he is convinced that his guns and the others suggested by his invention will do more to stop wars than all the sermons that could be preached.

Dr. Gatling studied medicine, but never practiced, and early in life turned his attention to mechanical invention. As early as 1844 he took out letters patent for a wheat drill, the first practical implement of the kind ever used, I believe, in the field. This invention and the necessity to develop and sell it took him away from his early home, where he has not since lived. When the war broke out in 1861 he was living in Indianapolis and completing a railroad for which he had a contract.

"When there was a call for troops," he said, "I was very much interested in seeing the boys start to the war. I frequently went to the railway station to see them off and witness the sad, but hopeful farewells to sweethearts and wives. In a few weeks these same fellows began to come back, but now they were brought back in pine boxes, and we realized the dreadful horrors of war. When I inquired how they came to die, I learned that only a very small percentage had been killed or even hit by bullets. The great majority had died in camps and hospitals from disease contracted in the unaccustomed life and in long marches from battle field to battle field. It then occurred to me that the methods of war were antiquated and that wars lasted too long. If the whole dreadful business could be hurried up, then quite a large proportion of the lives of those who died in the camps and hospitals could be saved. I said to myself we are doing nearly all kinds of work by machinery now, why should not men be killed by machinery, too? This, I thought, would shorten wars and save many lives. So I went to work on this idea at once, and after a while I had designed a gun which in principle is the same as that of the perfected gun of today, that will fire accurately 1200 shots in a minute."

"How did it happen that your guns were not used in the war for which they were designed?" I asked.

"They were used a little bit," the doctor replied, "but how they happened not to be more generally used is quite a long story. I conceived the idea in '61, but it was a year before I had a gun with which I was satisfied. I then went to Cincinnati, and in the shops of Miles Greenwood made six guns that cost me $5,000. Just as I was about starting to Washington to offer the guns to the war department Greenwood's shop was set on fire and my guns so injured that they were worthless. I thought at the time that this fire was started by some confederate sympathizer, but I am not so sure now. At any rate, very sensational reports had been spread as to the murderous nature of my guns. I did not lose any more time than I was obliged to, but went to work to build more guns. At another shop I made the unlucky number of thirteen guns. Now came the difficulty of getting these guns accepted. I was green then," and as the doctor said this his eyes twinkled merrily, as though he was sure he was anything but green now, "and sent a friend to Washington, instead of going myself. My agent left eleven of the guns in Baltimore and took two to Washington to show to General Ripley, the chief of ordnance. General Ripley, you know, was an old fogy who conscientiously believed that the old-fashioned muzzle-loading flint lock was the most serviceable arm in the world, and so he refused even to look at my guns. My agent returned to Baltimore where he met General Benjamin F. Butler, who was just on his way to take command of the army investing Petersburg. General Butler examined the guns and bought them for $1,000 apiece. Now, by the way, I never got any of that money, as my agent went to Chicago with it, where he failed in business before we had had a settlement. So you see I was so far pretty badly out of pocket."

"What did General Butler do with the guns?"

"He took them to the front and used them with good effect, but the trial was not altogether satisfactory. You see that we had to use paper cartridges then and they did not work well, as the guns were apt to get clogged up. Indeed, the machine gun was not of much practical use until the metal cartridge had been perfected, and that was not until after the war ended. When the war was over my friends advised me to go out of the gun business in which I had fared so badly, but my dander was up now and I meant to persevere until I succeeded perfectly. It was true that our civil war was over, but there was likely to be war in other parts of the world, and my sympathies were not narrowed to a continent."

"At the Frankford arsenal, near Philadelphia," said Dr. Gatling, continuing his narrative, "I perfected a metalic cartridge and then I gave an exhibition in Washington. General Dyer, a very different man from General Ripley, was now chief of ordnance, and he took a great interest in my gun and my efforts to make it work well. At the exhibition, besides the chief of ordnance, were General Grant and Mr. Stanton and several army men. These officers were very much pleased, and it was arranged that I should have a trial of my guns at Fortress Monroe in opposition to the regular field guns before a board of ordnance officers. At this trial I was dreadfully handicapped by the fact that the standard guns were manned by veteran artillerymen, and I had to use green negroes who were more at home in hoeing corn than in rifle practice. But I beat them in every way, and the report of the board showed that my gun was superior not only in rapidity of firing but in accuracy of aim and length of range. The result of this was that the government ordered 100 guns and, after I had made them at Colt's armory in Hartford, I was paid $175,000. Since then I have sold them to almost every civilized nation and to some that have not enough civilization to boast of." JOHN GILMER SPEED.

SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.

W. E. Ware and John Waechter Bring in Seven Deer.

Walter E. Ware of Salt Lake and John Waechter of the Sybille, have returned from their hunting trip to Elk mountain and vicinity and they had the good sport and the good fortune to bag considerable game.

They brought in seven deer with them which they killed in the Wagonhound country and one of the finest pair of horns ever seen in these parts. One of the deer they killed was entirely devoured by two mountain lions which they saw, but could not get a shot at.

They report game as scarce and think that in a few years more there will be none left. Ware had quite a tussel with a big silver tip bear but managed to alive him enough with his knife to make him let go and start for the mountains while Walter had a foot race for the house where he received attention from the cook.

Mr. Ware will leave the city in a few days for Salt Lake. Mr. Waechter left this morning for the Sybille.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

A Meritorious and Wonderful Exhibition.

The Bohemian glass blowing exhibition now at 257 S. Main street, opposite the Walker house, seems to be all the attraction of our ladies and gentlemen, and justly, as the exhibition is far different from any other which ever visited this city. The amount of mechanical workmanship and skill displayed by the professor is really wonderful to behold. The two glass steam engines in operation are masterpieces of his ingenuity and a sight which will never be forgotten. The only ladies' glass dress in the world—spun and woven, flexible as silk, made by the professor in San Francisco, is worth double the price of admission charged—and no lady, gentleman, or child should fail to visit this unequaled artistic and scientific display, as not many chances are given to see such.

THIS IS PRETTY GOOD!

Mr. John C. Goodwin, a carpenter of Danville, Ill., writes: "About two weeks ago a heavy saw log fell upon my foot very badly crushing it, so that I was unable to walk at all. I sent for a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment and kept my foot well saturated with it. It is now two weeks since this happened, and my foot is nearly well and I am at work. Had I not used Snow Liniment I should have been laid up at least 3 months. For healing Wounds, Sprains, Sores and Bruises, it has no equal. No Inflammation can exist where Snow Liniment is used. You can use this letter."

Beware of all white Liniments substituted for Snow Liniment. There is no Liniment like Ballard's Snow Liniment. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department. 5

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious notices inserted free in this column if handed in before noon on Saturday:

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS—Services in the Tabernacle this afternoon at 2 o'clock and in the various ward meeting houses in the evening.

UNITARIAN—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Salt Lake theater. Rev. David Utter, pastor. Subject this morning: "Christ and Satan in Conflict: How Does Christ's Victory Affect Our Salvation?" Sunday school as usual at 12:15. Class in ethnic religions continue the study of Buddhism. Everybody invited.

CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS—Odd Fellows' building, Market street, between Main and West Temple and Third and Fourth South. Sunday school at 10 a.m.; church service at 11 a.m., Mrs. DeLong speaker. Bible class Wednesday at 10 a.m.; also Friday at 7 p.m. Free reading room and dispensary open daily.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—On Third South street between the Knutsford hotel and Main street. Rev. W. D. Mabry, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Preaching by the pastor, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; subject morning: "The Visit of the Shepherds;" evening: "What Was He Worth—Jay Gould?" Epworth League meeting, 6:30. All seats free; everybody invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Fourth West, between First and Second South streets. F. L. Arnold, pastor. Preaching in the morning at 11. In the evening at 7:31. Sabbath school at 12:15. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Seats free and all are cordially invited to these services.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Eleventh East and Washington avenue (Norwood). Rev. J. McCallum, pastor. Preaching each Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH meets at 167 South Third East street, corner Second South and Third East. Memorial church services at 2 o'clock p.m. Bible school for old and young promptly at 3 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. J. Brainard Thrall, pastor. New stone church, corner First South and Fourth East. Services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Special music. Free seats. Sunday school at 12:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

DR. ILIFF preaches at Iliff church (corner First South and Ninth East) at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. today.

ST. PAUL'S (Episcopal)—Holy communion, 8 a.m. Litany and holy communion, 11 a.m. Sermon by Rt. Rev. the bishop in the evening; by Arch-deacon Crook in the morning.

SAINT MARK'S CATHEDRAL—First South street and Second East. Holy communion, 8 a.m. Litany and holy communion, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7:30. Rt. Rev., the bishop, will conduct the morning service.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Services will be held in federal court room, Dooly block. Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. A. A. Knight of Cleveland, O., supplying for Rev. B. F. Clay during his absence. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6 p.m. At 7:30 in the evening the Sunday school will conduct a missionary service, after which a collection will be taken for home missions. This entertainment will be interesting and all are crodially invited to attend. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE Y. M. C. A. gospel meeting to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock for young men only, will be led by W. G. Caskey, who will take for his subject "Think and Do," his references being Psalms 119, 59-60 and Luke 15; 17-20. There will be music during the services. All young men are invited to attend.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Fourth West and Fourth South. First mass, 8:40 a.m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; last mass at 10:15 a.m.; vespers and benediction at 7:15 p.m.

THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR—Rev. Skabo, late of Kristiania, Norway, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Hammond hall, on Third South, between Third and Fourth East streets. Sunday school at 12:30 a.m. in pastor's residence, at 433 S. Third East street.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Rev. James F. Beates, pastor. Services today as usual, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., in St. Mark's hall, at 115 E. First South street. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

MRS. MCCLELLAND-SLAWSON will hold a test meeting tonight at 7:30 in Temple of Honor hall. Music by Professor Uvedale and Mr. Bradbury.

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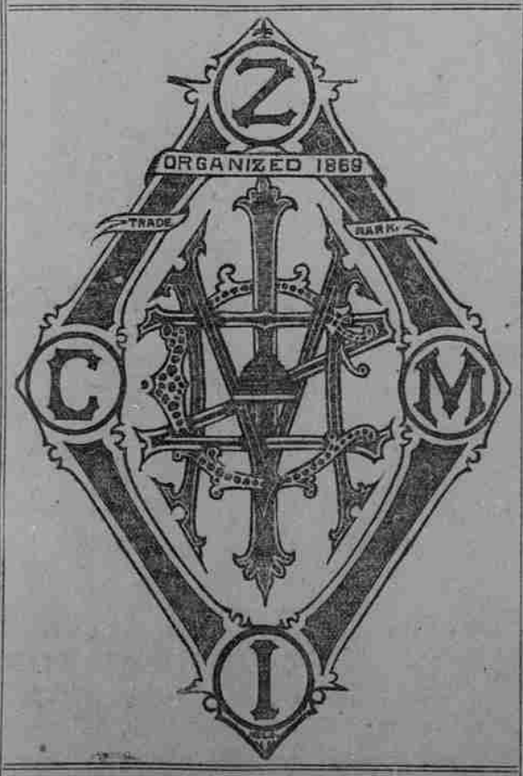
CHRISTMAS



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