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A little bay horse and sulky while hitched in Free Town. Horse about 5 years old and branded on left hip. Reward will be paid for information which will lead to recovery of horse and sulky.

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For sale by Lafayette Drug Co.

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There will be several interesting racing events and a fine game of ball at the Carencro race track next Sunday. Admission 25 cents, ladies free.

Reward Offered.

The M. L. & T. R. R. & S. S. Co., hereby offers reward of Three Hundred Dollars for information that will lead to arrest and final conviction of party or parties guilty of tampering with switch at Landry, La., July 16, causing accident to its freight train.

E. B. CUSHING,
Gen'l Sup't.

Notice to Colored Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that a regular semi-annual examination of applicants for certificates to teach in the public schools of this parish will be held at the Superintendent's office on Aug. 11 and 12, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

No teacher can contract to teach a public school in the State unless in possession of a valid parish certificate or a normal school diploma.

L. J. ALLEMAN,
Parish Superintendent.



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A CERTAIN KIND OF MOSQUITO

The Only Transmitting Agency of the Yellow Fever, Says Prof. Beyer of Tulane University.—Letter to Harlequin of July 27 Published Below Giving Account of His Personally Conducted Experiments.

HARLEQUIN—

In answer to your questions: These are the experiments which have led to the conclusion that a certain, one kind of mosquito, is the only transmitting agency of yellow fever.

In what I say here I speak on the authority of my own personally conducted experiments. I know of my own knowledge the facts I state.

The experiments were made during two consecutive years in an original home of yellow fever—Vera Cruz. Men were brought from places where no yellow fever ever existed. They had been examined and found to be free from any and all ailments.

They were then taken to Vera Cruz under absolute and complete precautions against the mosquito. They were placed in rooms in which no mosquitoes could have lived or were living then.

After two weeks of continual examination, and absolute exclusion of the mosquito, no sickness of any kind had developed in the men. Two mosquitoes of the fever-transmitting kind which had been allowed to feed on a fatal case of yellow fever and which had been kept from that time on, for from twelve to sixteen days, in a wire-screened cage, were permitted to sting the men kept under observation.

These men were stricken three days and one hour after the mosquito bites, with typical yellow fever. The prevention of fatality of the disease in these instances was due to timely intervention and extraordinary care.

Over two summers I extended these experiments and observations. There was absolutely no variation from the fact that this striped-legged and blue-winged mosquito, which will be known to the world in time as the "yellow fever mosquito," and which is now scientifically known as, "stegomyia fasciata," transmits yellow fever.

Now, after I had developed yellow fever in two non-immunes with the mosquitoes in the manner just described, I kept these yellow fever sufferers in the same protected room with six other men who never had yellow fever and who therefore must have been susceptible to it. And after three weeks not one of them developed the disease. These experiments, too, were repeated variously so that by no possibility could the outcome have been chance or the disease due to any other source of infection than the mosquito.

Also, all mosquitoes I used for experimentation were reared and bred from eggs and young larvae or wiggle-tails in glass jars in the laboratory. The freshly hatched mosquitoes were consequently free from the disease for mosquitoes, thus reared, were continually fed, in order to keep them alive, on my non-immune subjects. No subject bitten by the freshly hatched mosquitoes ever became sick.

A freshly hatched mosquito of that kind fed on a known and undoubted case of yellow fever during the third and fourth day produced the disease in the same men in whom he had failed to produce it fourteen days before—that is, before having been fed on the yellow fever sufferer.

Other varieties of mosquitoes (eighteen species) which prevailed at the time in Vera Cruz were reared and experimented with in the same manner as just described for the yellow fever mosquito without a single case producing the fever.

Another experiment was made to see whether the disease could be produced by the introduction of the causative agent into a non-immune outside of the actual sting of the "yellow fever mosquito." Infected mosquitoes of from sixteen to nineteen days' infection, mosquitoes which had produced the disease by their sting, were crushed, put in water and given to other non-immunes to drink. No development followed.

I assert unqualifiedly that if two sets of men, one hundred or one thousand in each body, are taken—all non-immunes and in two wire-screened cages, and a yellow fever mosquito which has bitten a sufferer is put into one of these cages, as many men in that cage as it bites are liable to have the yellow fever. If one man in this cage have it and a little swarm of yellow fever mosquitoes are set free in that cage, it is desperately likely that every man in the cage will have it. If the other cage be kept alongside of the infected one; if the two sets of men breathe the same air; if they interchange food and water; if

they touch each others' hands, not one single man in the cage kept free from the mosquitoes will catch the disease.

That has been so conclusively proven that no sensible man can acquaint himself with the facts of the most carefully conducted experiments, and remain in the slightest doubt as to the reason of yellow fever's spread.

If six dozen acute cases of yellow fever were taken into this city—into its dirtiest slums—and each carefully kept under screens so that our striped-legged yellow fever mosquitoes could not get at them, there would be no more danger of a spread in the disease here, of the development of a single additional case, than if these six dozen sufferers were in the wilds of Africa.

The great problem before us now is not, "How is yellow fever transmitted?"

The great problem is to make the people, the populace, understand and believe and know one single fact—that the "yellow fever mosquito's" presence has been, is and will be (as long as we permit it) the destruction and menace of man.

It took over a hundred years for the people, the populace, to understand, to believe, to know that vaccine is scientific reality—and it took over a half century before the dread of small-pox was wiped away by it.

Let us hope that in this day of the printing press and the utilization of the lightning, it will not take as long for man to seize upon the potent reality of the vastly important fact. This yellow fever mosquito does the business, Sir Harlequin and fellow-citizens. Of that there is not a vestige of doubt. It and it alone does it.

GEORGE E. BEYER.

[Prof. Beyer is professor of Biology Tulane University; an original and pioneer investigator who has been dedicating great and diligent study to the mosquito and its relation to disease for many years, both on his individual account here and more recently for two years with the late "United States Commissions for the investigation of Yellow Fever" at Vera Cruz.—Ed.]

POSTSCRIPT.

Harlequin:—You ask me to "complete" my story by suggesting methods of eradication, if any such there be.

Oil or screen your cisterns. Preferably screen them.

Keep no water in barrels, pitchers, buckets, tincans, or other vessels for any length of time. Empty them to the very last drop. Invert them every two or three days. Don't allow them to stand uncovered and exposed longer than that.

For the health authorities: Flush the gutters. Allow no standing water, for the yellow fever mosquitoes still existing, after being deprived of your cisterns, barrels, etc., will, in case of need, adapt themselves, even if imperfectly, to the use of the gutters in the streets. But I am convinced that they will go outside the city into the swamps and away from the immediate vicinity of man.

Screen every patient we may have and religiously prevent any mosquitoes from getting to them. This last point is of tremendous importance.

There is one reassuring condition that has been prevailing, but which unfortunately has not been of our own making and therefore of our volition to continue—incessant and heavy rains. The yellow-fever mosquito is less numerous than they would have been if dry weather had afforded them better opportunity for propagation.

GEORGE E. BEYER.

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