

HOME TOWN HELPS

CO-OPERATION LIFE TO CITY

Community Which Does Not Encourage Growth of Individuals and Industries Cannot Thrive.

Speaking before the gathering of business men of Baltimore at a banquet in his honor, Charles M. Schwab said: "No large industry can thrive in a community unless it enjoys the good will and the support of that community."

That statement is as true of the small industry as of the large industry, and it is true of the individual business man as well.

And there is also truth in the statement that the community cannot thrive which does not give to the individuals and to the small industries as well as to the large industries situated therein every encouragement to growth and expansion.

Co-operation is the life of the city. Without it there can be no city in the true sense. There may be an aggregation of houses, of businesses and of people—but that does not make a city as we know the city today.

The true city of the twentieth century is a place of schools, a place of churches, a place of wide and well-paved streets, a place of playgrounds and of parks, a place of beauty and a place of culture.

It is as well a place where every man who is doing his share for the mutual welfare is receiving his share of the credit and the profit; where the new industry is given local support in the period when that is needed and still receives that support when it reaches prosperous maturity; where the farmer who brings in the product of his labor may be sure of a market at a price that is fair and just; where the stranger receives every consideration and is not robbed.

In short, the true city is a place where people can live in happiness and contentment, secure in the enjoyment of pleasant homes, loyal friends and prosperous business conditions—and without the spirit of co-operation it is impossible for a city long to exist.

SCHOOL GARDENING NOT FAD

Tendency in Some Quarters Not to Regard New Development Seriously Is Decried.

The federal bureau of education of the department of the interior has issued a pamphlet, "Gardening in Elementary City Schools," which covers the progress and prospects of school gardening. The testimony presented by school officials from cities of more than 5,000 population in all parts of the country indicates that while garden work is offered in the schools of about four hundred cities and enthusiastically praised by the school officials of these cities, there is still a tendency in some quarters to regard it merely as another educational fad. This it certainly is not. The United States is still an agricultural country, and the teaching of gardening brings the schools at one point closer to the real business of the country than anything else taught, says the Indianapolis News.

But of course there must be some system about teaching gardening. The natural desire for a garden must be cultivated and conserved, so that the transition from play to work can be accomplished. This is the problem of the educators. Many cities have complained that they cannot get good teachers to undertake the work. The school authorities will have to cultivate teachers as the children cultivate their gardens—that is, if they are to meet the demand. For it appears from the government report that school gardening has won its place. It has developed the home garden under school supervision, and this has proved not only its educational worth, but also its economic worth.

A Civic Prayer.

For our comfortable living, for our fair surroundings, for our many blessings which the poor must lack, we give hearty thanks; and we resolve that from what store we have, a little more than we can comfortably afford shall be given to those servants of the poor who seek to cheer forlorn homes, to lift up weary lives, to open the path of opportunity, to remove old evils, and to cure the plague of poverty at its very sources. This is done in the hope and faith that (our city) will thus become a fairer and better home for all alike, and that virtue, courage, and peace will increase visibly among us and bless (our city) among all cities, forevermore. Amen.—Frederick Almy in the Survey.

In a Model Industrial Town.

In Port Sunlight on the Mersey, where 4,000 tons of British soap are manufactured each week, "kitchen" cottages, containing three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, scullery, bath and larder, with a yard and outbuildings, rent for an average of \$1.28 a week. "Parlor" cottages, with two additional rooms, rent for \$1.80 a week. For \$1.25 a year anyone can have an allotment of ten perches of land, with water supply free. It is the intention that there shall never be more than ten houses to the acre. Consequently, there is no lack of sunlight and fresh air.

Newest Medical Discoveries About the Death Carrying House Fly

These filthy pests distribute among people germs of typhoid and other bowel diseases, tuberculosis, infectious blood poison and even leprosy: Begin your summer war on them now: Clean the premises thoroughly and burn trash

THAT the common house fly is the greatest menace to human life in temperate regions the highest medical and scientific authorities in the United States and Europe are now generally united in declaring.

The dissemination through this insect of the epidemic, infantile paralysis, which last year killed thousands of New York's children is but one of the many counts in the indictment against the filthy fly. Infantile paralysis is peculiarly shocking because it deforms children so cruelly, but in its destruction of life it is far less serious than typhoid fever, which we now know to be largely a fly-borne disease. Similarly the fly probably causes far more mortality through its instrumentality in spreading tuberculosis than as a carrier of infantile paralysis.

All over the world scientists are studying the fly, discovering new dangers to public health caused by it and suggesting new methods of exterminating it.

Dr. L. O. Howard, the chief entomologist of the United States government, now suggests that the name "typhoid fly" should be given to the common house fly, because the latter name fails to suggest the deadly character.

Mr. Howard tells how the deadly character of the fly was proved by feeding flies with pure cultures of the typhoid bacillus. Material from the nodules of the insects and fly-specks made by them were then examined and found to contain the bacilli. This material was injected into animals and proved to be virulent.

Flies Carry Typhoid.

There were 250,000 cases of typhoid in the United States last year, and over 35,000 proved fatal. During the Spanish-American war flies which had swarmed over infected matter in the lime-strewn pits walked over the soldiers' food, leaving traces of lime. Many cases of typhoid occurred, killing far more than bullets. Officers whose tents were screened from flies showed fewer cases. Typhoid disappeared in winter, when flies were no longer about. Infected water was not an important factor in these camps, but a majority of cases must have been due to the flies. More than 80 per cent of the total deaths in the war were caused by typhoid.

The danger of infection is greatly increased by the fact that typhoid germs may remain active in a person's intestines long after he has recovered from fever. Dr. George A. Soper recently discovered a case of a cook employed by several families in the vicinity of New York. She had recovered completely from typhoid fever, but she gave the disease to members of every family where she was employed. Four other cases of this kind are mentioned by Dr. Howard.

Spread Enteric Fever.

During the Boer war 100,000 British soldiers were laid up at one time by enteric fever, now shown to have been spread by flies. Profiting by such lessons, the United States authorities on the Panama canal work protected refuse against flies, and this, together with the careful screening of houses, adapted primarily as a defense against malaria, reduced typhoid to a negligible quantity.

A long series of observations is being conducted, showing that flies play an important part in spreading Asiatic cholera. The British warship Superb, in the Mediterranean, suffered from an epidemic of cholera, which continued while at sea, but on the disappearance of flies it ceased. Professors Tizzoni and Cattani of Italy, in 1880, found active cholera germs in the deposits of flies caught in the cholera wards at Bologna, Italy.

Cost Millions a Year.

Dr. Howard says the decrease in the vital assets of our country through typhoid fever in a single year is more than \$350,000,000.

The typhoid fly is also a disseminator of tuberculosis. Dr. Frederick T. Lord, the Boston scientist, says:

"Flies may ingest tubercular sputum and excrete tubercle bacilli, the virulence of which may last for at least fifteen days."

Matter from tubercular patients must, therefore, not be allowed to come in contact with flies, and the patients should be screened for their own good and that of the rest of the community.

Drs. W. M. Esten and C. J. Mason of Storrs experiment station, Connecticut, who counted 550 to 6,000,000 bacteria on flies, observed that these insects carried contamination from the piggens to the milk in dairies.

Life History of Fly.

"The only remedy for this serious condition of things," they say, "is to remove the piggens as far as possible from the dairy and dwelling house. Extreme care should be taken in keeping flies out of the cow stable, milk rooms and dwellings."

Dr. Howard has traced the life history of the fly, finding that 120 eggs are laid by a single female, and that in Washington in midsummer a generation is produced every ten days. In experimenting he found that his flies would breed only in horse waste, but the evidence indicates that they breed in various kinds of filth. His conclusion, however, is that the vast majority must come from horse stables.

As tested out and recommended by the United States department of agriculture, sprinkling and soaking such a pest heap with a solution of one-half pound of powdered hellebore in ten gallons of water (stirring well and allowing it to stand for 24 hours), will destroy all the maggots, eggs and larvae which are then present. Almost equally good results, although not quite so certain, can be secured by sprinkling freely with powdered borax and then pouring water over, so as to carry it down all through the mass. The amount of hellebore solution required is about a gallon to the bushel of manure.

A recent calculation of the fly's rate of increase,



based on Professor Howard's experiments, has been made and shows that one fly can have between June 1 and September 28, 4,353,654,672,000,000,000 descendants.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist of Illinois, found that house flies breed freely in decaying animal carcasses, a point of significance in connection with war conditions.

It is most important to have an efficient flytrap. One known as "the Minnesota flytrap" appears to be the best constructed. It is planned on the principle of having a box with a hole beneath it, a piece of bait under the hole and sufficient space for the fly to walk under the box. The box is entered through a funnel that is a decapitated cone. The fly, having gorged himself on the bait, will, according to his invariable habit, fly upward through the funnel and become imprisoned in the box. He will not fly out.

Health Officers Responsible.

The courts have passed upon the question of damages for a sufferer from typhoid who could trace his illness to flies feeding upon the filth of sewage. A few years ago a man living in Germantown, Philadelphia, recovered heavy damages from the city for his illness, which he proved was caused by a stream flowing through his yard which had been polluted by sewage from a house tenanted by a typhoid patient. The defense relied upon proof that the plaintiff had neither drunk nor bathed in the stream, but an entomologist convinced the jury that he had contracted the disease through the medium of flies, which had carried the infection from the stream to the food exposed to their visits in his house.

Scourge of European War.

A horrifying form of the fly peril has been encountered during the present European war. This is the presence of myriads of flies that have bred on the bodies of the dead soldiers and carry septicemia (blood poisoning), and other diseases. Profiting by the experience of the Spanish-American and Boer wars, the military authorities protected the pits in permanent trenches and camps against flies, but thousands of dead bodies are lying in the shell-swept area between opposing trenches, where it is absolutely impossible to carry out sanitary measures.

IS DEATH PAINFUL?

The physical pain of death depends, I suppose, on the particular cause of death, says a writer in London Tit Bits. Naturally, death from starvation or cancer must be very much more painful than death from old age. Dying is probably more painful than death itself. At some most painful death beds there seems to come a period of calm when the end draws near. I think it is a great pity that for the sake of relations a death agony is sometimes prolonged by the use of powerful drugs. I remember a doctor saying to me at the death bed of a young officer: "If there were relations here we should keep him alive for a few hours." Why should a dying man be kept alive for these sentimental reasons?

I suppose a great deal of the painfulness of death is due to our struggling against it. Just as when we resist an anesthetic, it causes us great discomfort, while if we meekly submit to it the sensation is delightful, so with death.

The reason we resist is that we cling to life. This does not necessarily mean that we are afraid to die, or that we have doubts about immortality, and want to have as much of this world as possible for fear there is no other. The greatest struggle for life I ever witnessed was on the part of a young spiritualist, who most certainly believed in the next world. He simply refused to die, and did literally live some days longer because of his determination. It was rather splendid, this insistence on life, though it probably cost him a lot of pain.

On the other hand, I remember a young soldier in France who died from sheer lack of wanting to live. The doctor told me that he need not have died if he had only resolved to live.

The London Lancet announces that the spread of typhus, an eruptive fever quite different from typhoid, has been traced to flies. Typhus has always occurred in dirty and starving communities. It has been very prevalent in Russia, and is said to have been largely responsible for stopping the first Russian invasion of Austria, because it killed and prostrated so many men.

The spreading of infantile paralysis virus on the feet and in the gutlet of the house fly, as observed by Doctor Flexner of the Rockefeller institute, has already been thoroughly explained. Experiments have also been made indicating that the poison of this disease is conveyed by the bite of the stable fly very much as malaria is conveyed by the bite of the mosquito.

These experiments are thus described by Dr. C. E. Winslow, an expert on insect pests, of the American Museum of Natural History:

Tests With Monkeys.

"Prof. M. J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical school, succeeded in producing infantile paralysis in six out of twelve monkeys bitten by stable flies which had been allowed to feed on other monkeys suffering from the disease.

"Professor Rosenau's work has since been confirmed by Doctors Anderson and Frost of the United States public health service. There is, of course, no certainty that the disease is always transmitted by the stable fly. The work of Doctor Flexner and of the Swedish observers and the occurrence of a certain proportion of cases in cold weather strongly suggest that sometimes infantile paralysis may be spread by direct contact between human beings or in other ways than by fly bites. On the other hand, it seems certain the biting stable fly is one means by which the disease is conveyed; and the seasonal and geographical prevalence of the epidemics make it seem probable that this is the usual and most important means.

"The habits of the stable fly differ widely from those of the house fly. The stable fly is a biting fly, feeding on the blood of the higher vertebrates. It is found in the vicinity of dwellings, particularly where horses and cattle are kept, but it is apt to remain outdoors in warm, sunny places, and does not come into the house much except at night and before rain."

Another case I remember of a young Tommy who had a long, weary illness from an awful wound. He, too, no doubt, was bound to die, but he, too, lost heart. It was arranged that he should go to England, but he had ceased to care to do so, and refused. The end came rapidly after that.

I think these instances show that much depends on will power. My own father was a man of extraordinary vitality. A month before his death his doctor said to me: "By all the laws he ought to be dead now." It was difficult to believe a few hours before his death, at the age of ninety, that he was a dying man. His again was a case of the most absolute belief in the other world, coupled with an intense desire to live and not die a moment too soon.

Probably the greatest pain in death is mental pain. I can conceive a wasted life, a stupid life, and, still more, a wicked life, making it very painful for a man to die.

Early Days of Egypt.

Predynastic Egypt consisted of various petty states ranged along the banks of the Nile—this 4,000 years before Christ. The Egyptians had already mastered the art of making textile fabrics by spinning and weaving, and the men wore kilts and the women long robes. Wonderful pottery was made, though this was done by molding, as the potter's wheel was unknown. Gold, stone, ivory and bone were made into ornaments and utensils. Boats were used and the art of sailing was discovered.

Human Resolves Weak.

What mockeries are our most firm resolves. To will is ours, but to execute, We map our future like some unknown coast, and say here is a harbor, there a rock; the one we will attain, the other shun, and we do neither; some chance gale springs up, and bears us far o'er some unfathomed sea.—L. E. Landon

GREAT DEMAND FOR CANADIAN LAND

Americans Are Buyers and Becoming Settlers—Anxious to Get Cheap and Productive Land.

Reports are to hand that there will be a large influx of settlers from the United States into the Canadian West during the coming Spring. For a time there has been a falling off, on account of the fear of conscription, which of course was not possible, and which the Canadian Government gave every assurance would not be put into operation. In any case it would not affect the American settler, and more than that the man who was working on the farm, helping to produce the grain that goes to feed those who are at war, would not be affected.

The excellent yields of the Western Canada crops, and the high prices secured is having its influence on those looking for homes. The authenticated reports that have been sent out from time to time that this farmer and that farmer had paid for their entire farm holdings out of one crop has reached the ears of the man looking for a farm. When he hears that G. H. Beatty of Nanton, Alberta, had 679 bushels of wheat from 12 acres or an average of 56 1/2 bushels to the acre, he becomes interested. When he learns that Sidney E. Phillips of Beddoford, Alberta, threshed ten hundred and fifty-three bushels of wheat, the average being 52 1/2 bushels per acre, his interest is further aroused. Thos. Long of Lethbridge had 120 bushels of oats to the acre from a field of 25 acres. W. Quinn of Milk River had 6,004 bushels of wheat from 100 acres, an average of 60 bushels per acre, and Robert Tackberry of Nobleford makes affidavit that he had an average of seventy-six bushels of wheat per acre from a field of 10.63 acres. Thos. Boulton of the same place makes affidavit that from fifty acres he had a yield of fifty-three bushels of wheat per acre. Newell J. Noble's affidavit of getting 54 bushels per acre from 1,000 acres stands out most strongly as evidence of what the wheat grower can do. This affidavit is strengthened by a paragraph stating that he had 122 bushels and 80 lbs. per acre from 394.60 acres. Mrs. Nancy Coe makes affidavit that on her farm at Nobleford she threshed six thousand one hundred and ten bushels of wheat from one hundred and fifteen acres, or fifty-three bushels and eight lbs. per acre, and from a flax field (stubble field) she got 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre.

It cannot be said that these were freak yields because so many had such great success. When these reports are read, the man looking for a farm becomes convinced.

These are only a few of the reasons that will cause a large influx of American farmers into the Canadian West during the coming Spring.

The farmers now resident in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are purchasing additional lands. Prices are low and Free homestead land can be had in many districts and the homesteader is welcome.—Advertisement

The Principles of Big Business.

First Surgeon—Do you think \$1,000 is too much to charge for taking out Bulger's appendix?

Second Surgeon—No. But why don't you wait? He's making money so fast that you can get \$5,000 out of him in six months.—Life

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again. Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Diplomacy.

Mrs. Green—Your cook told mine that your husband is getting a very small salary.

Mrs. Wyse—We just tell her that to keep her from demanding a large one.

Alfalfa seed, \$6; Sweet Clover, \$8. J. W. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.—Adv.

Friends.

"Nobody has any friends," said "Why?" "I don't know," said "because you don't have any."—body."