

PELLAGRA FOUND TO BE INFECTIOUS

Investigation by Medical Commission Shows It Can Be Controlled.

NOT DEPENDENT UPON DIET

Best Way to Combat the Disease, Is With Efficient Sewage System—Some Important Discoveries Are Made.

New York.—Pellagra is infectious, but it is not caused by an unbalanced or inadequate diet, and the most effective means of combating it is by installing efficient sewage disposal systems in the communities where it is prevalent, says a report issued by the commission of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, that has been conducting an extensive investigation in South Carolina.

The importance of these discoveries, it was pointed out, can better be appreciated when it is recognized that more than 100,000 persons in this country are known to be suffering from the disease. There probably are many more victims, as several of the states in which it is prevalent are not in the federal registration area, and the extent of the disease thus can only be approximated.

The facts disclosed by a searching inquiry and long continued observation in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, where scores of persons have died from pellagra, prove conclusively, a member of the commission said, that, contrary to the belief generally prevailing in the North, the disease is infectious.

It spreads through lack of proper sewage facilities, and in the opinion of the investigators cannot be contracted by persons merely because they do not have a proper diet.

Three Years' Investigation.

To prove the theory three years' work in Spartan Mills, an industrial district in the city of Spartanburg, has just been completed. An efficient sewage system was built. Thorough records of all cases were kept. That community, consisting of 2,000 persons, was regarded as one of the worst pellagra foci in South Carolina. Scores of persons there until recently were attacked by the disease each year.

The result of sewerage the community is that although numerous old cases still were present this year, no one living within the sewerage district contracted the disease in the last 12 months, with a single exception.

The only new victim was a woman on the extreme edge of the community, just across the street from a house with surface drainage in which a chronic pellagra sufferer lived. From the worst type of pellagra focus the district has been changed to a community in which the disease no longer spreads.

The reduction in the number of cases of the disease in Spartan Mills has impressed the owners of another large mill in the county, who have begun an active fight on the epidemic in their community by installing an efficient disposal system.

The commission has not discovered the cause of pellagra, but asserts that until scientific research reveals what produces the disease, which caused more deaths in South Carolina in the first half of 1915 than any other malady, the most advisable course to take is to sewer towns where it prevails, and thus save the health and lives of many persons who otherwise might contract it.

Maize Not Responsible.

Early in its investigation the commission decided that the use of maize as a food could not be regarded as the essential cause of pellagra, nor could any particular element of the diet be designated logically as the cause.

This conclusion upset the belief that persons subsisting chiefly on maize contracted the disease as a result of the preponderance of that food in their diet, a theory which has been popular in Italy, and to which the American public has clung tenaciously.

It inaugurated a hygienic-dietetic treatment of many patients. The sufferers were brought to the Post Graduate hospital, where they were treated by rest, careful nursing and a proper diet. The results of this regime proved excellent. The patients simply got well. There was no medication. The treatment was similar to that given to tuberculous patients.

To its own satisfaction, at least, the commission disproved early the theory that the disease is due to the bite of the buffalo gnat, more commonly known as the black fly, and the hypothesis that it is caused by the presence of certain minerals in drinking water.

"Our studies," one of the investigators said, "have proved pellagra is infectious. Most of the new cases observed arose in the immediate vicinity of a pre-existing pellagra sufferer. For the first time the significance of these facts in respect to the way in which pellagra spreads has been pointed out."

The commission, which began its work in 1912, interested several branches of the federal government in the investigation of this disease, and was instrumental in obtaining congressional action to support the quite separate and independent special work of the public health service on this problem.

"THE NAME OF FRANCE"



Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former ambassador to Holland, with his little daughter, Katrina, and pet dog.

The poem, "The Name of France," and reprinted from the Art World, was written by Mr. Van Dyke and dedicated to France. The poem follows:

THE NAME OF FRANCE
Give us a name to fill the mind,
With the shining thoughts that lead mankind,
The glory of learning, the joy of art,
A name that tells of a splendid part
In the long, long toil and the strenuous fight
Of the human race to win its way
From the ancient darkness into the day
Of freedom, brotherhood, equal right—
A name like a star, a name of light,
I give you France!

Give us a name to stir the blood
With a warmer glow and a swifter flood
At the touch of a courage that conquers fear—
A name like the call of a trumpet, clear
And silver-sweet and iron-strong,
That brings three million men to their feet
Ready to march and steady to meet
The foe who threatens that name with wrong—
A name that rings like a battle-song,
I give you France!

Give us a name to move the heart,
With the strength that noble griefs impart—
A name that speaks of the blood out-poured
To save mankind from the sway of the sword—
A name that calls the world to share
The burden of sacrificial strife
Where the cause at stake is the world's free life
And the rule of the people everywhere—
A name like a vow, a name like a prayer—
I give you France!

TRIES KOREAN LEPROSY CURE

Leper Confesses He Killed Boy to Obtain Human Flesh to Cure Disease.

Seoul, Korea.—Justifying his act by the Korean superstition that the eating of human flesh is a cure for leprosy, a Korean leper named Sin Yungyun has confessed to the murder of a five-year-old boy, whose mutilated body was discovered in a field in South Cholla province. According to the police, the accused also admitted that with another leper he killed a girl in the mountains on September 15, and that both had eaten of her flesh.

Lepers in Korea hitherto led a miserable life. With the exception of those cared for by missionaries in a small hospital near Fusan, they have been left to roam at will and eke out their own living. The superstition as to cannibal cure is very general.

Count Terauchi, until recently governor general, took up the leper problem vigorously last year and as a result an island called Sorok, off the southern coast of Korea, has been selected as the seat of a leper asylum. It is proposed to take in at first some hundreds of lepers selected from the 13 provinces in proportion to the number in each. During their stay on the island the lepers will be taught modern farming.

GET \$1,000,000 IN SALVAGE

German Freighter Sesostris, Ashore in Guatemala, Is Successfully Floated.

San Diego, Cal.—That the former German freighter Sesostris, ashore at Ocos, Guatemala, for 13 years, has been successfully floated, is the news received from Capt. R. Ridley, skipper of the British Columbia salvage tug Pilot.

Three hydraulic pumps and 150 natives were used to remove the great banks of sand from around the giant freighter, which is said to be as seaworthy as upon the day she went ashore.

For many years the Sesostris was used as a coffee warehouse, while her dynamo plant was utilized to supply electricity to the residents of Ocos. The salvagers will clear more than \$1,000,000 on their venture.

YOUTHFUL "TRAMP" JOURNEYS BY AUTO

Stranded Student Motors 1,000 Miles for Just 28 "Thank You's."

TRIP COST HIM ONLY \$1.55

His Longest Ride Was 125 Miles, His Shortest 125 Feet, When Farmer, Taking Him for Bandit, Made Him Get Out.

New York.—The value of a good appearance, polite manners and faith in human nature has just been demonstrated by Charles Brown, Jr., a young Californian who is taking a course in magazine writing at New York university. Brown recently accomplished a necessary journey from Fort Wayne, Ind., to New York city, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles over the Lincoln highway, riding practically the whole journey in automobiles, at a total money expense of \$1.55. The trip was completed in just seven days.

According to the student's story, he was stranded in Fort Wayne and was without money only a few days before he was due in New York to enter upon his course. While he was sitting near a water tank contemplating the chances of "beating" his way on a freight, he saw an automobile speeding along the road that paralleled the tracks. He watched it pass out of sight; then his inspiration came.

He counted his money and found that he had \$4.50. His next act was to visit a barber shop and get a bath, a shave and a haircut. He also invested in a clean shirt, a collar, clothes brush and a box of shoe polish. He had his hat cleaned and blocked and a new band put on it. Seeking a tailor, he sat with a blanket wrapped around him while his clothes were being sponged and pressed. All these expenditures left him \$1.05.

Found the Game Easy.

After walking along the Lincoln highway to the outskirts of Fort Wayne Brown saw his first chance coming down the road. At the steering wheel was a huge bulk of a man with tortoise shell spectacles and coarse black whiskers. As it turned out, he was a physician answering an emergency call of a patient. Brown threw up his arm and signaled the doctor to stop. "May I ride with you until you turn off?" he asked.

"Where are you going," "New York city."

The physician, with a look of amazement, threw open the door and Brown got in. Then the student told his benefactor that he expected to reach the metropolis in a very short time by riding in different automobiles. The doctor became so interested in the young man's story that he ran ten miles beyond his patient.

That night Brown slept in a barn. The next morning, after he had groomed two horses, a farmhand brought him a plate of fried ham and potatoes. By six o'clock he was riding on a milk truck. At nine o'clock an insurance agent invited him to ride in his car until noon. In the afternoon he rode with a schoolteacher whose machine he had cranked. When it grew too dark to travel he stopped at a farmhouse and paid for his night's lodging by helping to husk corn.

Walked Only a Few Miles.

The longest ride he had in one automobile was 125 miles. The shortest ride was less than 125 feet. This was in the Pennsylvania mountains, when an old farmer and his wife, learning that their passenger was going to New York city, feared he might be a highwayman, and made him get out.

GLASS EYE EXPLODES AS HE LOOKS AT PIE

Chicago.—Just as he was gazing with interest at a piece of pie, F. K. Cosgrove's glass eye exploded and he fell from his chair to the floor of a restaurant. He was soon revived.

Cosgrove is a farmer who lives near North Vernon and went to Hammond, Ind., on business. While there he ate in a restaurant, and a waitress was just bringing a piece of pie when his eye burst.

The eye had only been obtained a day or two before, and replaced his own eye, which was recently destroyed by an explosion of dynamite.

USE OF HEROIN IS BARRED

Physicians Ordered Not to Dispense It for Any Reason—Hoped General Practitioners Will Act.

Washington.—To aid in counteracting an increasing use of heroin throughout the country, all physicians of the federal public health service have been ordered not to dispense the drug hereafter for any purpose and to return immediately to the headquarters of the service here any quantities of it they have on hand. In announcing the step public health officials expressed hope that the example set by the service would have a wide influence among general practitioners.

The DAIRY



FEED ROOTS TO DAIRY COWS

Where Silage Is Not Available Farmer Is Warranted in Using Them—Best Winter Ration.

By R. S. HULSE, University of Illinois. There are two general conditions that seem to warrant the use of roots for dairy cows. One is where silage is not available for winter use; and the other is for special feeding. We save Holstein cows which have con-



Splendid Dairy Type.

sumed about 100 pounds of roots daily in addition to their feeds. For ordinary use in the winter ration 30 pounds daily would be about the amount to figure on.

In this section it costs considerably more to produce nutrients in the form of roots than in the form of corn silage, and feeding trials indicate that the dry matter in silage is fully as valuable for milk production.

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR CALVES

Experience Teaches That Two Parts of Corn and One Part of Oats Is Satisfactory.

Calves are usually fed whole milk for two or three weeks, then gradually changed to skim milk. About the time of changing, begin to feed a little grain, but do not think that it is necessary to use oil meal or any other high-priced feed, high in protein, or fat, or both. Experience shows that a mixture of two parts of corn and one part of oats, by weight, gives as good results as oil meal and ready-mixed calf meals often purchased at much higher prices. Bran is not especially good for the young calf because it is too laxative.

The grain mixture should be fed immediately after the milk and neither should be fed too liberally or scours may result.

SAVES MUCH OF COW'S FEED

Pail Fastened Around Animal's Neck by Means of Strap Prevents Slobbering or Scattering.

In feeding a cow from a pail more or less is lost. By fastening the pail to the cow, on the order that a nose-bag is put onto horses, she cannot get her head from the pail—it can-



Pail Saves Much Feed.

not be upset, nor can the feed be scattered or slobbered. Bore a hole in each side of the pail and fasten the halter in such a way as to prevent accident.

WATER OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Cows Must Have Access to It in Winter So They Can Drink All That They May Desire.

Water is fully as important to the dairy cows as feed during the winter. They must have access to it so that they can drink all they want, whether they have it in automatic water basins, or in the yard tanks. Cows giving milk need great quantities of water. Careful experiments have proved that it requires more than five pounds of water for every pound of milk produced by the cow.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Suffrage Parade Is Planned for Inauguration Event

WASHINGTON.—Inaugural visitors to Washington are to see a monster suffrage demonstration, eclipsing the famous suffrage parade of March 4, 1913, according to announcement made at a meeting in Cameron House, the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage.

The meeting was a war council of the suffrage leaders to inaugurate the "big drive" on congress in behalf of the federal amendment to enfranchise women. Suffrage leaders from the campaign centers on the western front, who went through the presidential and congressional campaigns, were speakers.

The big suffrage parade here is intended to outclass any demonstration ever held by the "votes-for-woman" advocates in this country. It is to epitomize the demands of the voting women of the West that their sisters in the East be granted the privilege of the ballot.

It is planned to make it a concrete picture of the power of the women of the United States, not only to impress congress, but to make the people of the entire country gathered here for the inaugural ceremonies recognize this force to be reckoned with in politics as well as homemakers.

It was announced that a tentative permit has been issued for this suffrage demonstration on March 3, 1917, with the restriction that it must not conflict in any way with any plans for the inaugural ceremonies.

Already the women are organizing their marching clubs and planning features of the pageant in a number of the Western states. It is expected that this will be the largest gathering of suffrage advocates ever assembled in this country.



Problem of Perpetual Motion Once More Is Solved

OF COURSE I must turn it now with my hand, but when I get a larger dynamo, a larger motor, and ball-bearing gears it is bound to run itself." Jacob Raes, a stocky, square-faced Belgian, was explaining an apparatus, which he calls a "spring motor," in the basement of his home at 1106 Sixteenth street northwest. The arrangement, he says, will some day run all the automobiles, heat all the houses, and furnish power to turn all the wheels of industry.



"Then all the coal mines can be closed up," he explained. "Working but a few hours each day, people will be able to produce easily everything the country needs."

Raes' device consists of a large spring, wound up by means of a worm drive. Several cog gears drive a small dynamo at sufficient speed to generate enough electricity to drive a still smaller motor, which turns several wheels connected by cord belts.

For demonstrating purposes the inventor winds up the spring and releases the brake. The dynamo runs, power is generated, and the motor runs. Raes winds the spring as fast as it runs down.

"You see," he says, "when we eliminate this unnecessary friction and get a large enough apparatus, we will hook the motor up with this crank and let it wind up the spring, and as the spring runs down it will turn the dynamo, which will make the electricity, which will run the motor, which will continue to wind the spring."

"But where will you get the power for use?" "That is easy. You see this extra cog wheel on this side? Well, we will just connect an extra dynamo on there when it gets to running and use the electricity it generates."

Georgetown Cats Are Too Smart for Householders

ARE all cats as stupid and incapable of understanding as most people think? Or, is there feline genius, which like the flower of the poet, "was born to blush unseen," and which humanity has not yet recognized? These questions are being asked by a number of Georgetown residents, and some there are who declare cats, or at least the Georgetown cats, are among the most intelligent of animals.

These people point out that their garbage pails are being raided nightly by cats who show nothing less than genius in the way they remove the covers. The cans which are being robbed are the regulation galvanized metal containers, with close-fitting tops of the same material, designed especially to keep out cats, and until comparatively recently served this purpose admirably.

Today they are next to useless. The Georgetown cats apparently have made a study of them and remove the covers as readily and as noiselessly as it could be done by a human. Nightly banquets are being held on the back porches of Georgetown residents, and since these invariably are followed by concerts from the back fences, the problem has become a serious one. Whether it will be necessary to put the garbage cans under lock and key, and thus eliminate the vagrant cat by cutting off his food supply is a question which is being seriously considered by many.



Agricultural Department Library and Its Keeper

HOW many of the millions of farmers in the United States realize that the most extensive and the most important agricultural library in the world is the library of the department of agriculture at Washington? And how many of them are aware that this library, which has been growing and developing in Washington for the last 48 years, is managed by a woman?

A slender, quiet-mannered woman is Miss Charibel R. Barnett, who since early womanhood, and after her graduation from the University of Michigan and her course at the New York State Library school has worked here. Nowhere else under the sun is there such a force of scientists working for one object as is employed by the United States department of agriculture. Three thousand strong, these men of microscope and test tube are producing the most advanced results of study, observation, research and experiment.

This army of scientists depend upon the library for the written lore which must be consulted again and again ere it gives to the world the results which concern the welfare of millions.

Some day, when the great structure which is to house the department of agriculture is completed, the library will find its place in the administration building, which will form the center of the magnificent group. At present the 133,000 books and pamphlets comprising this storehouse of printed knowledge are conveniently placed in one of the new rented buildings which are temporarily serving the department of agriculture.

It is the aim of the library to contain the important, especially the official, agricultural publications of every civilized country. Even Chinese and Japanese agricultural books and periodicals can be found here.

The library comes to the farmer mainly through the bulletins of the department. In the preparation of the bulletins and other publications of the department, especially those of direct interest to the farming community, the collection in the library assists by giving printed opinions and the results of the experience of past investigations all over the world.

