

FAIRM STOCK

TUBERCULOSIS OF HOG HERD

Sanitary Lot and Clean Feed Are Enemies of This Disease—Slow In Its Development.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

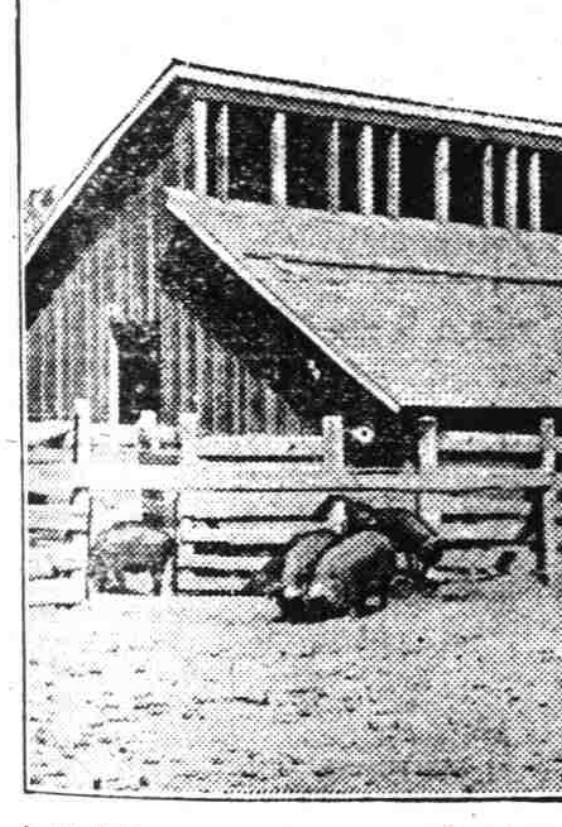
Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is insidious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his hogs to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them upon nonsterilized products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculous cattle may scatter great numbers of tubercle bacilli with their excrement; cows that are tuberculous may produce contaminated milk that is subsequently fed to pigs; and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs.

The feeding of hogs upon creamy refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infectious principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are un-



A Well-Constructed Hog House—Provision Has Been Made for Good Ventilation and Sunlight.

doubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

LABOR REQUIRED BY SHEEP

While Continuous It Is Not Heavy—Can Well Be Performed by Boy Incapable of Hard Work.

While the labor required by sheep raising is continuous, it is not heavy, and if properly supervised and made interesting by financial return can well be performed by boys incapable of other kinds of farm work. This fact should be given consideration in many sections where farm labor is scarce.

IMPORTANCE OF FARM TEAMS

Unless Animals Are Properly Cared For and Fed They Are Unfit for Hard Work.

The teams are far more important in war farming than is generally believed. Unless the teams are properly fed and cared for they will not be able to do good work. Every farmer should take pains to care for his teams and get them in the best possible condition.

ADVICE TO "FLU" CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS AFTER INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns Public Against Tuberculosis; One Million Cases Tuberculosis in United States—Each a Source of Danger.

Influenza Convalescents Should Have Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis. No Cause for Alarm If Tuberculosis Is Recognized Early—Patent Medicines Not to Be Trusted.

★ Beware tuberculosis after influenza. No need to worry if you take precautions in time. ★
★ Don't diagnose your own condition. Have your doctor examine your lungs several times at monthly intervals. Build up your strength with right living, good food and plenty of fresh air. ★
★ Don't waste money on patent medicines advertised to cure tuberculosis. ★
★ Become a fresh-air crank and enjoy life. ★

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—According to a report made to the United States Public Health Service, the epidemic of influenza in Spain has already caused an increase in the prevalence and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. A similar association between influenza and tuberculosis was recently made by Sir Arthur Newsome, the chief medical officer of the English public health service, in his analysis of the tuberculosis death rate in England.

In order that the people of the United States may profit by the experience of other countries Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a warning emphasizing the need of special precautions at the present time. "Experience seems to indicate," says the Surgeon General, "that persons whose resistance has been weakened by an attack of influenza are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis. With millions of its people recently affected with influenza this country now offers conditions favoring the spread of tuberculosis."

One Million Consumptives in the United States.

"Then you consider this a serious menace?" was asked. "In my opinion it is, though I hasten to add it is distinctly one against which the people can guard. So far as one can estimate there are at present about one million cases of tuberculosis in the United States. There is unfortunately no complete census available to show exactly the number of tuberculosis persons in each state despite the fact that most of the states have made the disease reportable. In New York city, where reporting has been in force for many years, over 35,000 cases of tuberculosis are registered with the Department of Health. Those familiar with the situation believe that the addition of unrecognized and unreported cases would make the number nearer 50,000. The very careful health survey conducted during the past two years in Framingham, Mass., revealed 200 cases of tuberculosis in a population of approximately 15,000. If these proportions hold true for the United States as a whole they would indicate that about one in every hundred persons is tuberculous. Each of these constitutes a source of danger to be guarded against."

What to Do.

In his statement to the public Surgeon General Blue points out how those who have had influenza should protect themselves against tuberculosis. "All who have recovered from influenza," says the Surgeon General, "should have their lungs carefully examined by a competent physician. In fact, it is desirable to have several examinations made a month apart. Such examinations cannot be made through the clothing nor can they be carried out in two or three minutes. If the lungs are found to be free from tuberculosis every effort should be made to keep them so. This can be done by bright living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned especially against certain danger signs, such as "decline" and "colds which hang on."

These, he explained, were often the beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do not get well promptly, if your cold seems to hang on or your health and strength decline, remember that these are often the early signs of tuberculosis."

Place yourself at once under the care of a competent physician. Tuberculosis is curable in the early stages.

Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tuberculosis.

"Above all do not trust in the misleading statements of unscrupulous patent medicine fakers. There is no specific medicine for the cure of tuberculosis. The money spent on such medicines is thrown away; it should be spent instead for good food and decent living."

Most of the Population Colored.

Curacao has a population of nearly 50,000. Of this number 12,000 are

Holland's Caribbean Island



Principal Street of Willemstad.

ALITTLE bit of Holland transplanted in the Caribbean is Curacao, a Dutch island that is but 40 miles from the northern coast of Venezuela and only a little more than 100 miles from La Guaya, port town for Caracas, capital of Venezuela. No other island of the West Indies so nearly represents, by its physical appearance and its people, the country of the Zuyder Zee as does this quaint, pretty and very hospitable little island, chief possession of the Dutch in the Caribbean.

black and a mixture of West Indian, negro and Spanish blood. In Curacao there apparently is more pure West Indian and negro blood than in many of the other islands of the West Indian Islands.

The negroes themselves are a pleasant, agreeable race in Curacao, seeming to have felt the influence of the thrifty Dutch for many years.

Dutch is the official language of the island, of course, though English is mostly spoken. The natives speak Dutch and English slightly and have a peculiar mixture of French, Spanish, Dutch and Indian that is their chief tongue. This language is very crude and is never learned, simply absorbed.

Scenes upon the streets of Willemstad are certain to entertain every one who has come here for the first visit. Many of the streets are very narrow, but always clean, and the views along them form an interesting study.

In the hotels the food, though not always of the best quality, is cooked very well and is served in an appetizing way. Considering the prices charged by the hotels and the prices which they are required to pay for the food, the fare is very good.

Outside of Willemstad itself there is little to interest anyone. The island receives a small rainfall. Luckily for the inhabitants, Willemstad is a free port, and they therefore are able to import many foods and goods without having to pay much more for them than cost at their point of origination.

The Dutch government maintains 200 soldiers from Holland and an equal number of native militia at Willemstad. This force acts under the command of the governor and is for service in all parts of the island. The peaceful nature of the islanders, however, seems to make the maintenance of this force a needless expense.

Entering the Harbor.

As the ship drifts toward its dock a passenger may get a good view of the town. The architecture fascinates; the busy condition of the dock and adjoining streets, where hundreds of people seem to swarm at their work, gives an impression of a hustling, and much alive tropical town. As the ship goes on past a break in the line of buildings the lagoon is observed to the right, and down to its edge hundreds of homes whose tile roofs appear in varied contrast under the sun. These homes, the passenger will soon learn, if he chooses to hire an automobile at \$2 an hour to ride about the town, are but a few feet back from the water itself.

ARABIA'S PLACE ON THE MAP

"Cradle of Islam" of Great Importance in the Aspirations of Warring Countries.

At the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers—a hundred miles from the Persian gulf—is the town of Gurna. The few tourists who in ante-bellum days sailed past Gurna were told to look with reverence at the spot, for here was the original Garden of Eden, writes John Van Ess in Asia Magazine. In December, 1914, the British took Gurna and for some time, at least, for the first time, Arabia was put on the map.

The advance which British arms have made in the land of the Arab is important in proportion as the Germans regarded Arabia as important.

Arabia looms large on the Teutonic horizon because it is the door to "Mitteleuropa," and because it is the cradle of Islam. Since Islam is professed by the majority of the population in Turkey and 63,000,000 of Indians and 20,000,000 of Russians and 24,000,000 in the East Indies and 12,000,000 in Egypt and 8,000,000 in China—Islam was considered worthy of an attempt at wedlock, holy or unholy. If you look at the map of the Mediterranean you will see that Cyrus seems to have a great finger which points just to where Asia Minor bends down sharply to form the Syrian coast. Napoleon noticed this more than a hundred years ago and suggested that there lay the key to any situation which would involve that part of the world. Follow the finger and it is significant that the objective of the British Palestine and Mesopotamian campaign was Aleppo. Thence draw the line across and you draw with almost uncanny accuracy the northern linguistic boundary of Arabia.

The kitchens are spick and span, with floors scrubbed white and corners entirely free from dirt. The living rooms, the bedrooms, the dining rooms—all are ideal in cleanliness.

Relative Refinement.

Mrs. Hibrow—And have you ever read "The Inside of the Cup?"

Mrs. Lobrow—No, but I had an aunt who did. She used to tell fortunes

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

EVERGLADE KITES.

"The everglade kite," said Daddy, "lives far down in the South. He loves the southern land best and this family of everglade kites I am going to tell you about lived in South America."

"They are always called the everglade kite family because they live in swampy land which has very tall grass."

Mr. and Mrs. Everglade Kite were going to give a banquet and had invited their relations to come on the following day and to bring their children.

"The day arrived and Mr. and Mrs. Everglade Kite were sitting on a shrub chatting when the guests appeared.

"How do you do, my dear?" Mrs. Everglade Kite would say. And Mr. Everglade Kite would flap a wing at one of his friends and say: "Glad to see you, old chap. How are you? You look well."

"Mr. and Mrs. Everglade Kite were the color of slate, but they have darker colors on their wings and tails, which are tipped with white."

"Their bills were very thin and long and at the end they were hooked, so that they looked very different from other birds. Their bills and claws were black and their feet were of a beautiful orange color. Their eyes had red rings around the pupils, which they thought were very fine."

"The children were all shades of brown, tan, yellow and white."

"I think," said Mrs. Everglade Kite to her cousins, "that we have the best shoemakers in the world."

"I agree with you, my dear," said her cousin.

"We really think so, too," said Mr. Kite. "Of course we fathers cannot waste our time thinking about shoes, but we must admit that we dress our own feet in just the same way that you do."

"For they are all very proud of their orange feet."

"Have you a nice bush for your nest?" Mrs. Everglade Kite asked her cousin.

"It is lovely," said the cousin. "And soon I expect to lay two beautiful white eggs."

"How very, very nice," said Mrs. Everglade Kite. "I do believe I will do exactly the same thing."

"They chatted for some time, and Mr. Everglade Kite showed the father

Table Decorations

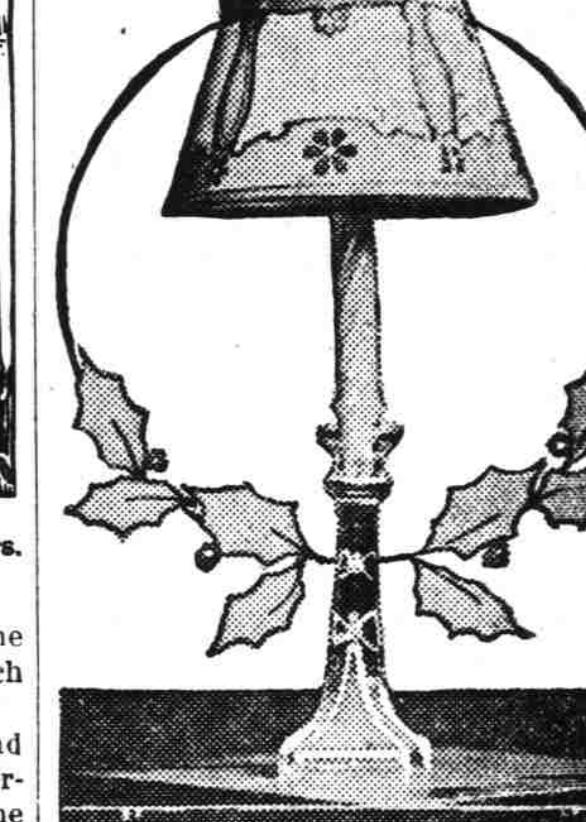


In table decorations this year Santa Claus will beam from the midst of patriotic place-cards and the national colors mingle with the regulation green and red. Here are little figures made of crepe paper, representing America, England and France. They are simply little pasteboard paper dolls with printed or painted faces, dressed up in paper clothes and tiny paper hats. To make the table complete, Belgium, Italy and Serbia are to be represented. Each little figure might bear a tiny flag. They are supported by strips of cardboard pasted to them at the back and are to be used for place-cards or merely for ornament.



A larger figure of Santa Claus is also made of crepe paper with the help of white cotton. It is built on a stick, with wires attached for arms and legs. On this frame a body of cotton is fashioned, wound to place with thread. The head is a ball of cotton covered with pink crepe paper. The eyes are painted on and cotton makes the eyebrows and beard. Red crepe paper and cotton form the coat and hat.

Holiday Candle Shades



"How Very, Very Nice," Said Mrs. Everglade Kite.

birds all around the swamp and the many fine markets they had in which to do their shopping.

The children played about and had a beautiful time, and soon Mrs. Everglade Kite called to every one to come to the banquet.

"It was served in a bush which was almost completely surrounded by tall grass."

"Mrs. Everglade Kite was very fond of style, so she gave all the birds little napkins made out of green leaves and they had plates of flat stones which were very small and dainty."

"They were given knives and forks of little twigs in case any of the food was too much to eat without cutting it up, though the birds all knew that it was easier for them to use their hooked bills than any knives and forks."

"Still it did make a very fine appearing banquet. For their first course they had insect soup, and all the mother relations said it was delicious. Of course they asked Mrs. Everglade Kite how she made it and the fathers asked Mr. Everglade Kite where he got such very fine insects."

"The children didn't ask any questions. They just ate and enjoyed it thoroughly."

"Next they had snake salad, which of course sounds quite awful to us, but then we think worms are pretty dreadful and yet we know how robins and other birds love them."

"For dessert they had berry pudding with insect sauce, and they had fine swamp water to drink. They thought it was quite the best drink they ever had."

"And after they had finished, Mrs. Everglade Kite passed around little acorn cups filled with grass extract, which took the place of coffee, and which was made out of the juice of the long grasses near Mrs. Everglade Kite's home. So one and all said it was certainly a real banquet."

Classical Stuff.

"I suppose even the office boys are erudite in Boston?"

"Well, boys will be boys wherever you happen to find them. But I did hear an office boy whistling Beethoven's Ninth Symphony."

One can gauge a deep affection with one of those smart, hand-knit sweaters that are worn by women, lucky enough to own them, everywhere. This one is made of turquoise blue zephyr with white bands at the wrists and across the collar. They are made in rose and white or in pale green or yellow with

Hand-Knit Sweaters

