

the vast, mysterious sudd swamps of

the west; the other three streams run

down from the east, bringing the drain-

Sudd Swamps Are Curious.

greater natural curiosity than this fa-

mous sudd (Arabic for block), a sort

of vast floating island of reeds, papy-

rus and small plants in the marshes

formed by the lower reaches of the

British scientists have estimated the

sudd area at 35,000 square miles. One

writer says: "To the eye the effect is

one of a vast extent of brilliant green

papyrus, feathery reeds and sword-

grass, five to twelve feet above the

water, broken by occasional patches of

light ambach trees, with channels of

water, pools and lagoons dotting the

swampscape, and here and there a

sparse tree or two on the horizon.

found many varieties of game. Of the

larger species, elephant, giraffe, buf-

falo and many sorts of antelope are

seen, whilst the hippopotamus is ex-

cessively numerous. From the reeds

and mud banks arise clouds of wild

fowl-crune, geese, storks, herons, bus-

tard, pelicans, spoonbill, lbis and duck

In the rainy, stormy seasons (and

when the rivers have risen) these float-

ing Islands frequently change post-

tions; here and there areas become de-

tached from the main body and travel

about, driven by the winds, often

Lately, spurred on by the world's

paper shortage, scientists have been

giving attention to the vast papyrus

accumulations in the sudd, with the

hope of evolving some practicable

So mixed is the native population of

the Nile banks in the Sudan that it has

been aptly named the "Negro Pot-

pourri," though some ethnologists con-

tend that these blacks are not really

Probably the Nubians, geographical-

y and physically, are the real link be-

tween Egypt and the negro land.

Though Moslems for centuries, they

Something About the People.

The richness of the Nile valley has,

century after century, lured so many

invaders into it that today a veritable

babel of races and tongues is found

there. Apparently, the Moslem re-

ligion appeals strangely to the wild

tribes of north Africa, and millions have adopted it. Many are carelessiv

called Arabs because they are Mcs-

lems, or because they can speak Arabic,

or because they wear a picturesque

makeup of town Arab and Bedouin

disturbing element," a British military

report says. "The natives of the Su-

dan, even when they have adopted a

more or less settled life, are great

conquest for the sake of human flesh

have nowhere been pursued so long

and so thoroughly. The native changes

his abode without hesitation, and his

"The real Arab appears to dominate

the northern part of the Sudan, from

Egypt to Kordofan, though he has no-

where exterminated the original inhab-

Itants; he has in many cases not yet

succeeded in forcing his own language

on them, but he has intermarried free-

ly with them, and the resulting mix-

ture calls itself Arabian. It is an old

saying in Egypt that you can't tell a

Turk of the third generation from a

The Sudan, say the Egyptians, is an

integral part of Egypt; but it was con-

quered, misgoverned and lost by suc-

cessive khedives, and for years and

years it was exploited by Egypt for

lvory, gold and slaves. Both socially

native of the Nile country."

love of strange women is passing Solo-

"Invasion, however, is not the only

have keptstheir own dialects

method of paper manufacture.

negroes.

garments.

mon's.

of every description."

In the more southerly parts are

Bahr-el-Jebel and Bahr-el-Ghazal.

In all Africa there is, perhaps, no

age from the Abyssinian hills.

Grepared by the National Geographic Se-The suggestion, pleasing to the Egyptians no doubt, that Great Britain abandon the Sudan as she had given up claims to Egypt, has brought forth the British statement that she will continue to consider the Sudan of her important African protec-

The Sudan has for a long time been looked upon by the outside world as sort of appendage of Egypt. Such conceptions have had to be somewhat revamped since the British apron-atrings were cut from the old land of the Pharsons and the Sudan has stood the Pharacha and the Sudan has stood forth to a greater extent on its own responsibility. This in a thinly peo-pled land of amazing distances. You an go south from the Egyptian fron-ler six hundred miles by rail before you get to Khartum. From there ath, you can go another thousand miles on a flat-bottomed, paddle-wheel Nile steamer before you reach the southern boundary of the Sudan, which is almost on the edge of the at lakes and a third of the way to the Cape of Good Hope.

Unless you refresh your memory by a look at a map of Africa you are likely to overlook the fact that the den has a seacoast. South of Egypt it cuts across sastward to the Red sea and extends along that body of water for some 400 miles. Britain is by no means dependent on Egypt to furnish a door to this huge African realm. Two ports have been develdan and | blocking the river's channel as an ice Sunkin, and both are connected by modern railway facilities with hundreds of miles of the rich Nile valley fucluding Khartum.

The White Nile splits the Sudan for nearly 2,000 miles from south to north and is navigable the year round above

The Blue Nile runs down from the Abyssinian hills and joins the main river at Khartum, forming an apex-called the Gezireh or "island." This wast flat Island is the granary of the

It is in the northern part of this Gezireh that the new irrigation projects are being undertaken. Engineers say land is the cheapest thing in the Sudan. Water is abundant, but labor is scarce.

Supplies Egypt With Food.

Egypt depends mainly on the Sudan for its meat supply, and thousands of acres of land have been put under nump irrigation to provide food crops for Egypt, whose people, as one invessigntor said, cannot subsist on bank notes and cotton.

Slavery, once so common along the Upper Nile, has been largely put down. except, perhaps, in the remoter re-The country is almost treeless, especially north of Khartum; the few trees found are mostly species of scacia, known locally as the samr.

South of Khartum, to about 12 degrees north, narrow belts of sunt trees travelers; traffic in human flesh and (another sort of acacia) line the banks of rivers. This sunt-wood is prized for boat-building, for tanning purposes, and is much used for fuel.

Farther south, on the White Nile where there is more rain, forest growths increase, and over in the Blue Nile country the giant baobabs (Adansonia digitata) and the Sudan ebony (Dalnergia melanoxylon) are found.

The Nile, of course, saves this region also from becoming an empty waste. Historic and important as this river is, its sources were for centuries shrouded in mystery. Early geographers advanced various odd theories; some said the Nile and the Ganges rose in the frozen mountains of north Asia, and other imaginative folk declared it came from "the & untains of

On its course through the Sudan the Nile is joined by the Bahr-el-Ghazal. the Sobat, the Blue Nile and the Atbara. The Bahr-el-Ghazal flows out of and ethnologically it differs from Egypt.

**************** MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

++++++++++++++++++++ (D. 1924, Western Newspaper Union INSURANCE SELLING AS AN

INCOME SOURCE

THE girl who has been successful since childhood in "persuading people to do things" has the faculties which she can capitalize in selling insurance. For the power of persuasion, plus the art of attention, comprises

the science of salesmanship. Se a small-town girl who succeeded in selling me an accident policy gave me to understand, in a conversation subsequent to the transaction.

"It's the girl who's always been able to 'talk people around'; who always got the best of it when she swapped clothes' with her sisters-that's girl who should sell insurance," she declared. "No girl should take up the work unless she likes to sell; unless, in minor, everyday ways, she has always been successful in selling."

In other words, the insurance agent must, paradoxically, be successful before she even starts work! Now, for the girl who believes she is already successful in selling insurance is an invitation and an opportunity. She does not need to maintain an office; she does not need to keep regular hours; she may devote her full time. or only part of it, to the business; she pary easily be successful with only a common school education; and she has at her disposal any one of a number of kinds of insurance which she muy choose-life, accident, fire, hall, tornado or lightning.

The prospective agent should decide her special line of business with consideration for the type of community in which she lives, as well as her personal inclinations in the matter. She should cultivate a "line of talk" suitable to the type of insurance. While it is a business proposition, it has a great deal of sentiment connected with it-for most people think of it as a protection to those dear to them.

The first actual step for the pros pective insurance saleswoman to take after preliminaries are settled, is to select a company and get the appointment as agent. She should consider the local "styles" in companies, and connect with a concern that is already favorably known in the locality.

Since the insurance saleswoman's income is almost always on a commis sion basis, it depends on her own ability and industry. Then, too, the bust ness tends to build itself up, since each policy holder also "has a friend who has a friend." Then, the renewals. Many of them are almost automatic, and will give to the saleswoman a truly "effortless income."

MAKING FLIES THAT FOOL THE FISH

EVERY fisherman knows' what every fly maker should know-that a fish scoffs at an unfatural, woodenlooking, greatly over-size imitationsof a fly. A certain small-town girl knew that, and now she is "making good" by constructing little files which real ly fool the fish.

This girl happens to live in a village where bass fishing draws many translent fishermen. But she declures that she "doesn't know a thing" about fish; and that she didn't know a thing about files, either, till she set about to learn. Therefore, she is sure that any girl can make fish files.

"You don't need any specialized knowledge to take up artificial fly making." she assured me one afternoon when I visited the little workshop where she makes her files, "and you don't need any capital, All you need is patience, and a desire to do the work well. Yet the business is very specialized and extremely well paying."

This girl learned her business, first by examining her father's fishing tackle; and, second, by consulting public library books on fly making. Dissecting one of her father's files. she found that its construction was quite simple.

Constructing these lures for fishes is one of the best occupations for the girl who lives in a town where fishing is popular. She needs only to have a willing mind and skillful fingers.

She has none of the difficulties of the girl who sells vegetables or eggs, neither must she take her wares into a large city to dispose of them. Her market is right in her own fishing village, and it is practically sure to be a good one. Most every fishing village, no matter how small, boasts a sporting goods store, and of course its specialty is fishing equipment. The girl fly maker can sell her handlwork to this store, and can, in many cases, secure a yearly contract for her wares. She can sell her files direct to the sportsmen, too; and there will be a ready sale among the fisher men if she sells them better flies than they usually get, perhaps at slightly lower prices. It isn't likely that her output will exceed the demand right in her own town. But if it does, she may supplement her home sales by getting a contract for her des with the sporting goods supply house in

a neighboring circ. Finding a market will not boththe girl fly maker who can consume a fly so inschool and life ke that will make any fish risk his file



BUMBLE BEE WORKER

Little Mrs. Bumble Bee was very prettily dressed in a golden and black

It was a lovely dress and the summer sun shone upon it and made it seem as though she had dressed in her

best in honor of the beautiful summer.

True, the summer had almost gone, but still the days were summery. They were warm and pleasant, and still many flowers were to be found. For a long time to come there would

long time before Jack Frost and the Frost Brothers came around. Little Mrs. Bumble Bee was not extravagant. She only had one frock

be flowers, too. Oh yes, it would be a

but she kept it looking pretty and fresh and nice. She always dressed prettily, too. Bay after day you could see her look-

ing her very neatest and saying to herself: "Buzz, buzz, why should I go about

in an ugly old dress and make everyone think I didn't care about the way I looked. "I don't bother to fuss a great deal,

but enough. Yes, enough.' So little Mrs. Bumble Bee flew about the meadow. : She was very happy.

The sunshine made her feel so warm and the breeze was gentle and pleasant. But above all there was so much delicious honey in many of the clovers still.

Oh, she had had an unusually delightful meal. But she said this after each time

she had had a clover feast! The mendow had a great deal of red clover in it. Much of it was a new

crop, planted quite late in the season. And Mrs. Bumble Bee was enjoying it. Then, too, she was working. Oh, she was working even as she played and even as she ate.

In that way Mrs. Bumble Bee was ery clever, For most of us must work hard while we're working and can't be playing at the same time.

Few of us would try to work dur-ing play time if it was not necessary, or unless we were able to do something so nice that it was like play and work mixed in one.

And none of us could eat and play and work all at the same time as Mrs. Bumble Bee could do.

In fact she could do even more than this. She could do double work, we almost might say.

She could enjoy her feast and it was like playtime to be flying about over the red clover, sipping of the



Mrs. Bumble Bee Was Enjoying It.

sweetness of the many little clover heads, down which she thrust her long, useful tongue.

Then, too, she could be guthering honey and she could, in that way, be doing a great deal of useful work for the family.

But she was doing double work besides.

She was helping the farmer. For she was the one who went from clover flower to clover flower and helped to see that more clover sprung up.

Mrs. Bumble Bee dld just as excellent work as the gardener does when he plants seeds in a garden bed.

She went from clover flower to clover flower, saying: "See what I've brought. Enough for more clover to spring up here.".

Oh, she worked hard and she dld a great deal that was so useful... Now and again she heard an unkind

speech made about her-some one would say she had a mean way of stinging.

But that was not quite fair. She only would do this as a means of protection. She would not sting any one unless she was bothered or annoyed. She was really a delightful little Mrs. Dumble Bee end as she went about the lover field the little clover heads lifted up their heads to her and said: "Come, little Mrs, Bumble Bee,

come and have some of our sweetness-we are as devoted to you as you are to us "

Riddles

What never blies with its teeth? A comb.

What is that which the more we ake from it the larger it grows.

What is a button? A small event that is always comng off.

Why have planes such noble charicters?

Because they are grand, upright.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

Dr. Frederick R. Green, Editor of "Health."

(@. 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS

E VERY woman wants a good complexion.

Everyone can not be heautiful because beauty is made up of many fac-If your nose is Irish instead of

Grecian, you can't change it. If your mouth is too large, it can't be helped. But you can make the best of the face that God gave you. If you have beautiful features, so much the better. If you haven't, you can at least have a beautiful skin. There is no other one item that is

so important for attractiveness and good looks as, a good complexion, neither is there anything to which the average woman devotes so much time and money.

Witness the business done by beauty parfors and the widespread advertising of facial creams, bleaches and powders.

But a good complexion is like health. You can't buy it in a bottle. The skin is the largest organ in the hody. It will be good or bad, attractive or repulsive, just in proportion as the body is clean and healthy.

Much can be done by intelligent care and effort to improve your complexion and to make it as attractive as possible.

The most important factor in securing or preserving a good complexion is good digestion. The woman who eats the wrong kind of food, who is unable to digest her food, or whose body is saturated with poison absorbed from the intestina! tract will have a thick, muddy, oly and unattructive skin, no matter how much she may spend on external beautifiers.

No one can have a cleur, fresh skin without a plentiful supply of good, clean blood and this can only be se cured by good digestion and elimination.

Proper diet is the first essential. The woman who eats highly seasoned, rich foods, heavy desserts, and quantities of candy can not have a good digestion.

A simple diet of moderate quantities of meat, plenty of well-cooked vegetables and cereals, an abundance of fresh fruits, and above all, plenty of pure water, is necessary for a good digestion and thorough elimination.

This means self control and self denial, but the result is worth the price, not only in a beautiful complexion, but also in better health and well-being.

TYPHOID FEVER

TYPHOID, fever has been for cendiseases which afflict man, it was long confused with typhus fever and malaria. People still talk occasionally about "typho-malarial fever." As the farmer said about the giraffe, "There ain't no such animal." The two diseases are entirely distinct.

Typhold fever is caused by a little germ or plant, the typhold bacillus. Every typhold germ comes from the discharges from the kidneys or bowels of someone who has had typhold. The germs can originate in no other way. So typhold fever is very appropriately called a "filth" disease.

How do the germs enter the body? In dirty milk or dirty water or through food contaminated by files or by dirty hands.

The germs always get into the body through the mouth. After being swallowed, they pass through the stomach into the small intestine where they grow just as plants grow in a hothouse.

The germs in growing produce a polson or toxin, which causes fever, delirium and, in severe cases, death, Man is the only animal susceptible

to this disease. We know all about typhold fever. It is entirely preventable.

Every case of typhold fever is due to someone's ignorance or carelessness. One health authority has said "For every case of typhold someone should be hanged."

How can we prevent it?

By using only pure water. Drink no water from surface wells where seepage or drainage from outhouses or cesspools is possible. Practically all our large cities now

supply pure-water so typhoid fever, today, is largely a rural disease. If you are not sure your water is pure, boil it for twenty minutes and

then cool it. By using pure milk. Protect the milk from dirty water. Sterilize all

cans or buckets by steaming or boil-If In doubt, pasteurize the mick by

heating it for twenty minutes to 145 degrees F

By protecting food of all kinds from files, which carry the typhold germs on their feet. This was proved at Camp Chickamauga during the Spanish-American war

By protecting feed from contamination by dirty hands. Wash your hands before eating. See that all those who bandle your food have clean hands If everything which goes into your mouth is clean, you will never have typhold fever.

AFRAID SHE **COULD NOT LIVE**

Operation Advised, But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made It Unnecessary



Glasgow, Kentucky. — "I was rundown, nervous, with no appetite. My side had given me trouble for five or six years. At times it was all I could do to live and the deto live, and the doc-tor said I couldn't live but a short time

live but a short time longer without an operation. That was two years ago. My sister-in-law recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She had never used it herself, but she said one of her neighbors suffered just like I did, and it cured her. After I had taken four bottles the pain left my side. I had a fine appetite to eat anything that was put before me, and I began to do all my work and my washing, something I hadn't done for years. I am a dressmaker, and this last fall I began suffering with my side again, so I began taking the Vegetable Compound again. I am on my fourth bottle, which makes eight in all I have taken. I feel so much better when I take it and everybody better when I take it and everybody tells me I look better. My appetite improves and I feel stronger in every way. I am a very nervous woman and it seems to help my nerves so much."—Mrs. Maggie Waller, Glasgow, Ky.



Egyptian Cotton Inferior Lancashire (England) spinners who ave gone over from American to Egyptian cotton are reported to have found the change quiet unsatisfactory. They have not had any experience in handling Egyptian cotton, and it is said that they have produced poor yarns which cannot sell at a price commensurate with the cost of raw material. Spinners also complain of an excess of water in the Egyptian cotton that is being received.

Don't chuckle if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back. Ben Mulford, Jr.

Hubby at Home

"I told you to stay in the house while I was gone," stormed his wife, Why did you leave?"

"Well, the installment man called, the newspaper carrier and the milkman came with a little bill. After I had paid out all my spare change I left."-Iouisville Conrier-Journal.

Every Horse Owner and Dairyman should know Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh, Fine for Galls, Cuts, Sores, Caked Udders. Large size bottle \$1.25, all stores.-Adv.

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