

THE HUMAN ZOO

Registered U. S. Patent Office

By C. D. Batchelor,



"Isn't it grand, Jane? We'll appear in the same film with Adolph Brilliantino."



Millie Revell, well-known writer, who recently finished smiling through four years of illness that confined her to a hospital bed, is shown on her way to attend the first play she has witnessed since being stricken

THE BATTLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from Page 1) The comparatively small city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, has long been a centre of yellow fever. In December, 1918, a vigorous campaign of extermination was initiated. This campaign was based on the definite information, well known for almost twenty years, that the causal organism of the disease is transmitted by a certain mosquito, and in no other manner. They therefore exterminated this mosquito and while for many years they had suffered ten to twenty cases at a time in the winter months, and eighty to one hundred cases at a time in the summer months, six months after the initiation of this campaign the last case died or recovered and there has not been a case in the city since then. As long as this rigorous control of the mosquito is maintained this heretofore pestilential town will remain a health resort. It may be recalled in this connection, too, that earlier Panama Canal construction projects failed more as a result of yellow fever than from lack of capital or engineering skill. By the application of strict control measures Gorgos and Geethals almost eliminated the disease and made construction possible.

The spectacular spread of the Great Plague in the seventeenth century, and many other only slightly less tragic epidemics, can only be repeated where rats and fleas are prevalent as these animals are definitely concerned in the spread of the causal bacteria. The recent devastating outbreaks of typhus fever in Serbia and Poland were finally successfully combated by destroying body lice which transmit the causal organisms from person to person.

Typhoid fever has been greatly reduced in the last decade or two in those towns and cities where efficient control of the water supplies has been exercised as this is well known to be the chief means by which the typhoid organism is distributed.

Many such examples might be quoted to demonstrate what has been done in the last century or half century in the way of disease eradication by controlling the distribution of the causal germs. Are we, at the present time, controlling the distribution of the bacilli of tuberculosis to the maximum degree our information permits? First: How are the tubercle bacilli distributed?

Tuberculosis in Children.

Last week the writer pointed out that about one-third of the cases of tuberculosis in children is caused by bovine tubercle bacilli. These organisms, from tuberculous cattle, are primarily distributed in milk, and make their first attack on the child in the digestive tract. At least ninety per cent. of all cases, however, is caused by the human tubercle bacilli. These organisms are only known to grow and multiply in the human body. They are frequently found outside the body, in dust of dried sputum, in excreta or in foods but in such positions they do not increase and eventually, though it is frequently a slow process, die. This means that active cases of tuberculosis are the main sources of dissemination of the bacteria. In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, the cases chiefly or entirely concerned in this distribution, the sputum usually contains some, and frequently enormous numbers of the organisms. Such sputum may, if so permitted, dry sufficiently to powder and still contain viable tubercle bacilli. This may blow about and be inhaled or it may infect food. The

greatest danger of infection from these cases is undoubtedly the fact that when the sputum is infected the fine spray of moisture carried from the mouth as a result of coughing or even talking also usually carries viable tubercle bacilli. Thus while milk may become infected with organisms of bovine origin and constitute a serious menace to children, dust and foods may become infected from human cases and serve as a means of distribution. Most authorities on tuberculosis now agree that more or less direct transfer from person to person is the chief source of distribution of this organism.

In the case of tuberculosis there we have no intermediate hosts or vermin to eradicate, and, in the majority of instances, no distributing medium to protect or purify but must look to the active cases of the disease for a means of control. There is nothing particularly unique in this situation. In a considerable number of bacterial diseases the chief means of dissemination of the bacteria is directly from person to person. And, moreover, in many conditions very satisfactory results have been obtained by controlling the movements of these patients. Indeed, we have just erected in Kingston a most excellent memorial to the efficiency of this method of controlling infectious diseases in the form of the Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis, however, is not one of the diseases now required by law to be isolated, and yet the balance of opinion based on sound experimental demonstrations, is that the main distribution of the causal bacteria is by direct contact with active lung tuberculosis. Moreover, the early cases are serious sources of distribution but from the fact that they may disseminate great numbers of the bacteria and that they are unsuspected danger points in the community.

The Remedy.

What is the remedy? There appears to be only one, in the present state of knowledge. We have no elixir, hundreds of researchers are seeking diligently but so far have not found it. The argument is current that it is not feasible to discommodate the breadwinner or remove the mother from her family. But why give the family bread and care and expose them to the germs of tuberculosis at the same time or expose the community in general at the same time? Again we hear that we should educate the patient to protect those with whom he associates against infection. This is undoubtedly sound, and yet ideas of infection, though very simple, are not readily

grasped by the layman as abundant evidence testifies and in any case, education is a slow process while the spread of disease germs is very rapid. What is more significant than strongly of a hand to mouth economic policy—as long as a man can care for himself or his family

urge him to do so regardless of the consequences because otherwise the state will be forced to do something. If, as all the evidence indicates, adequate control means the early diagnosis of tuberculosis followed by the isolation of these early cases to adequate sanatoria where the danger of infection of others are

given a vastly better opportunity of recovering and again becoming efficient members of society. It is a game well worth the candle. We might keep the budget in balance, too, by starting a "Citizens Saved" account and deducting the cost perhaps from the large "citizens imported" or "immigration account."

Are You Getting Genuine MAPLE BUDS?

WHEN you ask for Maple Buds notice what the man behind the counter gives you. There are a number of cheap imitations that look like Maple Buds, but lack their quality and flavor.

See that you get the genuine—look for the name "COWAN". It is on each real Maple Bud.

If They're not COWAN'S They're Not MAPLE BUDS



Hand the dealer back his substitutes

©1924

Training the Child in Daintiness

It is during childhood and young womanhood that habits and tastes are formed. At this period mothers should inculcate the desirability of values and daintiness in the child.

Mothers may point out that in buying Mercury it is not alone the quality of the hosiery that influences them but the knit-to-fit feature which assures a neat ankle and foot comfort.



Mercury Mills Limited - Hamilton - Canada

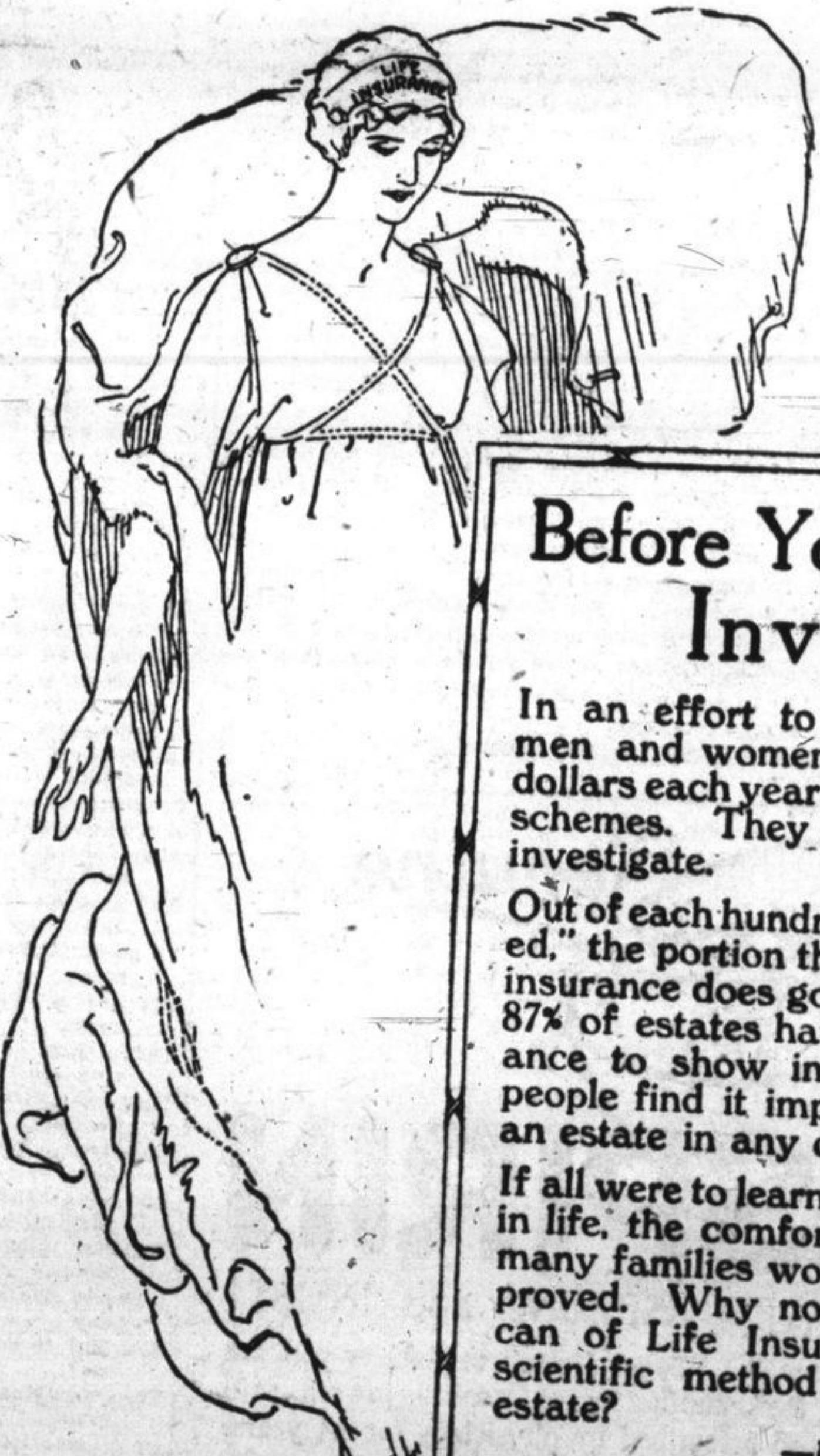
Before You Invest, Investigate

In an effort to become wealthy, men and women lose millions of dollars each year in "get rich quick" schemes. They do not sufficiently investigate.

Out of each hundred dollars "invested," the portion that is put into life insurance does good work, because 87% of estates have only life insurance to show in the end. Most people find it impossible to create an estate in any other way.

If all were to learn this lesson early in life, the comfort and success of many families would be vastly improved. Why not secure all you can of Life Insurance,—the safe, scientific method of building an estate?

—Life Insurance Service



The Love that never Dies

