QUININE WAS AN INDIAN REMEDY 300 YEARS AGO

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine

Apparently the first knowledge of the use of the bark of cinchona to be definitely established was published in 1739 by one De Jussieu. This writer stated that the town of Lexa, Peru, was using the bark as early as 1600, when an Indian chief told a Jesuit missionary from Spain that the bark was of value for the treatment of intermittent fever.

The bark was called quina-quina which meant bark of barks, which shows that the Indians attached special value to the preparation.

According to C. J. S. Thompson, the first authentic record of the use of cinchona in the treatment of disease was its application to the wife of the fourth count of Chinchon in Lima in 1638. After that time various treatises were written on the subject, the first mention in England being published in 1655.

In 1682 a book about the bark was published under the title, "The English Remedy or Talbor's Wonderful Secret for Curing of Agues and Feavers." Talbor, who was an itinerant doctor trained as an apothecary, had studied Peruvian bark and had used it in restoring health to King Charles II, when the latter was seized with intermittent fever.

In 1742 the famous investigator of botany, Linnaeus, established the name cinchona in honor of the Countess of Chinchon. From cinchona comes, as the active principle, quinine, a drug which is of the greatest importance today in the treatment of malaria and in many other diseases. A substance derived from cinchona has been found to have special virtues in certain forms of pneumonia.

Many students of history believe that several ancient civilizations fell because of the inroads of malaria upon the people. The discovery of quinine and of its use in controlling this disease represents one of the greatest accomplishments of scientific medicine, and, as can be seen from this brief outline, is as romantic as the search of northern explorers for the North Pole.

Sex Control Achieved Over Insect Likely to Help Save Apple Trees

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 26.—An age-old quest of men, how to control sex in advance of birth, has yielded one answer here; an answer that points a possible way to save apple trees from some insect damage, but does not apply to human sex control.

The discovery was made by Prof. A. F. Shull of the University of Michigan. He has found out how, more than a generation in advance, to determine at will the sex of a common species of aphid, or plant louse.

He has learned that if a certain kind of mother aphid has wings, her children will be daughters, while if she has no wings, her progeny will be principally sons. He discovered how to control the production of wings.

Behind this simplified statement lies an accomplishment in untangling a maze more complicated than any human life history. For aphids lay eggs, but only occasional generations of aphid eggs need fertilization by males. More commonly the eggs go right along hatching without any sort of operation by male parents. It is in one of these egg differences that Professor Shull found a way to the solution of wings and sex control.

System of Control

This control is by means of light and temperature. Professor Shull begins with the grandmothers of the generation to be controlled. The control works whenever a generation whose eggs require fertilization comes along. Raising these grandmothers in alternating light and darkness and in moderate or low temperatures, is pretty certain to produce winged daughters and from them female grandchildren. Rearing the grandmothers in continuous light, or at a high temperature, practically assures male grandchildren, if sexual forms occur in that generation.

What causes the sexual generations Professor Shull says, is not thoroughly known.

"Various strains of aphids," he says, "respond differently to light and temperature, and it is likely that some do not respond at all. There is no reason to think that any insects other than aphids behave in this manner.

"The chief human interest in the discovery, so far as it relates to wing-production, lies in the possible relief it may afford to pest-ridden crop plants. Apple trees, for example, are injured by certain wingless aphids in the spring, but when the winged forms appear the latter fly away to live on weeds. The sooner the winged females are produced, the better it is for the orchardist, and artificial hastening of wing production would be advantageous.

"So far as sex determination is concerned, the control has no practical human application. Man has no wings, and only one type of reproduction, and his control of his own sex is as far beyond his reach as it has always been."

Army of 40,000 Administers Relief to New York's Poor; Millions Spent

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A city of 40,000 persons could be created out of the number of those whose work it is to minister to New York's army of the poor.

According to the welfare council of New York City, the sums devoted to charity in the metropolis this past year will total more than $102,600,000, the equivalent of a loan sufficient to put some Balkan nations on their financial feet.

If all the offices occupied by charitable organizations in New York were put together they would form the downtown section of an average city. The homes of the 10,000 professional social service workers, and of the 10,000 semi-professional workers and their families would compose the residential sections. All told, there are some 1,200 different social service organizations here.

Half-a-million people and more come directly or indirectly under the influence of one or other of the social service groups. One organization alone, the charity organization society, has 3,000 different families under its motherly wing. New York spends $17.62 per person each year on the poor, reports of the social workers show.

It is calculated that the metropolis has gained billions of dollars in increased earning capacity danger from crime, resulting from better social conditions.

It is only within the past three years that 1,200 charity organizations of New York have had a central, coordinating bureau. This now exists under the name of the welfare council, of which Robert W. De Forest, head of the Russell Sage Foundation, is president.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation and the Commonwealth Fund have recently given the Welfare council grants of $300,000 to make a social service survey of New York. The survey is designed to increase the efficiency of the charity societies by still further coordination. It will be in the nature of a great balance sheet, showing on one hand what charity resources there are in New York City, and on the other what needs of the poor must be met.

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LIGHT BURNING FOREST THEORY IS ATTACKED

Claims of Improvement as Result Periodic Fires Are Upset.

EXPERIMENTS CITED

Government Report of Tests in California Offered in Argument Against Practice.

"If a man wants to burn over his own timber land because he believes that grazing is of more value to him, and he does the burning in accordance with the state law, that is, of course, his own business, but he has no right, moral or legal, to attempt to burn over the lands of another, yet that is what is being done in Douglas county every year," declares Carl B. Neal, supervisor of the Umpqua national forest, commenting upon a report recently issued in California covering the light burning experiments that the government has been making on national forest lands. "Douglas county," Mr. Neal says, "has the reputation of being the most lawless in this respect of any county in either Oregon or Washington."

Light burning is a menace to the forests in Douglas county. Just because the lumber industry has not hit us yet we are prone to undervalue our timber wealth.

The moral support of every influential man in the county is needed to help meet this situation. If the timber owner wants to preserve the timber on his own land that is his right, and the county thereby gains in the long run. Timber pays taxes on an assessed valuation of from $15 to $20 per acre; burned over land $5 per acre. The same is true of the O. & C. lands in the county.

The national forests were created by congress primarily "to insure a perpetual supply of timber and to preserve the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams." When this timber is sold the government pays back to the county 25 per cent of the gross receipts and an additional 10 per cent goes to building roads in the state. Further, when private or government timber is cut it will support a large payroll.

Douglas county is making a bid for the outside tourist and recreational business. She has much to offer, but we should remember that burned and barren mountains will not attract outside visitors; they will go to green forested regions. Moreover, timber investors are not apt to be attracted to a county where their property is liable to be deliberately burned up.

Report Quoted

Carrying out the thought of losses from light burning, Mr. Neal quotes from the California report as follows:

Periodically, the forest protection policy of the United States forset service, which seeks to prevent fires from starting, and to suppress quickly those that may start, is attacked by people who hold that the deliberate and repeated burning of forest lands offers the best method of protecting these lands from the devastation of summer fires. The "light burning" advocates base their contentions on the false premises that fire prevention is in the long run an impossibility, that controlled burning does protect the merchantable stands of timber, and that this can be done at a lower cost than by fire prevention methods. But they present no facts to prove the correctness of their theory.

The forest service is not interested in any "whispering campaign" of generalities against its fire prevention methods, unsupported by reliable observations or established facts. Its business, insofar as the national forests are concerned, is the growing of timber and the protection of watersheds. The present fire protection policy in effect in the federal forests is not based on guess work, hearsay or local prejudice, but is the result of more than 25 years of active field experience in the fire game both in California and throughout the entire United States. This policy is being built up and improved by modern methods and inventions, because it has been proved that in the long run fire prevention and not "light burning" is the best system for protecting and conserving our rapidly disappearing forest resources.

Let us critically examine some of the contentions of the "light burning" advocates:

It is stated that in the early days of Indian fires there were no great conflagrations; that the forests were open and free from brush, and that the forests withstood repeated burning without serious injury.

Unburned Forests Best

The records prove all these statements to be incorrect. The forests of California that were swept by early day fires now support only 1-3 to 1-2 the amount of timber per acre as compared to the stands growing on land which escaped fire. In other words, periodic burning has reduced our forest capital more than 50 per cent, and has also turned millions of acres of valuable timber bearing land into brush wastes. On the 6,000,000 acres of forest land burned by early day fires, the loss from fire, insects and other results of burning is conservatively estimated at three billion dollars. Can California afford to repeat such a waste?

Great conflagrations occurred in California during the early days. Records from both the northern and southern part of the state prove that these fires often burned from four to six months and frequently swept over more than 100,000 acres of forest and major watersheds before being extinguished by rain. No such conflagrations as these have destroyed the timber wealth of the state since fire prevention measures have been put into effect by the forest service. Writings of pioneer explorers and government surveyors also disprove the statement that the early day forests were open and free of brush. In fact, the records prove that brush was everywhere found, as today.

The "light burning" advocates further state that periodic fires improve grazing conditions, kill the "wood-beetles" and make hunting easier. While these are largely selfish contentions with little thought to the welfare of the forest, they, too, can be proved incorrect.

Periodic burning does at first increase the stand of forage plants, but extensive experiments have shown that if this practice is continued, the noxious weeds and shrubs, which are more hardy than the forage plants, will soon take possession of the range and turn it into a weed and brush patch. Repeated fires eventually destroy or seriously reduce the productivity of valuable range lands, as is well illustrated by the hundreds of thousands of acres of worthless brush range along the borders of the great interior valleys.

Entomologists have proved that pine beetles and other destructive forest insects, which live in green not dead trees, are increasingly attracted to burned areas and readily attack and destroy trees weakened by repeated fires. Experiments have shown that the volume of merchantable timber destroyed on a burned area by insect attack increases 250 per cent the first season following a fire. Also, that the "wood beetles" of which the "old timers" talk so much, are in reality not destructive to green timber at all, but live entirely in dead and fallen trees and logs.

Brush in the forest undoubtedly makes game difficult to hunt. If game seeks the brush, that is evidence that the brush is attractive to it, just as is the forest. Destroy the brush and forest and you destroy the home and breeding place of wild life, as well as countless thousands of game birds and animals. Even with present forest protection methods the yearly toll of wild life taken by fire is enormous. What must it have been in the days when fires were looked upon with indifference or as a necessary evil?

But what actaully does happen when the forest is periodically "light burned"?

Timber Value Reduced

Light fires, even if it were possible to properly control them, cause serious damage to the most valuable veterans of the stand by burning them at the base and causing cat-faces—a loss that amounts to several dollars per acre in merchantable timber every time a fire runs through the forest. In addition, all the little trees and saplings, which are the basis of the next timber crop, are killed outright. No more effective method of sure and total forest destruction could be devised. "Light burning" causes the same sort of forest destruction it is claimed to prevent.

Another serious result of the repeated burning of forests is that the gradual destruction of the tree cover and the burning of the humus and top soil leads to the invasion of the land by worthless brush which makes the re-establishment of the forest more difficult. Furthermore, the brush is never entirely consumed by these fires, and each light burn makes more fuel for a later and more destructive fire. Over two million acres of brush fields in the timbered regions of California today bear mute witness of the destructive effects of the repeated burnings of the forest.

"Light burning," contrary to the belief of its advocates, is not an easy practice either in the spring or fall, as extensive field experiments have proved, nor can it be carried on without damage to the forest. In rough mountainous country, such as makes up the greater part of our forested area, it is practically impossible to get the fires to "run" lightly over any large area, or to control them after they are once started. The cost of such work, 35c to $1 per acre is also prohibitive, even if the practice were a good one.

The absurdity of the "light burning" theory becomes apparent when we consider this proposal in the light of cold figures. Picture the job that the forest service would have to "light burn" each year over 12,000,000 acres of government timber and brush land in the national forests alone. At an average cost of 50c per acre for the job this would mean an annual outlay of $6,000,000, or approximately 10 times the present yearly expenditures by all state, federal and private individuals for fire suppression on all forest, brush and range lands in California.

SECOND SEMESTER STARTS

The second school semester begins Monday, as the students this week have been concluding their final examinations marking the end of the first semester. New classes for beginners will be started Monday at the Benson and Rose schools. There are 31 members of junior high who will be graduated to senior high school and 26 from grade school to junior high.

CALL FOR WARRANT

Warrant No. 296, School Dist. No. 169, Dillard, Ore. is this day called and all interest ceases after this date, Jan. 24, 1929.

ROY T. RICE, Clerk.

PUTTING CURB ON CITY DEBTS, PLAN OF BILLS

Commission Favors State Body to Scan Bond and Levy Proposals.

VOTE MINIMUM FIXED

Budget Transfers Blocked, County Made One Road District, Cities Excluded.

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 26.—Following up its recommendations for restriction and reduction of the state's heavy tax burden through stringent regulation of municipal affairs and drastic safeguards thrown around the practice of pyramiding the municipal debt by issuance of general obligation bonds and special tax levies, the property tax relief commission created by act of the 1927 legislature yesterday dropped a handful of bills designed to carry these recommendations into effect in the hopper of the house.

Included among the bills are these which would:

1. Create a state board of review consisting of the governor, state treasurer and secretary of state to pass upon the merits of all municipal bond or tax levy proposals before their submission to the voters. In the case of an adverse report by the board a 75 per cent majority vote of the electors within the municipality would be required to validate the bond issue or tax levy.

2. Require that the vote cast at a special bond or tax levying election shall equal 50 per cent of the vote cast at the last general election.

Makes Budget Ironclad.

3. Strengthen municipal budget law by providing that no funds shall be disbursable which are not itemized in the budget; no receipts not listed in the budget shall be disbursable; requiring copies of budgets and all transfers made thereunder be filed with the secretary of state; prohibiting transfers from one fund to another without giving due notice; providing for the appointment of laymen on the budget board by the governor or county budget committee, and specifying uniform budget forms.

4. Place all publicly owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the public service commission as tax regards rates and practices.

5. Assess and tax municipally owned utilities for all purposes except those of the municipality owning utilities.

6. Removing the exemptions on all city owned property except that used for governmental, educational, park or charitable purposes.

Rough Sailing Seen.

Presentation of the bills stirred up considerable comment among the members and in the lobby, particularly in regard to the proposal that municipalities be denied the right upon their own judgment to make transfers of budget funds. Another bill offered by the tax commission would grant to the state the right to transfer funds from one budget classification to another in the interests of economy, the very privilege they would deny to cities.

Repeal of the old road district law and substitution of another which would constitute each county as a single road district, excluding incorporated cities and town, was also provided for in the tax commission bills. Provision is made for the protection of outstanding bonds issued by present road districts.

Another of the bills makes it mendatory upon county courts to utilize money received from automobile license fees first in the payment of principal and interest upon outstanding road bonds, and specifies that any remaining balance shall be expended for road construction and maintenance only.

It also provides that the secretary of state shall formulate and prescribe a uniform system of accounting for all municipal corporations.

YOUNG OR OLD?

Which misunderstands? Hear answer at Baptist church Sunday night.

GRANGE COUNCIL MEMBERS HAVE MONTHLY MEET

At the meeting of the Douglas county grange council held January 21 at the offices of the county agricultural agent, J. C. Leedy, Pomona Master Everts presided and several important matters were discussed and acted upon. The council meets monthly and its members present were Tenae Hasenbark, J. C. Leedy, Ed Everts, Stanley Sobrenk, Willard Smith, Wm. Kircher, H. P. Conn, Ernest Trussell, G. H. Carnes, W. Burdine, A. B. Nickens, Fred Goff, Dr. C. H. Bailey, Mrs. Tenae Hasenbark, Mrs. Katie Conn, Mrs. Fred A. Goff.

A motion was adopted instructing the secretary to write State Lecturer Minnie E. Reed requesting her to place Brother Farmer first on her program on the afternoon of February 12, so he and Brother Hulet could have more time in which to reach Roseburg for a meeting that evening at the Presbyterian church.

The committee appointed to carry out the details for the meeting of the national lecturer is composed of County Agent Leedy, H. P. Conn, Fred A. Goff and the masters of the subordinate granges.

Fred A. Goff was instructed to write to the cattle and horse raisers' association and to the representative of Douglas county at Salem, asking them to modify their bill to control the theft of cattle and poultry, as the measure was considered too drastic and work a hardship on owners of mixed farms who wanted to butcher an occasional steer and sell the carcass.

The secretary was instructed to write Douglas county representatives at Salem opposing any further appropriation for the model farm and urging that a bill be introduced permitting Douglas county to again have control of the land for county fair purposes, its original use.

The secretary was also instructed to write to Douglas county representatives urging them to support the amendments to the Cooperative law as recommended by the cooperative council.

Douglas county members of the legislative assembly were also urged to introduce an amendment to the super road district statute, making the trustees a purely administrative body and leaving the power of taxation in the hands of freeholders of any super road district.

Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 189-L

JOHN ZIMRICK IS MEMBER OF CADET BAND AT COLLEGE

OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 25.—John Zimrick of Roseburg is a member of the 70-piece Oregon State military cadet band which will broadcast its first radio concert of the year over KOAC, college station, 560 kilocycles, Tuesday evening, January 29, at 8.

Many numbers to go on the air will be included in the program given by the band on its twenty-fourth annual tour during spring vacation to lower Columbia river cities. Several new pieces not previously played by the band will be presented. Marches, an instrumental solo, an overture, and one vocal solo are on the program. Several rare instruments new to the band are to be heard. Letters from various parts of the country commenting on the radio program sponsored by the band last year have been received by the manager.

Eat barbecue sandwiches and dve forever. Brand's Road Stand

STATE BANKS IN PORTLAND OFFER TO SETTLE TAXES

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—An offer from five state banks of Portland to pay into the county coffers $10,513 in settlement of the capital share tax for 1926, was not accepted today by county commissioners, who turned the matter over to the district attorney for study.

The capital stock tax for many years assessed all state and national banks, has been in dispute since the victory of six national banks in Portland in a suit to show that the tax is unconstitutional. The state banks then began suit on the same grounds, and the action is still pending in federal court.

The sum offered by the state bank group is 23½ per cent of the taxes set by the assessor.

Under the plan presented by the banks, taxes for 1927 and 1928 were to be settled on the same basis.

DECISION GOES TO SHARKEY OVER K. O. CHRISTNER

Stribling Easily Disposes of Ralph Smith—Both Victors Draw Boos From Ringworms.

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Jack Sharkey now can keep that $100,000 date with Young Stribling in Miami Beach next month.

The Boston sailor man outpointed K. O. Christner, tough willing battler from Akron, O., in a fierce 10-round encounter in Madison Square garden last night and thereby cleared the way for his big shot against Stribling in the south February 27.

Sharkey's margin of victory was convincingly decisive but, paradox though it may seem, Christner never was outclassed. The dynamite concealed in his sturdy right arm saw to that.

Carrying the fight to his famous foe, Christner more than held his own during the first six rounds. Each time the Boston sailor seemed to be finding himself a right bounced off his chin and stopped him short.

But after the sixth the steady battering he had been subjected to began to take its toll on the rugged body of the Akron slugger. That steady fire of short, jolting punches to the body slowed him up. He tired badly in the last four rounds and Sharkey, throwing caution to the winds, elected to trade punches with the Akronite. So tired was Christner at that point of the proceedings that even if an opportunity for a knockout punch had presented itself it is doubtful whether he could have taken advantage of it. The end of the gruelling bout found the Akron ironman standing up gamely under a withering fire from Sharkey's left and right hands.

Although ringside experts were in entire accord with the decision in Sharkey's favor, the nearly 20,000 wildly excited fans booed Sharkey lustily as he left the ring.

Stribling Wins, Too

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Young Stribling, pride of Georgia, tossed his fists into the 222-pound Ralph Smith of Los Angeles here last night, and the last obstacle in the path of Stribling before his bout with Jack Sharkey in Miami February 27 retired, badly damaged, in the third round, by request of the referee. Stribling was awarded a technical knockout.

The canvas jumped up to meet Mr. Smith six times as Strib's left hooks and straight rights connected. A crowd of 4,000 booed lustily as the Georgian made a merciless effort to add Smith to his knockout victims in the third round.

NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP FOR NEVADA CONSECRATED

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.—In a service dating back to the first century origins of the Episcopacy, Dr. Thomas Jenkins of McMinnville, general missionary of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon, was consecrated bishop of Nevada at Trinity church here this morning.

"The days of the missionary bishop vanished with the frontier," said the Most Reverend John Gardner Murray, presiding bishop, in the sermon preceding the consecration. "The saddle and stage-coach are no longer a necessity, but the prelate must continue to be peripatetic if he is to retain his apostolic character. From time immemorial, the bishop has been the mediator between the church and the world."

A group of thirteen bishops of the Episcopal church attended the service, the first of its kind ever to be held in the northwest. Clergy and lay members, many of them here to attend the 41st diocesan convention, thronged the church.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Estate of Laura J. Burr Mires, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Sherwood Burr has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Douglas County, his final report as executor of the last will and testament of Laura J. Burr Mires, deceased; and that ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1929, at the Courtroom thereof in Roseburg, Oregon, have been by said court fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing objections to said report and for the final settlement of the estate of said deceased.

SHERWOOD BURR, Executor.
A. E. Wheeler, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Douglas County.
In the matter of the estate of Andrew J. Bellows, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County as executor of the estate of Andrew J. Bellows, deceased, and having qualified therefor;

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate to present them, verified as required by law, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to Alva A. Bellows at his residence at 864 Military Street, Roseburg, Oregon.

ALVA A. BELLOWS,
Executor with the will annexed of the estate of Andrew J. Bellows, deceased.

T. LELAND BROWN,
Attorney, residing and having an office in The Dalles, Oregon.
Date of first publication, December 29th, 1928

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2500.00	13.00	16.67	29.67
3000.00	15.00	20.01	35.01
3500.00	18.00	23.34	41.34
4000.00	20.00	26.67	46.67
4500.00	23.00	30.00	53.00
5000.00	25.00	33.33	58.33

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