

LEPER COLONY IN HAWAII VISITED BY PORTLAND GIRL

Miss Cora E. Jagger Writes Entertainingly of Place Where Dread Disease Is Treated.

By Cora E. Jagger
(Miss Cora E. Jagger is a Portland girl, having for several years been employed in the city attorney's office. She left her city residence to visit the Orient. While in the Hawaiian Islands she was in the government service. Since writing the following she has entered into a private corporation and expects to visit Japan, China and other far eastern countries before returning to the United States. She reached Kalaupapa June 22, 1920.)

We reached Kalaupapa, Hawaiian Islands where is located the United States station for the study of leprosy, during the night, and the passengers were sent ashore the next morning about 5 o'clock. Mr. Morris, the keeper of the federal station, who had been notified by letter of my coming, was late. My pass was examined by the superintendent of the leper settlement, Mr. McVeigh, who appeared on the landing.

To my inquiry as to whether Mr. Morris had come for me, he replied in the negative and asked me to wait in his machine, which occupied a place in the area of perhaps 100 feet square reserved for vehicles while unloading and receiving supplies for the settlement, the light-house or the federal station, which comprise all of the interests in this district. On my right was the visitors' house, or the place where the relatives of lepers are accommodated while staying in the week which they are allowed to spend annually at Kalaupapa visiting the patients. The privilege is rather limited, however, as visitors are not permitted to leave this house to walk about the streets, and can only see their relatives at a distance of 10 or 15 feet, meanwhile restrained from closer contact by some kind of wall or fence. I sat in the tonneau of the machine among a lot of money bags, for it was my duty at the settlement. It seems that the capable patients take care of the more helpless and are paid for their services by the territory.

SAW TWO CASES

I saw very little of the lepers upon this visit, which lasted a week, so the two cases which I encountered at this period comprise the greater part of my observation of the disease.

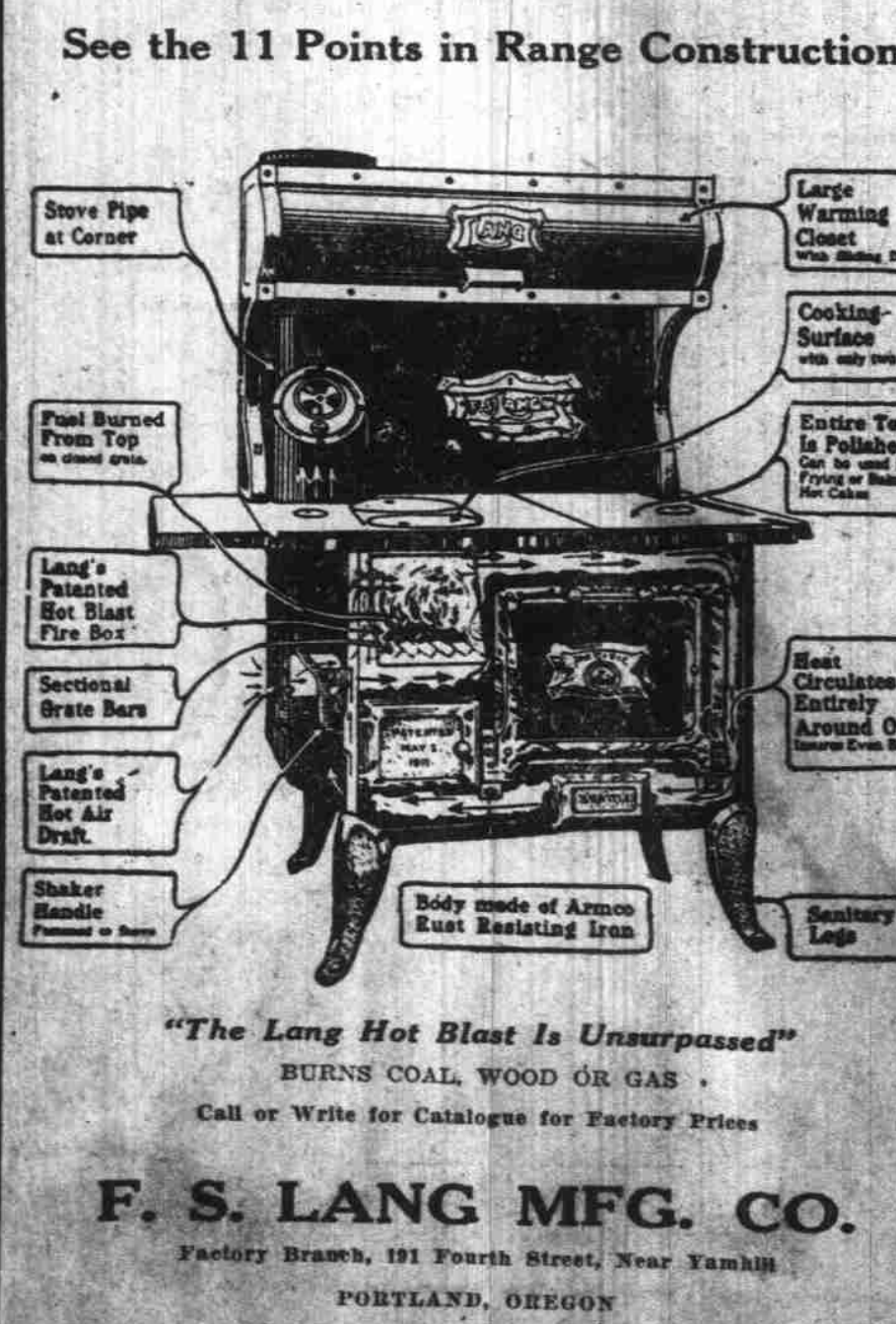
One woman, who wore a "bored" expression—to describe it mildly—and a Holoku (Mother Hubbard wrapper, we would call it) crossed the road in front of the machine. A few fingers were missing from her hands and she appeared easy to account for their absence (I believe Dr. Goodhue, the resident territorial physician, amputates diseased digits now); then a man crossed, looking much the same, except that his feet were likewise affected. I was not able to count the missing members in this instance, as he wore shoes, but I felt reasonably sure that a shortage existed. The superintendent called to a leper, who was the storekeeper, asking him to telephone to the Baldwin home (a home for leper boys which is situated within a few hundred yards of the federal station, in charge of four or five Franciscan brothers) to request that a man go to the station to inform Mr. Morris of my arrival. Presently word came back that a leper had been sent to the gate, but not being permitted to enter, had been unable to deliver the message.

VISITS FEDERAL STATION

Then Mr. McVeigh decided to send me to the station with the high-chosen keeper, who had come for the week's subsistence supplies. He explained that he would drive me there himself, except that he couldn't leave the landing while the settlement's supplies were being unloaded and none of his "clean men" were available for driving the car. By "clean men" he meant kokias, who are the husbands, fathers, brothers or other relatives of lepers, who have asked and obtained the privilege of going into retirement with their loved ones. I much preferred the Ford truck of the federal employe. He took the longer route to the station, a distance of 8 1/2 miles, crossing a rocky point where the scenery was most inspiring but the wind terrific.

The "Lang Range" Is Different

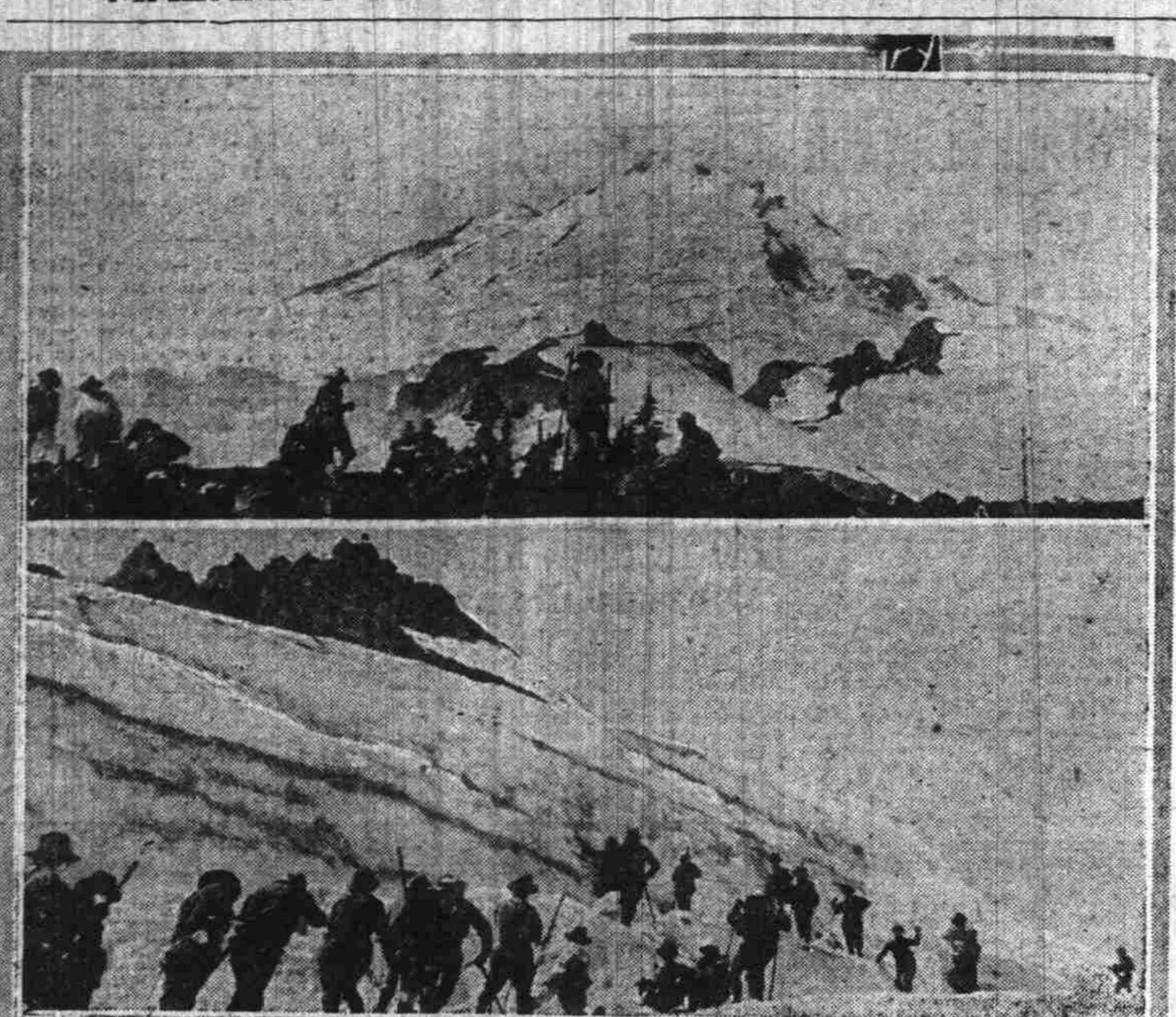
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MAZAMAS SCALING MT. BAKER'S STEEPS



That he made examinations with his nostrils plugged with cotton, fearing that it might be contracted through inhalation (this is one of the principal sites of the initial lesions of leprosy); laboratory boys who were then in the service of the station say that the appearance of a mosquito in the room would cause a condensed criminal in the territory, until the insect was killed, thus obviating the possibility of mosquito transmission. Through he had stated upon his arrival in Honolulu from the pathological laboratory, medical department, Harvard university, being then quite young, that he expected to devote his life to the study of leprosy, he resigned in April, 1910, and returned to the mainland. A few years later he committed suicide, so the statement is made that he contracted the disease which led to self-destruction. Some people in Honolulu even claim to have absolute knowledge that the disease manifested itself, though it appears that this is only an inference.

TRANSMISSION IS MYSTERY

Leprosy remains a mystery so far as its transmission is concerned. The prevailing opinion is that it is contracted through inoculation. However, there has been but one experiment of this kind upon a human being—that of a condemned criminal in the territory in 1885, who was given the choice of submitting to this operation or death by the usual remedy. He chose the former, and apparently developed leprosy within a few months. It was later shown that it might have been derived from another source, as the disease had appeared twice among his immediate relatives, with whom he had been closely associated. Attempts to inoculate animals have failed, hence the theory that it is a human disease. It is generally believed by investigators that the bacillus enters either through the mouth, being taken into the system by a fly, or by infection, by means of lesions in the skin.

Succeeding Brinckerhoff were Directors Currie, McCoy and Clegg, who worked principally at the Kalaupapa laboratory. All were apparently able, sincere workers with previous experience as leprologists, but their efforts showed no beneficial results. Dr. Currie and Clegg had served in the U. S. P. H. S. in the Philippines. Both are now dead as a result of influenza and nephritis, respectively.

NUMEROUS BULLETINS ISSUED

During these years, as well as during the period of Brinckerhoff's direction, numerous bulletins issued from the station being published in the Hawaiian Islands under the title "Studies Upon Leprosy." During 1910, Surgeon Currie's time, the records show that the Molokai station had a few patients, though only for a short period. Other than that, no use has been made of these buildings, excepting the laboratory wherein specimens from patients were received and were occasionally examined.

There are 10 buildings in the Molokai station—a hospital with a long, narrow, low (leeward) side, which extends likewise past the machine shop, laundry, laboratory, administration building.

Since 1917, when the war broke out, the laboratory at Kalaupapa has been abandoned as well, apparently from a lack of U. S. P. H. men with proper qualifications. It was during this period of inactivity that the station that Dr. A. L. Dean, president of the College of Hawaii, and a chemist by profession, had been appointed to the matter of finding a specific for leprosy.

The present director of the station, a resident physician, was placed in charge in this emergency in September, 1918, or before the close of the war. His principal duties are those of an attending physician to Kalaupapa hospital or territorial receiving station, which at present involves the administration of the products of chaumoooga oil prepared by Dr. Dean in the college laboratory, apparently so successful in the treatment of leprosy.

GREATER SUCCESS NOTED

As a result of the gratuitous services of Dr. Dean this station is arousing a greater degree of success than has been achieved elsewhere in the treatment of leprosy—the discharge of 78 cases during the past two or three years with no recurrence of the symptoms of the malady.

Chaumoooga oil is expressed from the nuts of trees indigenous to India, notably Burma and Assam, of several closely related varieties. The best known being *Taxitropis kuruzi* and has been known for many years to be beneficial for leprosy. However, it was so nauseating as to render it impracticable for oral use, except in a few rare cases wherein its efficiency was sufficiently demonstrated to sustain the belief that a cure might be effected if a means could be devised for administration in sufficient quantities.

Two mainland investigators, Walker and Swaney, of the Hopopee plantation, San Francisco, have likewise demonstrated that chaumoooga oil contains bactericidal substances that are about as potent as those that are obtained from the antiseptic potencies are attributable

Above—Mount Baker from bivouac camp, looking toward the mountain from the north side, showing Park and Mazamas glaciers. Center—The last lap of the Mount Baker climb. Ahead is a perpendicular cornice of ice in which steps were cut by which the Mazamas made the ascent. Below—Headed toward Coleman peak, named after the man who made the first ascent in 1868.

Photo by E. C. Sammons.

MAZAMAS CLIMB BAKER'S MOUNTAIN SINGLE WISHLAP

Two 100 Per Cent Ascents Scored by Club; 46 of 76 Persons Go to Snowfields on Summit.

Cloudless, grouchless and mishapless, with two 100 per cent climbs, was the record of the Mazama annual outing held at Mount Baker this summer, with a total attendance of 76 persons, 46 of whom climbed Mount Baker itself.

"Everybody was happy," said President E. C. Sammons, "from the very first evening, when we had an introduction and each one was given his nickname. That started things out and there never was a more congenial crowd on an outing before."

The outing was somewhat more arduous than the previous Mazama vacation, it was said. There were more climbs and more stiff hikes and less of campfire festivities, because everyone was to be in a race for the summit. Yet they had time for a tea, a mock wedding, an initiation and other forms of entertainment.

The outing has been given credit for the major part of the exploration of Mount Baker. It was practically a virgin country, but now it has been pretty thoroughly explored by them.

ALL LEAP TO FORT
"The remarkable thing about the trip," said President Sammons, "was the fact that the club made two 100 per cent climbs. This has never been known before in the history of the club. Twenty persons started for Mount Shuksana, a three day trip on which we had bivouac camps two nights, and all 20 reached the top. Shuksana is a real mountain with a rock pinnacle on top something like Jefferson. This was the fourth ascent ever made of Shuksana, the first being made by the Mazamas in 1906."

"We also made the strenuous trip to Baker and brought everybody back without a hitch. This is a real mountain trip from Baker back to bivouac camp. The north side of the mountain is honeycombed with crevasses and glaciers, but the fact that we had good leads enabled us to make the climb without accident. The party was divided into groups of eight, each group being roped together. The last part of the climb was almost perpendicular cornices of ice."

IS WOMEN IN GROUP

Twelve women made the Mount Baker ascent, being the largest number that has ever been made at one time.

Those who stayed behind gained the appreciation of the climbers with several gallons of hot clam chowder, hot biscuits and self-made huckleberry pie. The picnic was served by the return of the climbers to camp. The girls gathered the berries and the cucumbers. The party was conducted by Martha Nilsson, assisted by Selma Flodin, Mrs. Christine N. Morgan, Alice Hutchinson, Chitla Uman, Beattie Day, Gertrude Colpitts and Bertha Hunter.

BOUQUETS AS REWARDS

In recognition of their services the girls were presented with huge bouquets of mountain flowers, the presentation speech being made by Professor P. A. Schuchman.

Mount Baker is different from any other mountain in having an almost perfectly flat summit. The snow field has an area of about 25 acres in extent, and upon this the Bellingham Commercial club is anticipating landing airplanes within the near future.

Cop Escaped Death, But Must Pay Price

Washington, Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—After Mrs. Hazel Bush testified her husband's table manners were bad in the extreme, a divorce was granted her by Judge George Welmer. Although he worked in a garage, he would not clean up before coming to the table, even when she had company, Mrs. Bush said.

His Manners Poor

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—After Mrs. Hazel Bush testified her husband's table manners were bad in the extreme, a divorce was granted her by Judge George Welmer. Although he worked in a garage, he would not clean up before coming to the table, even when she had company, Mrs. Bush said.

to the fatty acids of the chaumoooga series, chaulmoogic and hydrocaproic acids, and possibly lower isomers of the series. The bacteria, in this case, are specific for the acid-fast group of bacteria, to which the causative organism of leprosy belongs, the products being inactive against all other microorganisms studied by us.

(The above for the scientific persons; others may skip.)

VISITS FATHER DUTTON

There is one more incident I would mention in connection with my visit. Accompanied by Mr. Morris, whom I permitted to open all the gates, I called upon Father Dutton at the Baldwin home for leper boys. Naturally lesions were apparent about the faces and ears of some of these cases. However, we merely passed through the yard and office, after which we were ushered by the father into his little home, as he calls it, a tiny building not entered by the patients. Here Father Dutton showed me pictures, mostly of himself and scenes about the Baldwin home, and gave them to me. The two pictures of his own, his last picture—a death bed scene. This, as you can imagine, is terrible, but I accepted it, realizing that it had a sacredness about it. It was the picture of a man who had died a martyr's death. Father Dutton, as you probably know, was a French priest, who spent about 15 years in the settlement, contracting the disease in about eight years.

Father Dutton is 77 years old and has been in the settlement 23 years. In the course of our conversation I asked him if he didn't expect to visit the home folks, extracts from whose letters he had been reading. "No, indeed—I came to see it through. I am doing penance for the sins of my youth." However, you can hardly appreciate what a penance it is unless you have been in a similar environment, surrounded by a leathome disease.

Father Dutton was a Jesuit, but at a certain period of his religious life he was given the Bible name of Joseph. He served in the Civil war as more as 100 times. Thirteenth Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

Round-Up Prizes Increased Best of Talent Is Expected

Pendleton, Aug. 21.—Prizes in cash and merchandise that will exceed in value \$10,000 are offered by the Round-Up association for winners in the world's championship events at the 1920 Round-Up. September 23, 24 and 25. This year's prize list has been made larger in nearly every event than lists of previous years, and the best talent in the United States is expected to compete.

Not alone have prizes in the main events been swelled, but lesser events such as the Indian races, are made more lucrative. The steer roping contest leads the field with \$1200 in cash, while the two relay races carry \$1000 each. Several silver trimmed Pendleton saddles and other costly merchandise together with the world's championship titles, go with these and other events.

Calf roping, a new event tried last year, will not be on this year's program. The old stagecoach race will be made better than ever, the association plans, and a new and novel opening feature is in the making. A new president, Henry W. Colfax, will make his bow to the Round-Up public, succeeding the late Sheriff T. H. Taylor, who was for years president.

Two carloads of young Longhorn steers from old Mexico will be used in the bulldozing and steer roping contests this year. Two score of bucking horses, some of them just off Western Canada and Montana ranges, will compete against bronk riders for the bucking championship of the world.

Marcel McKey, one of the best known Indian bucking horse riders, died last week on the Bannock reservation near Pocatello, it was learned here. An old injury to McKey's skull, sustained while riding at the Shrine convention at Seattle several years ago, caused his death.

CANTUT IS EXPECTED

Yakima Canutt, the only man who ever won the championship at the Round-Up more than once, is expected to be with the contestants again. Charley Parsons, who has the fastest relay horses in the country, is in Detroit and testified. His chief pleasure, she said, was in doing things to embarrass her before her friends.

Thunder God Sounds Taps for Veterans

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 21.—(I. N. S.)—The god of thunder played taps for two white-haired Confederate veterans who killed them.

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