

DEATH TO INFANTS COST MANY LIVES

Last Year 250 Women Died Becoming Mothers.

The State. Last year 250 women died needlessly in performing their physiological duty of becoming mothers, says Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the state board of health, in transmitting the committee's annual report to the governor.

Dr. Wilson points out the loss of life in South Carolina that could have been prevented had the proper health precautions been taken. He especially emphasizes the ravages of venereal diseases in the state and asks that nothing be done that would stop the work of stamping out such diseases.

Malaria was during the year was pleasing, Dr. Wilson says, and he gives examples of where cities and towns have been saved much financial resources by this work.

While the splendid work done by those who are laboring in behalf of the public health is highly gratifying we must nevertheless realize that we are far from reaching our desired goal and that only by an unremitting offensive can we hope to hold the ground we have gained and to make further advances," says Dr. Wilson.

The loss of life from preventable causes is all too high. Last year 250 women died needlessly in performing their physiological duty of becoming mothers and unnecessary dangers surround the lives of infants during their first year as indicated by the high mortality during this period. The bureau of child hygiene is rendering efficient service in this special field which has for its object the conservation of life for the next generation and the results which have so far been achieved merit and the fullest measure of support," the report adds.

General Diseases. "There can be no more serious undertaking than the effort to control the venereal diseases. These de-vitalizing and destructive maladies are far more difficult to handle than most other infections for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. But the widespread morbidity and the high mortality resulting from them which make such serious inroads into the vitality of our citizenship, render it imperative that we attempt by every means within our power to check their subtle and insidious operations. Gratifying results have been obtained by the venereal clinics and we earnestly trust that nothing will be done to prevent the continuance and the expansion of this great work," says the chairman of the executive committee.

"The economic value of public health work is illustrated by the report of Dr. L. M. Fisher of the United States public health service in field of malaria prevention. Dr. Fisher estimates that in 1919 the three towns of Bamberg, Chester and Hartsville combined suffered an economic loss of approximately \$72,464, and that during the past year a saving in excess of \$60,000 was effected by prevention work.

The report of the hotel inspector indicates that the sanitary condition of the hotels of the state are already showing improvement. "The hotels are beginning to comply with the law generally, and we can see improvement in sanitary conditions in a great many of them," the chairman concludes.

HALF MILLION TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL Congress Provides Money to Fight Spread of Mexican Pest in the South.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The annual agricultural appropriation bill which passed the House today with a total of about \$33,500,000 carried an item of \$554,840 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to fight the pink boll worm in Mexico and prevent its establishment in the United States.

Of this sum \$139,840 is made available for the prevention of the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, \$10,000 for surveys to determine the distribution of the worm in Mexico and to exterminate local infestation in Mexico near the border in cooperation with the Mexican government, \$5,000 for investigation of possible control measures, and \$400,000 to conduct surveys in Texas or any other state to detect any infestation and to conduct control measures in cooperation with the state including the establishing of cotton-free areas that may be necessary to stamp out the infestation.

PLACING CROWNS ON PAGODA

Solemn Ceremony at Mandalay That Attracted Crowds of the Devout Followers of Buddha.

A curious festival was held at long ago in Mandalay, the chief town of Burma. A new pagoda dedicated to the Buddhist religion was to be completed by the placing of a huge crown or thi upon its summit, more than 300 feet above the ground.

To witness the ceremony came Buddhists from Indo-China, from the Himalayas, from Laos and Chan and Siam. Warriors from Katschia, Serfers from Met and people from other places made a medley of languages like that at Babel.

On a street corner would be seen a barber pulling a customer's teeth. On another corner a Mohammedan bird dealer sold caged paroquets to Buddhists who piously set them free. At very modern booths one could buy ice cream, soda or tea. Mandalay was a gorgeous spectacle and the new pagoda was the center of it.

Every pagoda has at its summit a thi, or cap, the placing of which is often a herculean task. The one now to be raised weighed several hundred pounds and consisted of a gilded ball and crown and a great spindle above it.

To get it to the top an inclined plane of bamboo scaffolding like a huge toboggan slide had been built, and was decorated with silk flags and umbrellas. Up the inclined plane the heavy cap was slowly pulled. Six days were required for the ascent and a seventh to fasten it in place.

WORK OF SPONGE GATHERERS

Divers Go to Great Depths to Collect Them From the Rocks to Which They Are Fixed.

Sponges are of many qualities, but the most highly prized is that of Syria, with a cuplike shape and a yellowish pale color, which is found in a number of varieties.

The large sponge fisheries are situated along the seashores of Greece, Syria and of certain parts of the Adriatic, as well as along the Tripoli and Tunisian seashores. The fishing of sponges is effected by divers who are let down from a boat to depths of 10, 20 and sometimes 25 meters, and pull the sponges from the rocks to which they are fixed. Some sponge fishermen use a long trident, but this system is fortunately falling into disuse, since it spoils the sponges. In better-equipped fishing grounds the gathering of sponges is effected by divers provided with diving bells or dressed in cork jackets.

Upon being gathered the sponges are squeezed, beaten and washed in order to rid them of their black coating and soft substance which gives them a very characteristic chlorine odor. When they begin to whiten they are subjected to a frequently renewed solution of sulphuric acid.

GET THRIFT HABIT

Saving Money is More Important Than Earning It.

All May Not Have Ability to Acquire Wealth, but Few Cannot Save Part of Earnings.

A story was related in the Journal recently which illustrates the cumulative value of thrift. A woman died in an eastern city leaving a fortune said to be close to \$200,000, a large part of which was made from a small fruit stand.

In the accounts of her death it was stated that she was not a miser, but she was noted for her beneficent deeds in the community in which she lived. She was liberal and thoughtful in her attitude toward those of her neighbors who were in poor circumstances, but through the years of her life she was careful to save the profits from her small business. She eliminated waste as much as possible. She watched the little things, stepped the little leaks and knew the worth of making every penny count.

One of the great financiers of the world once said that it required much boldness and caution to make a great fortune, but that when you get it it required ten times greater wit to keep it. It is not every one who can become a successful money-maker. The ability to acquire wealth is a knack, but it requires no special aptitude to learn to save money, and it is more important to save money than it is to earn it.

It requires will-power and moral stamina to practice thrift, for, no matter how great may be our earnings, our temptations are always of corresponding magnitude. Those who can not save money on a limited income will find themselves unable to do so if their incomes become large, for the principle is the same, whether great sums or small ones are involved.

The foundations of most of the solid fortunes in America today were laid through the practices of thrift. Wealth gained too quickly or too easily seldom lasts; so that, from the standpoint of material riches, thrift is necessary for permanency and stability.

No man can afford not to be thrifty, whether he be wealthy or poor. It is within the power of every one to save money, even though the amount may be small. These practices will not bring a guarantee of wealth, but they will assure at least modest success and often prevent total failure.—Chicago Journal.

War Made Smokers. A French economist told me that the war had added 10,000,000 to the list of the smokers in his country, says L. S. Hirtland in Leslie's. Almost every soldier eventually smoked. Smoking had a solace all its own to ease the terrific tedium of the trenches; and in times of crisis it acted in its own subtle way as an anchor toward calmness. Often in France there were tobacco crises—and terrible memories they are.

In southern Poland, any one possessing a package of cigarettes rented a safe deposit vault. One of the American Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Krakow discovered that he could outclass and overlive the aristocrats of the palaces. For one cigarette per day a valet (who had had his training in New York) came to his room and looked after his clothes and boots and shaved him. A hair cut came at the same rate.

QUEER OLD WEDDING CUSTOM

Kind of "Bumping Up" in Vogue in Mississippi a Century or More Ago.

A unique wedding custom was once practiced in America. The "run-up" wedding was an innovation in marriage, unknown in any part of the world except in southern Mississippi, but no longer than 25 years ago it was the way in which most southern Mississippians of means were married.

Some time before the wedding the groom began to choose from among his best friends those who should ride with him. It was considered a great honor to be thus chosen. Horses were carefully groomed and be-tanned for the occasion, the long, luxuriant mustaches worn in those days were waxed and twisted, and particular attention was paid to every detail of the rider's appearance. On the given date the groom and his riders met at some secluded spot a mile or two from the bride's home, and at a signal from the groom dashed away at top speed, hats waving and voices shouting. Around the bride's house a cordon of outriders was placed to warn of the approach of the groom and his party. As a cloud of dust announced their nearness the outriders went out to meet them, whirling about and returning with them. On the porch of the bride's home her party strained their eyes to catch the first glimpse of the riders.

The sounding of the herald's horn set all hearts to fluttering. In a whirl of dust the groom appeared, snatching up his bride and riding on ahead a short distance with her in front of him on the saddle, then wheeling back and dismounting for the ceremony, for which the minister stood waiting. Then came the wedding breakfast.

MARVELOUS IS HUMAN BRAIN

Many Millions of Nerve Cells Make Up the Mind Which Controls the Body's Movements.

The highest product of evolution is undoubtedly the human brain. This is the seat of the mind—and, so far as it can be said to have a seat, of the soul, also. Filling the great cavity of the skull is the cerebrum, thrown into many folds or so-called "convolutions." This matter is gray on the outside and white toward the center. It is in the gray matter, composed of millions upon millions of nerve cells, connected one with another, that higher thought—reasoning, association, memory, etc., go on. In the brain there are certain sensory centers which record the senses of sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch. There are also certain "areas" or parts of the brain which move various parts of the body and these are the so-called "motor areas."

The anatomy of the brain has been carried to such a fine degree of knowledge that we are now enabled to put our finger upon a certain spot in the brain and say, "This group (or groups) of cells moves the little toe on the left foot," or whatever it may be. Every movement in the body is controlled by these centers, either in the brain or by the nerves which branch out from the spinal cord. All activities of the body, however, other than those initiated by the brain, are unconscious.—Hereward Carrington, in Leslie's.

How She Proposes. Women do propose though they do not say outright, "Jack, I love you! Will you please be my husband?" They sometimes do as did Alice and her friend Fred. They had been singing, and Alice searched through the music till she found a song entitled, "I am in love with you." Handing it to Fred she said "Do you know it?" Fred looked stunned, and ignoring the song he held out to him, he said, "No, I didn't know it, but I certainly am glad to hear you say so." And shortly Alice was wearing an engagement ring. But sometimes it works the other way. A young man was taking a girl home on a beautiful moonlight evening. Looking into his eyes she said, "Er—I'm not going to get married until you do." He asked why, and she replied "Because so long as you are single there is hope." But alas, he took her home and left her there and never saw her again!

Find Old Petroleum Deposits. The asphalt springs of Hit, from which Noah probably obtained the "pitch" with which he made the Ark impervious to the "flood of waters," have now been thoroughly examined with a view to their commercial possibilities. The petroleum deposits of the land of Shinar, between the Tigris and the Euphrates, which furnished the "slime" that the descendants of Noah "had for mortar" in building the tower of Babel, have been measured as well as can be until the bit of the oil driller is sent down to prove whether the geologist is right. And the sources of bitumen which archeologists have found was used as cement in constructing the ancient palaces of Babylon and Ninevah have undoubtedly been located.

Vegetable Beef-Steaks. The vegetable beef-steak grows on the oak tree. It is fungus, which is dark red above and flesh-colored below. When it is cut through, the alternate dark and light streaks exactly resemble the joint from which it gets its name. It is a wholesome article of food.

During a wet season this fungus grows about seven feet from the ground. It may be broiled, stewed, fried, or, if preferred, treated like potatoes and added to the salad bowl.

MORTGAGE ON CAR NO GOOD

It Is Used for Hauling Lumber, Says U. S. Supreme Court.

In a decision unique in that it is quoted from the laws of Moses and also included reference to the retributive justice of the ancient Athenians, the Supreme court of the United States holds that if an automobile is sold on credit to a man who afterwards uses it for bootlegging or "moonshining" the seller has no property rights in the car.

Only Associate Justice McReynolds dissented in this broad opinion—one of a series of "dry" opinions by the highest tribunal. Justice McKenna read the opinion of the court.

The decision has particular interest and effect in the moonshining regions, though between the lines, it applies to all bootlegging. The supreme court sustained the action of the district court for the northern

district of Georgia in forfeiting a car used to transport 55 gallons of moonshine. The fact that the car had been bought on credit, and that the seller had nothing to do with the use of which it was put, did not move the highest court. It held that the automobile company making the sale has no property rights in the confiscated vehicle.

The case was not brought under the Volstead Act. A law of 1883 enacted years before there was an auto provided for the confiscation or any conveyance, including horses and carriages, used in removing and concealing anything upon which a tax is due the government.

The Grant company of Georgia, sold a car on deferred payments and it was later seized by revenue agents because it had aboard moonshine, distilled without the payment of tax, and the court holds there is no redress for the Grant company.

A Word To My Customers
I thank my many friends and customers in Dillon and Dillon County for the patronage they have given me during the years of prosperity and I will thank them for a reasonable part of their trade during the months of adversity. I will promise to give them equally as good service in the future as I have in the past, in good quality of meats and prompt delivery. I have a better force of help this year than ever before. You will be courteously treated at both the Dillon and Palace Markets.
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