

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE MAKES REPORT OF WORK IN COUNTY SINCE FEBRUARY

Sanitary Conditions in Some Communities Have Caused Decrease in Population—Many Undesirable Features in Rural Schools—Recommendations Made.

Before the meeting of those interested in health conditions in the county, Miss Edda Djupe, demonstration nurse for the Oregon Tuberculosis association, who has been in Douglas county since February 5, made a very interesting report. The value of this work is shown in her findings, for this nature when brought to the attention of the community as a health menace, allow measures which otherwise would not be applied, resulting in a not only of life but of money. Djupe's report shows many undesirable conditions existing in this county and an effort should be made to bring about changes in these conditions with her recommendations. It is to be hoped that a way will be found where the work can be done, for much good has resulted from her work during the past months and if possible the county should continue this movement. Miss Djupe's report in full is as follows:

February 5th Douglas county granted a long standing request for a demonstration in public health nursing, the object in place before the health nurse in the county, after a conference with the county health officer to greatest need appeared to be the care of the children and after meeting with dentists, public officials, interested citizens, the active work began in the Rose school by measuring and finding all the defects which children suffer from and notifying the parents to their physicians and dentists.

The summary of the report of the nurse is as follows: Number of visits to interested persons and public officials, 18; visits to physicians and dentists, 21; visits to school, 12; visits to communities, 15; visits to schools, children inspected in 15 schools, visits to clubs, P-T associations, W. C. T. U., 9; visits to school rooms, 23; visits to teachers (the meetings), 6; visits and interviews with parents, 41; investigations; instructive visits in homes, permanent records were made of child inspected, which indicate weights and measure and physical defects, noted also the number communicable diseases and some health habits. Interesting records are on record. The defects are listed out on a basis of percentages. Roseburg, 719 children: Eyes, 70 per cent; tonsils, 60 per cent; teeth, 50 per cent; country, 444 children: 50 per cent; tonsils, 60 per cent; teeth, 70 per cent.

Although this is not a country where we must feed the hungry and usually contributes to the feeding children of other countries, still have children who are slowly dying, and who show a condition of 5 to 21 pounds underweight. It is not the amount of food but the kind of food which children eat. 30 per cent do not eat milk, the most necessary food for growth but we have these habits. Many reasons have been given to the nurse by the children, and we must feed the hungry and the puppies gets all their mother can't afford more than a quart a day, or we can't get it. It has been the responses from many children.

Other health habits which are detrimental: 20 to 40 per cent drink tea, coffee, and 9 per cent of the boys tobacco in some form; 10 per cent do not have a tooth brush, and 10 per cent do not have regular baths. One little boy said he had not had a bath since he came west; 20 per cent do not sleep with their windows open.

In spite of the common belief that country child is healthier than city, reports show: Contagious diseases, children reported having had the following: Roseburg, 719 children: country, 444 children. Measles, Roseburg 264; diphtheria, Roseburg 15; country 16; influenza, Roseburg 226, country 149; whooping cough, Roseburg 348, country 434; scarlet fever, Roseburg 15, country 45; bronchitis, Roseburg 27, country 7; infantile paralysis, Roseburg 2, country 7; smallpox, Roseburg 42, country 58; vaccinated, Roseburg 184, country 56.

It was found in one school there is so quarantine for whooping cough, one-third had the whooping cough, one-third were in school, and one-third were still to have it. In community diphtheria has been prevalent since August, 1920. In their community every person has smallpox. Sanitary conditions are appalling in many instances and that communities suffer not only from the lack of having sickness and persons die at great expense for the burial and the undertaker, but these communities show a decrease in population. Recent statistics show a decrease of more than 100 where conditions are most unsanitary. Shows an adjoining community where there is good plumbing and sidewalks there is an increase of 100 houses which were built a decade

ago are obnoxious to one's sight a mile away, yards are littered with rubbish, and a creek running thru town is filled with tin cans and rubbish, in other words, the town dump. Of course one can not attribute unsanitary conditions to be the entire reason of a decrease in population, but it is certain that it is contributory, for in a conversation overheard the other day one said: "If you wish to be safe in the town of X, why get vaccinated for smallpox, immunize for typhoid fever and whooping cough, and you may survive; at any rate, I am looking for a more progressive community."

Many schools are striving toward standardization required by the state board of education, and the county superintendent's office shows many reports and questionnaires that every one should be aware of this fact, particularly to the cleanliness of the school building, grounds and out-houses, and it appears some schools are in need of a lesson in good housekeeping. Many parents would be horrified if they thought their children visited an unclean toilet at home, but are not aware of the very unsanitary places children are required to go to while in school. Obsolete language is another feature which lowers the morals of the schools, and still we have parents who positively believe their children are blissfully innocent. Poor lighting, keeping school clean, non-adjustable desks, are other factors worth considering. The greatest preventative measure in disseminating disease germs is the lack of facilities of washing hands, and excuses have been made it is too expensive to furnish paper toweling. A report to the contrary from Camas Valley is that it does not cost over 50 cents per child per year, and the children wash their hands before meals and at recess time if they choose. The lack of providing children with handkerchiefs and having them cough and sneeze without something before their mouth, is a disease spreader.

Other work of the public health nurse has been to find all persons suffering from tuberculosis, physically handicapped children, and whatever services the nurse has been called upon to do. The state board of health, Red Cross, county superintendent, and physicians have all contributed to the reporting of the cases. The report shows 18 cases of tuberculosis, 8 deaths in 1920, 8 crippled children under 20 years old, 2 blind, 2 deaf, 8 feeble minded.

Physicians and dentists report having been very busy attending to various ills referred to them. One dentist reports 44 dental cases, this including his regular patients; one physician reports ever so many tonsils and adenoids and many bad eyes. It is also known these physicians have given their services gratis in a number of cases. There were three children from one family who being handicapped in their school work, were given nose and throat treatment and report feeling much better.

Thru concerted efforts on the part of public officials and citizens, two children will be cared for soon, one a crippled child who is under the care of the best experts in the state, will have a probable opportunity to become a useful and healthy citizen. However, there are children in need of care and do not receive it, due to finances or not being aware of the importance of removal of defects, and a personal visit from the public health nurse would throw another light on the many needs for a public health nurse. It has not been possible to do this in every instance, as the time is limited.

In conclusion, I wish to say the co-operation and sympathy for the need of this work has been most genuine, thru the zone meetings, the teachers have responded most heartily, the county superintendent and rural supervisors have been given opportunities to present the health programs at all the meetings thru-out the county, and letters such as these are typical of the desire better health conditions in school. One teacher helped one mother make all arrangements for the nose and throat operations, going with the mother and children to the doctor and hospital.

About 60 women have assisted in the schools. Without them it would have been impossible to cover the work of so many children. Physicians, dentists, ministers, public officials, have been most kind in assisting and car service has been donated several times, and this has reduced the cost of the expense of this service.

TAKES POSITION HERE.

Mr. George Hecker, a recent arrival from Oakland, California, has accepted a position with the Roseburg Battery and Electric station and will make his home here. Mr. Hecker is an expert battery repair man and is an expert on generators and motors. He has just left a position with Hynes and Company, distributors of the Vesta battery in Oakland, and before that was with the Rochester Silver Co., of Nevada, where he held the position of chief electrician. Mr. Hecker is thoroughly familiar with all makes of batteries and will assist in upholding the high standard of Mr. Stoddard's battery shop.

BELIGANO PORRAS



Official photograph of Beligano Porras, Panamanian consul general at Washington.

Moral Jazz is to Be Next Music

CHICAGO, May 11.—Bands in city parks evenings, orchestras in factories at noon, and home made concerts in the home at all times—this is the cure for many of our social and economic ills, in the opinion of more than five thousand leaders of the musical profession and industry, in convention here.

The tired business man is all of us and a municipal band in a city park is better than a first row seat at an expensive musical comedy, it is argued.

Favors "Moral Jazz"

Unrest in industry is soothed by an orchestra made up of musicians from the factory and irritated wives and husbands can forget their troubles in a "home-brewed" dust instead of aggravating them with peevish dialogue.

Moissaye Boguslawski, Russian pianist, said the composers should write music that the general public can appreciate. He told the delegates that "moral jazz" is to be the next music.

"You don't know Shakespeare by heart. You just remember a few especially good lines that appeal to you," he said. "It is the same with the great composers. The general public appreciates less than 1 per cent of their compositions. The great composers might come off their high horse and write popular music. That's the only solution to the jazz menace."

Music is Substitute.

Professor Boguslawski said composers should take their cue from the newspapers.

"Follow the newspapers' idea," he said. "The newspaper is the American library. It gives the people what they want in concrete form. Make music useful. Do away with wandering themes which go nowhere. Get out of the sloughs. Give the American people beautiful, snappy, classical melodies. Moralize jazz."

"Community life is better for community music," said C. D. Greenleaf, Elkheart, Ind., representing one of the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.

"We have been trying to fill the void left in the lives of some citizens by the going out of the saloon. What will fill it better than music—that costs nothing—but which settles nerves?"

People Show Interest.

"Our industrial unrest has been a big problem with all our business men. Many of us are finding that factory bands, giving concerts in our plants, playing for our factory dances, and putting pep into our industrial activities, is doing more to instill good spirit than any other one thing. America is only now finding out the value of community music, something the older countries and our Mexican neighbors long ago appreciated. Proof of the growing interest our country is taking in community bands, orchestras and amateur performances is shown in the fact that in 1920 when manufacturers were feeling the economic depression, that band, orchestra and instruments that can be played in the home did not fall off in sales."

Should Be Encouraged.

Alexander MacDonald, New York, pointed out that American cities are now taking more interest in the performances of amateur musicians than ever before.

WOMAN IN ODD BUSINESS

Make Fair Income by Depriving Bees of Their Stings, for Sale to Druggists.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald tells of a woman beekeeper in Auburn, Maine, who for more than a quarter of a century has derived a good income, not from marketing the honey, but from selling the stings. Manufacturing druggists buy them, for each sting contains an infinitesimal quantity of formic acid, which druggists extract and sell.

When the woman begins the day's work she lights a peculiar lamp, which throws off a dense smoke. That stupefies the bees, and she collects in a box as many as she thinks she will need for the day. She works in her dining room with all the curtains drawn except the one at the window before which she sits. Firmly fixed in front of her is a high-powered magnifying glass.

She opens the box, gives it a shake, and the bees come out. The light of the window in front of her attracts them, and they swarms upon it. She reaches out with her left hand, plucks a bee from the window and, holding it under the glass, takes a small pair of tweezers in her right hand and draws the sting. She drops the sting into a cup of sugar of milk in order to preserve it. Then she kills the bee by dropping it into a cup of soap-suds, for a stung bee is of no worth in the world. The stings are shipped in glass bottles that hold five hundred each.

The woman keeps count of the stings that she draws each day. On the average she daily draws about nine hundred. The greatest number she ever drew in one day is fifteen hundred. Once she took the stings from one thousand bees in three hours.

OLD BREWERY ON MARKET

Institution of the City of London, Centuries Old, Has Been Offered for Sale.

A solid piece of history is for sale, announces the London Times. It is the site in Thames street, next to Cannonstreet station, of the City of London Brewery, known since the days of Queen Elizabeth as the only brewery in the city of London. The date of the foundation of the brewery is so remote that it is difficult to fix the year. There are proofs in various ancient documents and archives of the brewery that it was flourishing in 1390. Stow mentions it. The Calverts, a family of brewers celebrated in the annals of the trade for the quality of their porter, were the most notable men who brewed beer with Thames water on that site. In 1700, Sir William Calvert was the fourth brewer in London, and Calvert and Seward, of Whitecross street, were the first, the former brewing 31,785 barrels, and the latter 74,704 barrels in that year. Little of the old buildings remain save an old mill loft and a part of the wall of the Watermen's hall, which had been burnt down in the fire of London in 1666, rebuilt on the site of the Alballoes church, and afterward incorporated with Calverts. At the end of the eighteenth century important additions and alterations were made and some of the walls of the present buildings date from 1772.

Dresses Made of Dope.

Soon women will be able to dress themselves entirely in varnish—and with perfect propriety? The varnish is opaque and becomes clear as glass if rolled into a thin film; but it is still varnish, for all that. This new dress material, in its liquid days, was called "dope," and was used to protect airplane wings from fire and water. Now it is being spun and woven for women's dresses. The only difference between a film of dope, a sheet of this magical varnish, and a skein of "silk" is that the first is laid on with a brush, the second pressed out on a plate, and the third forced through a tiny hole. This material can be used for practically any article of wearing apparel. The articles so made cannot be spoiled by water, and are also completely fireproof. Dyes of all shades are readily absorbed and retained, and the material washes beautifully.

Gas Warfare on Rats.

The chemical warfare service has recently demonstrated that rats can be killed with poison gas. A mixture containing 20 per cent of phosgene and 70 of chlorine was used. This was allowed to escape over an area of 900 square feet. Fifteen rats were on the area, and they all died from the effect of the deadly poisonous gases.

They were killed at a cost of 40 cents. Within 15 minutes the phosgene had dissipated, while the chlorine gas required 30 minutes to diffuse beyond the danger point. In view of the millions of dollars' loss caused yearly by these pests, any means of destroying them is welcome.

Airmen Find Volcanic Crater.

Discovery of a huge volcanic crater surrounded by a great lava lake, in the Mojave desert, has been made by D. D. France and John G. Montijo, aviators and pilots of the plane known as the Desert Rat. Flying over the wastes of the desert the two airmen, mapping a region little known to man, sighted the huge crater not far from Latic. Although the dry lava lake is shown on maps of the desert the fact that a volcanic crater existed in the region was unknown until the airmen reported their find on their return.—Los Angeles Express.

PERMITS ISSUED.

A building permit was issued today to W. D. Wofforth, who will construct a residence of the approximate value of \$17,000 at the corner of North Jackson street and 2nd Avenue north. A permit for a residence was also issued to C. W. Cloake, who will spend \$1,900 in the construction of a building on South Stephens street.

The Clouds of Doubt and Uncertainty Have Rolled by

WE ARE emerging from the Shadow and entering the Sunshine of PROSPERITY. We are standing upon the threshold of a New Day. Out of imaginary chaos and temporary depression come OPTIMISM and CONFIDENCE in the Future. Speculative orgies are rapidly being replaced by Sound Constructive Business Policies. Fictitious Values and High Prices have had their fling and now step aside to make way for REAL VALUES based upon present Replacement Costs.

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Ladies' Ready to Wear

Silk Poplin Dresses	\$6.90 and \$5.90
Organdy Dresses	\$14.75 and 12.50
Voile Dresses	.....	\$10.50, \$9.90 and 5.50
Silk Dresses	.....	\$14.75, \$12.50 and \$9.90, \$7.90, \$6.90
Ladies' and Misses Coats	.....	\$18.50, \$13.50 and \$12.50
“ “ Suits	.....	\$24.75 and \$19.75
Wool Skirts	.....	\$8.90, \$6.90 and \$4.98
Silk “	.....	\$8.90, \$6.90 and \$5.90
Mignonette Skirts, popular colors	.....	\$7.50 and \$5.75
Percale Bengalow Aprons	.....	.79c
House Dresses	.....	\$4.50 and \$2.98

Men's and Boys' Wear

Men's Suits Mixed	.....	\$24.75, \$22.50 and \$19.75
Young Men's Serges	.....	\$24.75, \$27.50 and \$19.75
Men's Serges	.....	\$29.50, \$32.50 and \$27.50
Boys Suits, Mixed gray—2 Pants	.....	\$8.90 and \$6.90
Men's Dress Hats	.....	\$3.49, 3.98 and \$2.98
better Grade	.....	\$4.98
Silk Summer Hats, blue, brown and gray	.....	59c, 79c & 49c
Straw Work Hats	.....	19c, 23c, 29c and 15c

SHOES

Brown, Military heel, Oxfords	.....	\$4.75, \$5.90 and \$3.98
Black, military heel, Oxford	.....	\$3.98 and \$3.25
Black, military heel, shoes	.....	\$3.98, \$5.90 and \$2.98
Brown, military heel, shoes	.....	\$4.98, \$5.90 and \$4.50
Men's black blucher	.....	\$4.98, \$4.25 and \$3.98
Men's tan blucher, army	.....	\$5.90 and \$5.25
Black and tan English	.....	\$4.98, \$4.50 and \$4.25
Men's mule hide outing	.....	\$2.40
Men's elk hide outing	.....	\$2.98
Brown gill army work	.....	\$3.98

Hosiery and Underwear

Ladies' pure silk hose, black, brown and blue	.....	\$1.19
White silk hose	.....	\$1.25 and 98c
Lisle hose, brown and black	.....	79c, 69c and 49c
Children's stockings	.....	39c, 29c, 25c and 19c
Children's half sox	.....	33c and 25c
Men's work sox	.....	19c and 13c
Dress sox, black and brown	.....	25c and 23c
Silk sox, black, brown and white	.....	49c
Men's cotton unions, gauze	.....	\$1.69, \$1.49 and \$1.39
Nainsook Athletic	.....	\$1.23 and 98c
Ladies' summer unions	.....	63c, 59c and 49c
Ladies' gauze vests	.....	25c, 23c and 19c

PIECE GOODS

New Raymony batiste, 40 inch, per yard	.....	33c
New tissue Gingham, per yard	.....	59c and 49c
Flowered Voiles, per yard	.....	49c, 39c and 29c
Bleached Muslin, 26 inch, per yard	.....	15c and 13c
Unbleached Muslin, 36 inch, per yard	.....	12 1/2c
8 Quarter, Bleached Sheeting, per yard	.....	49c
Apron Check Gingham, per yard	.....	12c
Dress Gingham, per yard	.....	39c, 23c and 19c
White Outing Flannel, per yard	.....	19c and 15c
Prospect Knitting Yarn, 2 oz. balls, per ball	39c
Crope Mohair, the new sport material, per yard	\$1.29

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