

**INFLUENZA AND QUARANTINE**

Though the influenza swept over the whole country a little more than a year ago, and took as a toll many lives, and it has again appeared, the doctors and the scientists and everyone else is puzzled and does not know just what is best to be done to check the spread and stamp out the dread disease. The physicians and eminent men are widely different in opinion as to quarantine, and just what the quarantine should cover. We heard a man say the other day he would like to see congress pass an act to close all places of business and everything for a period of two or three weeks, and do so as soon as the people were given notice to lay in sufficient supplies of rations to last for the period of the quarantine, and that no one be permitted to leave their premises during that time, excepting physicians and nurses we suppose.

We notice that the medical society in Columbia held a meeting the other day, not to criticize the board of health, but the situation being rather serious it was thought the medical fraternity would be in position to advise and take counsel as to what was best to be done. There was such divergence of opinion among the doctors that the meeting adjourned without taking any action at all. On a vote it was the opinion that the children were better off at school than at home. On another vote it was the opinion that the churches should not be closed. No vote was taken as to the closing of the picture shows, and the meeting adjourned without making any recommendations.

It seems that the attack comes suddenly and without any premonition, and no one seems to know whence comes the germ or what the germ is, if it be a germ that is floating around. Fortunately so far while there seems to be a number of cases all over the country there have not been as many pneumonia cases following and the attacks have not been so serious this time as a year ago. At the time of the meeting of the doctors in Columbia the health officer stated that 237 cases had been reported at that time. A gentleman who came from Columbia on Sunday afternoon said there were more than 400 cases in the city.

Certainly our quarantine seems to be of little avail. Maybe we started too late. Some one remarked that we should close the non-essentials such as the picture shows and the pool rooms and the schools and the churches. Somehow we do not feel that these are any more non-essential than some other places, when we consider the health of the community. In fact, we think a picture show or a church or a school is just as essential as a store or a bank or any other institution. But if the closing will help to prevent the spread of the disease then we say close any place that would help to check the spread by being closed. But so long as people travel in the stuffy trains and crowd in other places, if crowding helps to spread, the closing of these other places is not going to do very much good. But every good citizen is willing and anxious to cooperate in any measure what will be beneficial in the present crisis.

Dr. Copeland health commissioner of the city of New York says: "One who has a constant and uncontrollable inclination to cough or sneeze should not remain in a crowded public place. Unless the face is covered with the handkerchief, coughing or sneezing is dangerous to every neighbor reached by the spray. Well persons will be benefited by the diversion of the theatre; sick persons should be at home—for their own good and for the public good. "Fear is a great factor in lowering resistance. Go about your affairs calmly and unafraid.

As to the schools Dr. Copeland says:

"If every school teacher in the city were taken ill I would hire entertainers to keep the public schools open."

And so there you are. We think the best thing we can do is to meet the situation calmly and unafraid as Dr. Copeland says, and take care of oneself and cooperate with one another as best we can. If the authorities say quarantine then let all the people cooperate, and in the quarantine there should be no selfish motive or selfish interest to govern our action or the action of the officials. The welfare of all the people should be the controlling motive, as we have no doubt it is with our board of health. The board is as much puzzled over the situation as the people, and is desirous of doing whatever may

best conserve the health and life of the people. But let us repeat, not in any pharisaical spirit but as a truism, that in whatever we do we must not rely too strongly upon human skill, and we must not forget, if we believe the religion we profess, that there is an overruling providence who directs the affairs of men, and in all our doings his power and his guidance should be sought.—Newberry Herald and News.

**CIGARETTE OUTCLASSES CIGAR AS THE NATIONAL SMOKE**

Cigar types of tobacco are produced in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the Miami Valley in Ohio, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Florida. Of the entire tobacco crop of 1,389,000,000 pounds in 1919, the cigar types constituted about one-sixth and the chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types most of the remainder, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The cigar types are heavy producers per acre, the average for 1919 being 1-265 pounds, while the other types had an average of 679 pounds.

Before 1919 the average farm price of the cigar, types of tobacco was always above that of the other types, as a whole, but in that year the extraordinary European demand for tobacco other than the cigar classes and the immensely increased use of tobacco for cigarettes raised the average farm price of the composite chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types to 41.3 cents on December 1, or greatly above the price of 21.9 cents for cigar tobacco. Indeed, the latter class of tobacco had a lower price than in either 1918 or 1917, not because of increase of production, but because of weaker demand. The cigar has been overtaken and passed by the cigarette.

**THE PRODUCER**

Newberry Observer.

The great man of the day is the producer. It is he that keeps the world alive. Way back in some old schoolbook, maybe it was Webster's blue back speller, was something like this: "I am the doctor, I cure all." Then came the lawyer, who defends all, and the merchant, who sells all, and the preacher who saves all, and the last the farmer, who "feeds all." And so it is, and ever has been, and ever will be, that the farmer feeds all. He is the primary necessity in every community among every people. Everybody else can be dispensed with except the farmer.

We were impressed with this more than ever a day or two ago when reading Robert Quilen's "Small town Stuff" in the Saturday Evening Post.

First, though about Robert Quilen: Perhaps he is not known to our readers he deserves to be. He is a country editor; a genius, and of course is unique. He runs a weekly newspaper up at Fountain Inn, a little station in Greenville county, on the C. & W. C. railroad—and he writes for The Saturday Evening Post. He has a queer and original knack of saying things. Reading his "Small Town Stuff" in the last issue of The Saturday Evening Post we came across this:

"He was old and bent and his hands were gnarled by six decades of labor with the soil from which he dug a living. He stood by my side as I fed sheets of paper into a printing press, and marveled that such wonders could have existed without his knowledge. As I finished the run and threw the belt on the idle pulley he touched my sleeve.

"I am an old man," said he, "and yet this is the first time I have seen a printing press. I am very ignorant."

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We have set aside more than one million packets of seed of beautiful, yet easily grown flowers to be given to our customers this spring for the beautifying of their homes.

Hastings' 1920 Seed Catalogue is now ready. Brilliant cover in natural colors, 100 pages of garden and farm information, profusely illustrated. It's the one worth while seed book for southern gardeners and farmers. This catalogue is absolutely free to you on request. Your name and address on a postal card or in letter, will bring it to you by return mail.

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"As I looked at him it occurred to me that he had been plowing and harrowing and planting and reaping all these years in order that I might eat. From him and his like I got my living, giving in return a few columns of reading matter to furnish them an hour's entertainment. He was a collaborator with Nature's God, and I a court fool."

Nothing we had ever read brought out so strongly and strikingly the fact that the producer is the prime necessity of mankind. All other occupations—all professions and callings no matter how worthy or how exalted—depend on him.

There was an old doggerel that we haven't seen so long we have forgotten how it ran, but it was something like this:

"When Adam delved and Eve span, That was the golden age of man."

But the man of today doesn't like to dig and delve and plow; and the woman has forgotten how to spin—but Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like her. We have gone far away from that golden age—too far. We have come to the place in the world's history where the producer is disappearing; he has been almost civilized out of existence. So many things pay better; so many things are easier; so many things are more honored, that the tiller of the soil has sought an easier and more lucrative calling and the consequences is—the high cost of living.

There are not enough producers to make bread and meat enough to feed the world, and thousands and millions of people are going hungry, and starvation stalks through a large portion of the earth. Congress is on the eve now of voting fifty millions to buy bread for the starving people of European countries where food is not sufficient to keep the people alive. The president recommended one hundred and fifty millions; but congress feared to make the amount so large, for our own people are feeling the scarcity of food; some are in dire distress in the cities, and prices are very, very high everywhere.

There are not enough producers. They have gone from the farms to the cities to look for easier jobs; to get into the bright light of the electric lamps; to enjoy the advantages of convenient schools and churches; to be near the movies and other attractions, and nearer "then center of things." Every man that quits the farm for the town takes one from the producers and adds one to the consumers. As this has been going on a large scale for years, it is easy to understand why living is high.

Maybe a change will come. Since farming has become so profitable the cry of "back to the soil" may mean something. Farming is the ideal life. It is the most independent life. It is the most useful life. In very many respects it is the easiest life. The worst thing about farm life is its isolation, which is due to the inconvenience of getting about through the country. If we had good roads, it would be altogether different. With telephones, electric or other modern lights, automobiles, ten miles or even twenty counts for nothing; but as roads are now, and every winter and a good part of the year besides, a farmer lives a lonesome life. If he had the same conveniences in the city, and were—not actually but practically—as near to his neighbors and to schools and church as in the city, he would like the country all right, with its purer, healthier atmosphere, its quiet, its "elbow room" and its greater opportunities.

Unless something is done, the country will become almost deserted in a few years except by persons who are compelled to live there. The men of agricultural means and skill and knowledge and enterprise will move away and leave their farms to tenants and to reduced production.

There is very vital connection between the subject of production and roads.

**FARM WAGES IN 1919 WERE HIGHEST IN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**

At no time have the wage rates of farm labor been as high in this country as they were in 1919, certainly as far back as 1866, when the first investigation of this subject was made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Averages for the United States are in mind, and not local rates. For labor hired by the month with board, the average rate was \$39.82, and among the geographic divisions the average was as low as

\$30.54 in the South Atlantic and as high as \$62.96 in the Western, including the Mountain and Pacific States. Without board, the average for the United States was \$56.29, and the lowest was \$44.03 in the South Atlantic States and the highest \$87.12 in the Western Extras, such as firewood, milk, etc., are not included.

Average for United States \$3.15 Per Day

Harvest wages per day with board reached the top figure of \$4.48 in the North Central States west of the Mississippi River and the lowest figure of \$2.28 in the South Atlantic and the United States average was \$3.83 was most exceeded by \$5.33 in the former States, while the latter States had the lowest average \$2.82.

Statements in similar form for day wages for work outside of harvest with board make the United States average \$2.45, that of North Central States west of the Mississippi River \$3.22, and of the South Atlantic States \$1.85; the rates without board in the same order, were \$3.12, \$4.03, and \$2.39.

While the lowest farm wage rates are in the South Atlantic States and next to the lowest in the South Central States it is interesting to note that the greatest percentage of gain in rates in 1919 over 1918 among all the groups of States was in the latter group and that next to the greatest gain was in the former except that next to the greatest increase in harvest day wages was in the North Central States west of the Mississippi River. The lowest percentage of gain in all classes of hiring are found in the North Atlantic States, a region in which the rates are above the averages for the United States.

**Farming Operations Also Increase**

In the farming operations of 1919 in this country, crops were produced that had a value at the farm that was 11.8 per cent above the value of the crops of 1918, and animal products 9.9 per cent above, but the gain in the rates of wages of farm labor from 1918 to 1919 were relatively greater than these. In hiring by the month, the gain was 14 per cent when with board and 15.3 per cent when without board; day wages in harvest gained 18.9 per cent, whether with or without board, and day wages for work other than harvest gained 18.4 per cent when with board and 18.6 per cent when without board.

These figures indicate that the farm laborer is still regaining the ground that he lost, relatively, early in the rapid upward movement of prices of farm products after 1915. This wage recovery was evident in 1918 as well as in 1919, but full recovery has not yet been accomplished.

For some reason or reasons the connection between the wage rates and the boarding of the laborers by employers underwent a change from 1918 to 1919 that was the reverse of the change that occurred from 1913 to 1919. In 1919, compared with 1913, the last full pre war year, farm hire labor with board was relatively more in demand or less in supply than labor without board, but, compared with 1918, labor without board was relatively more in demand or less in supply. In these two classes of hirings, labor without board was somewhat at a premium in 1919 as a result of changes that took place since hirings of 1918.

**SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK**

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Lustre to Hair.

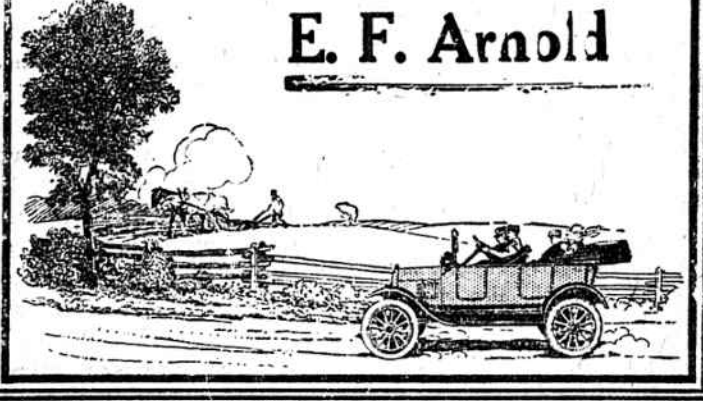
That beautiful, even shade of dark glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair. Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.



There are more than 3,000,000 Ford cars in daily service throughout the world, and fully eighty per cent of these are Ford Touring Cars. There are many reasons for this, not the least of which is the simplicity in the design of the car, so easy to understand; likewise it is easy to operate; and mighty inexpensive compared to other motor cars. On the farm, in the city, for business and for family pleasure, it is the car of the people, and the demand is increasing every day. Let us have your order promptly if you want one.

E. F. Arnold



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