

PELLAGRINS AT THE ASYLUM.

Superintendent Reports 309 Deaths in Year From Disease.

That an alarmingly large number of deaths at the State Hospital for the Insane is due to pellagra was the statement of Dr. Strait, the superintendent of the institution. Dr. Strait said that out of the approximately 600 deaths at the asylum in the last year 309 of the number were pellagrins. He said that of the 75 deaths at the institution in October 60 were pellagrins, 27 of whom died within less than thirty days of their admission. In November of the 70 deaths 46 were pellagrins.

Superintendent Strait said that he would recommend in his annual report the segregation of the pellagra patients. He thinks that the large death rate is due to the fact that a great many old people are sent to the asylum suffering from senility. He said one patient was 100 years old when admitted and another 75 and another 77. There are now 1,660 patients in the State Hospital for the Insane, as against 1,825 last March. Dr. Strait said there were some people in the asylum who ought to be in the county almshouses, because they are not crazy and he intimates that he thinks sometimes people are sent to the asylum just because their families want to get rid of them.

He said a great many of the pellagrins were sent to the asylum in the last stages of that dread disease and nothing could be done for them. He said such patients are fed only on liquids, and they being in the last stages prevents anything being done to cure them. The superintendent thinks that some radical change in the policy of dealing with the pellagra cases must be adopted by the institution.

"There were 80,000 less loaves of bread consumed at the asylum in 1914 than was the case in 1913," said Dr. Strait, and he attributed this to the fact that the loaves of bread were now being sliced. Dr. Strait has his annual report ready for the printer and hopes to have it ready to lay on the desks of the members of the general assembly when that body convenes.

Dr. Strait says there are 90 patients out at State Park. It is thought that the situation of State Park will have the attention of the general assembly, for it must be decided whether the plan of removing the whole asylum there is to be continued or not.

Dr. A. B. Patterson has severed his connection with the asylum as physician at State Park and has returned to Barnwell to resume the practice of his profession. Dr. Patterson represents Barnwell county in the State senate and still has two years to serve. His successor at State Park has not been announced.

The Spanking of Napoleon.

It is said that, when in exile at Elba, Napoleon told the following story of how his mother had spanked him, says an exchange.

"One day, it appears, his mother's mother was hobbling along the street in Ajaccio, when Napoleon and his sister Pauline followed the old lady and mimicked her. Their grandmother turned and caught them in the act.

"She complained to Mme. Letitia Bonaparte. Pauline was at once spanked and disposed of. Napoleon, who was out in his regimentals, could not be handled, since the uniform was as sacred as the flag. But his mother bided her time.

"The next day, when her son was off his guard, she called out: 'Napoleon! Napoleon! Quick! You are invited to dine with the governor.'

Whereupon the future emperor ran to his room to change his clothes. His mother quietly followed, and when she judged that the proper time had come rushed into the room, seized her undressed hero before he guessed her purpose, laid him across her knee and belabored him earnestly with the flat of her hand."

F-RAYS TO EXPLODE BOMBS.

Can Be Set Off at Distance by Electric Impulses.

According to reports that are apparently well authenticated, the explosion of mines and bombs from a distance by means of electrical impulses which the inventor terms F-rays, discovered by Giulio Ulivi, has proved successful in tests at Florence, Italy, says Popular Mechanics for August. Four bombs, loaded with various explosives and each covered by an inner jacket of tarred string and an outer casing of iron, were set floating in the River Arno. When all was ready, the inventor, with his apparatus located on the opposite side of Florence and separated from the Arno by the Fiesole Hills, began searching with his rays for the bombs, which by this time were floating swiftly with the current. In a few minutes the first bomb was exploded and this was followed at intervals of about 15 minutes by the explosion of the other three.

THE WIRELESS IN WAR.

How Invention Meets Demands of Strategy.

Wireless telegraphy was first used in actual warfare in 1906, when the Russian army officers, during the Manchurian campaign, kept in touch with one another by means of wireless stations that could be carried from place to place according to the movements of the troops.

Wireless telegraphy, as applied to war purposes, however, was only in its infancy then, and its remarkable adaptation to naval and military purposes since has been practically in the nature of a revolution. Who would have dreamed eight years ago that wireless messages reporting the operations of the enemy could be transmitted from a scout aeroplane to the army of its colors, and yet such a miracle is nowadays not only possible, but presumably in actual evidence in the present war.

Twelve years ago, when Mr. Marconi began experimenting with portable wireless telegraph stations for use in war, it was found that a range of only eight miles was possible, and the war office advised that unless a range of 12 miles could be guaranteed, wireless stations were hardly of much service to the authorities.

Not to be daunted, Mr. Marconi set to work and not only succeeded in obtaining the increased range of 12 miles, but also in extending it to 20 miles.

In his original apparatus power for the transmitter of wireless messages was derived from accumulator batteries, but these were dispensed with in favor of a dynamo driven by a petrol engine, and the Russian army, which was the first to use them, found them of great assistance.

Nowadays the apparatus has been so improved that a range of between 150 and 250 miles is possible. In the Balkan war the Servians had wireless stations which allowed them to communicate over a distance of 200 miles. During the siege of Adrianople a wireless set shut up in a besieged city enabled the enemy to keep in touch with the Turkish government at Constantinople, and it is estimated that during the investment over 450,000 words were transmitted to headquarters.

The Roumanian army, during the second Balkan war that followed the quarrel over the partition of the spoils, was equipped with wireless telegraphic instruments which insured regular radio-telegraphic communications between the headquarters and various Roumanian commanders in the field, and some 6,000 telegrams of 120,000 words in all were dealt with.

During the present war the finest illustration of the wonders of the wireless is being given, not least being the way in which our ships in the North sea have been able to keep in touch with the admiralty by means of electro-magnetic waves transmitted through the ether.

There are various forms for wireless equipment for use in war.

The simplest is the knapsack station, which is intended primarily to be employed by scouts and to replace to a large extent ordinary signaling and the carrying of messages by mounted orderlies. Communication is possible over a distance of five or seven miles.

The apparatus for sending and receiving the messages is so compact that it can be conveniently carried by two men and erected in five minutes. The different parts of the station pack into haversacks or valises weighing in all 80 pounds.

From wherever it is desired to send messages a light mast is erected to carry the aerial or elevated wire from which the waves are emitted, and by which the incoming waves are trapped, the source of energy for the transmitter being an accumulator carried in an aluminum case and weighing 13 pounds, which can be charged as required from a special field charging set which is generally carried.

The most important wireless station is designed for wheel transport, the apparatus requiring two-horse carts or motor wagons. A range of from 150 miles to 250 miles is here possible, the stations maintaining communication between military posts which require to change their positions frequently.

Quickness being one of the great essentials in war, it is significant that trained men can have the station working in 20 minutes.

Perhaps the best known form of wireless station in war is the cavalry type station, which works over a distance of 25 to 30 miles, and is carried on four horses, which each have to bear a load of 160 pounds.

Horse No. 1 carries the engine and electric generator, which are mounted on opposite sides of a rigid saddle, and, in use, are not detached from the saddle. Each side of the saddle also carries a two-gallon tank of petrol and a quart tank of lubricating oil. Other things carried are tools and spare parts and a telescopic driv-

SOME NEW FIGHTING TOOLS.

Implements of Warfare Now Used By Uncle Sam.

"The tools of warfare which the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States fighting force carry with them into action today are so different from those in use when the war with Spain was fought that to a veteran of that conflict almost the entire personal equipment of the modern fighting man seems strange and unfamiliar," says the August Popular Mechanics.

"Efficiency, lightness and compactness are the ends that have been aimed at in the design and construction of the modern weapons. In addition to the mechanical improvement of individual weapons, everything used by the three arms of the service have been standardized, so that all use the same rifles, ammunition, side arms, packs and miscellaneous equipment. The need of this was keenly felt at times during the last war. On some occasions sailors and marines would be almost overburdened with ammunition, while the land forces were reduced to a few rounds of cartridges, and the one helpless to assist the other, all because of the difference in the types of rifles and ammunition used.

"In pursuance of this policy of standardizing the general equipment, the most important step was the adoption of the new .30-calibre rifle, which now is used exclusively by soldiers, sailors and marines. It is the smallest military rifle used by any great nation, and yet it is declared to be the most powerful. Its weight, including the bayonet, which weighs a pound, is 9.69 pounds, and its length 43.212 inches. Elevated at an angle of 45 degrees, this rifle will fire a bullet 4,891.6 yards in 38.058 seconds. At a 100-yard range, the bullet has penetrated 52.8 inches of seasoned 1-inch pine boards, spaced 1 inch apart. At ten times that distance it has sent its projectile through 10.48 inches of boards similarly arranged, while boiler plate .528 inches thick has been bored at a distance of 50 feet. At 100 yards bullets have dug through brick walls 5.5 inches in thickness. The initial velocity of the bullet is 2,700 feet a second, while the pressure in the chamber is estimated to be 51,000 pounds to the square inch.

"The heavy marching-order equipment of the present, which is the same in the army, navy and marine corps, consists of a somewhat lighter load, which is manifestly compact and portable. Everything needed by the soldier is contained in the pack strapped to his back by means of suspenders, worn over the shoulders, and fastened at the bottom to the cartridge belt, which equalizes the weight. Free arm and leg action is given, while the load is so placed that its weight is not thrown upon one part of the body, does not cause difficulties in marching through bad territory, nor interfere with the immediate execution of firing orders."

Wouldn't Mar Appearance.

One of the fair passengers of a yachting party observed that the captain wore an anxious look after some mishap to the machinery of the craft.

"What's the matter, captain?" she inquired, solicitously.

"The fact is," responded the captain in a low voice, "our rudder's broken."

"Oh, my, don't fret about that," replied the young woman consolingly. "As it's under the water nearly all the time no one will notice that."

—Harper's Magazine.

Mean Brute.

"It says here that the recruiting stations in England refused to accept married men as volunteers," said Mrs. Gabb, as she looked up from the newspaper, "I wonder why that is?"

"The married men have had their share of war, I suppose," growled Mr. Gabb.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ing shaft.

Horse No. 2 carries on one side a wooden case containing the transformer, which is an apparatus for changing the electric current to a lighter or a lower voltage; and on the other side a wooden case containing the receiver.

Horse No. 3 carries the masts, which are in sections.

Horse No. 4 carries mast-stays, halyards, and a fibre case containing the aerial wires, which are wound round drums.

A trained operator with one of these stations can begin sending messages ten minutes after halting. The generating set works in position on the packsaddle frame; the man simply takes the saddle off the horse and places it on the ground, and the adjustment having been made, hey presto! everything is ready for working. He has in the meantime run up his aerial mast and put his apparatus, contained in three cases, on top of one another, and connected them with a few simple adjustments. —London Answers.

Free Flower Seed. Hastings' Catalogue Tells You About It

If you are engaged in farming, or if you plant only vegetables or flowers, you cannot afford to be without the big catalogue published fresh and new every year by the great Southern seed house, H. G. Hastings & Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and sent absolutely free, postage paid, to all who write for it, mentioning the name of this newspaper.

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AUGUSTA, GA.

Backache

Miss Myrtle Cothrum, of Russellville, Ala., says: "For nearly a year, I suffered with terrible backache, pains in my limbs, and my head ached nearly all the time. Our family doctor treated me, but only gave me temporary relief. I was certainly in bad health. My school teacher advised me to

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Big Business College, of Columbia, Makes Special Announcement to Patrons. . . .

Largest and Best Known Institution of Kind in State, Makes Most Liberal Offer to Young People for 1915.

In keeping with the spirit of times, the management of Draughon's Practical Business College of Columbia, S. C. (one of the chain of big Draughon Colleges located throughout the Southern and Western States) announces four (4) money saving plans for 1915, to young men and young women planning to enter College in January.

While the majority of small business colleges are no longer able to accept cotton at ten cents per pound in payment for tuition the Big Draughon College of Columbia is continuing to offer this ten cents cotton plan, and also announces that notes, payable one year (or longer) from date, will be accepted in payment for scholarships, while this temporary period of business depression continues. In fact, this institution is extending to its patrons throughout the State the most liberal terms and conditions with reference to manner of making tuition payments.

Following are the four (4) plans of enrollment offered:

1. Cotton Plan—Cotton will be accepted (strict middling) in payment for scholarships and ten cents per pound will be allowed for it. One 500-pound bale will pay for a \$50 complete scholarship in the Bookkeeping and Banking department of Draughon's College or a complete scholarship in the Shorthand and Typewriting department. Two such bales will be accepted for a Combined Scholarship of both Bookkeeping, Shorthand and auxiliary studies.

2. Cash Plan—Where the student enrolling pays cash for scholarship, a "War Discount" of \$10.00 will be allowed and Railroad fare of the student to Columbia will be paid by the College. This is equal in every way, from an economical standpoint, to the cotton plan offered above, and will only remain in force for such a limited time as in the opinion of the College management present existing conditions may justify.

3. Note Plan—If the student wishes to give a note, payable a year (or longer) from date, for the full price of the scholarship, allowing sufficient time for the student to complete the course, accept a position and earn the money with which to pay the note before it falls due, the regular catalogue price is charged for each scholarship, which is a few dollars higher than the cash price. Where 30, 60, or 90 day notes are given, no difference in price is charged. Many students enter Draughon's College each year under this note plan, and complete their course, accept positions and earn the money to pay their notes before they fall due. If you are interested in this plan, write for special note plan blank which gives full information.

4. By Mail Plan—Any young man or young woman can purchase a Draughon Scholarship for the Bookkeeping and Banking, or for the Shorthand and Typewriting course, and pay for this scholarship with cotton (on a basis of ten cents per pound) with cash, or with an approved note. The student can then

remain at home, and the College will teach him by mail for 3, 4, or 5 months or longer (as long as the student desires), after which the said student goes to Columbia, enters the departments of the college and completes the course thoroughly under the direct supervision and guidance of experienced instructors. Under this plan, the Scholarships are good for instruction both BY MAIL and at COLLEGE, and after studying by mail as long as desired the student enters the institution to compete the work on the same scholarship, without any additional charge whatever. Full information and testimonial letters from those who have actually used this plan will be mailed upon request. Write for them.

The above plan (No. 4) will especially appeal to many young men and young women throughout the State during the coming year, because many can afford to purchase a \$50 scholarship, for cash or with cotton (at ten cents), but do not feel able or willing, under the conditions now existing, to undertake the monthly board and living expenses which attending a college certainly makes necessary. While progress is not so rapid in taking lessons by mail, the saving in board and living expenses means a great deal. After taking the Home Study lessons, a student should be able to go to College, complete the work thoroughly in six to eight weeks and accept a position. Individual letters from those who have used this plan during the past year is the best proof that you can use it too. Write for full details.

After the European war has closed and business conditions have adjusted themselves and become normal again, this entire country will experience the greatest and most prolonged period of prosperity and business expansion and development that it has ever known within its history, and opportunities of rapid promotion and advancement in business, for those young people who have the necessary training and are prepared, will be more plentiful than have ever been the case before. The far-sighted young man is already realizing this and is making plans, if he has not already made them, to secure a thorough and practical business training so as to be ready for the opportunities which every big banker and business man will tell you are sure to be so plentiful.

Parents who are now planning to place son or daughter in Business College, or young men who look forward to preparing themselves for successful business careers, and wish to economize as much as possible, should one of the above plans. Money saved write for full information concerning is money made, and Draughon training (endorsed by Bankers and Business men everywhere) and the Draughon Business College (the largest business educational training institution in the State) need no introduction to the public, the superiority of the courses of study and the greater facilities for securing positions for students being well known.

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