

DOCTORS HOLDING FORTH IN PROVO

Three Day Session Opens Today
With Reception at Commercial Club.

INTERESTING TALKS ARE DUE

Physicians to Talk Shop and Tell All
About Human Body and Its Failings.

The Third Council Medical society meets at Provo for three days, commencing today. The first event was a reception to visitors at Provo's Commercial club at which J. H. Frisby, mayor, and C. P. Decker, mayor-elect, gave short addresses of welcome. Other brief talks were made by Judge John E. Booth and Joseph T. Farrer, president of the Provo Commercial club, and Dr. H. D. Niles, president of the State Medical association, and Dr. F. Clift, president of the District Medical society.

The program as announced for the three-day convention follows:

Address, H. D. Niles, president State Medical association.

"The Lawyer and the Medicine Man," Judge John E. Booth.

"The Tonsils as a Factor in Infancy and Puberty," Dr. H. A. Motte.

"The Physician in Politics," Dr. Edward M. Conroy, mayor of Ogden.

"Sanitation—The Physician's Watchdog of His Hire," Dr. Fred E. Clark, Utah state board of health.

MONDAY, DEC. 30, 6 P. M.

Entertainment committee—Dr. D. H. Calder, Dr. Joseph H. Slater, Dr. David Westwood. A banquet at the Roberts hotel at 6 p. m., at which all members, their wives and friends are invited.

At 8:30 p. m. an adjournment on invitation of the state mental hospital.

TUESDAY, 9 A. M.

Members to meet at state mental hospital.

"Insomnia," Dr. D. H. Calder, superintendent state mental hospital.

Discussed by Dr. J. E. McGregor, Richfield.

Address, Gov. John C. Cutler.

Members and their invited guests and visitors will be afforded an opportunity of visiting the wards for a clinical study of typical cases.

On reassembling, Dr. E. G. Gowans of the University of Utah will open a discussion on "The Advantages Accruing from a Separation of the Feeble Minded and Insane Epileptics from the Actively Insane."

2 P. M.—SCHOOL HYGIENE SESSION (College hall, R. Y. university.)

Report of special committees. Business arising thereout.

"The School and Its Relation to Tuberculosis," Dr. A. J. Stewart, Mt. Pleasant; discussed by Dr. George H. Reinhardt, president R. Y. university, and Dr. J. M. Henry, Payson.

"The Gymnasium and Training in Personal Hygiene, as a Factor in Overcoming Abnormalities in Health During Infancy and Puberty," Dr. Charles G. Plummer, colonel N. G. U., Salt Lake.

Discussed by Dr. E. G. Gowans, judge of juvenile court, Salt Lake City, and Judge A. A. Noon of the Provo juvenile court.

"Instructions in Hygiene, a Necessity for Both Teachers and Scholars," Dr. J. W. Alford, Provo; discussed by Prof. L. E. Eggerston, county superintendent of schools; Prof. W. S. Rawlin, city superintendent district schools, and Dr. J. Noyes, American Fork.

"Medical Examination of School Children," to include Eyes, Ears, Teeth, Throat and Nose, as Also Physical and Mental Conditions," Dr. E. E. Hineckley, R. Y. university; discussed by Dr. George E. Robinson, Provo, and Dr. O. K. Hansen, Dr. D. H. Calder.

"The School Building, Its Lighting and Ventilation," Richard Watkins, architect, Provo; discussed by Dr. James E. Hosmer, Provo, and Dr. W. W. Woodring, Mt. Pleasant.

Dr. W. T. Hasler will introduce hygienic resolutions as adopted by the American School Hygiene association at its recent meeting in Washington.

IN THE BATHROOM.

How They Should Be Kept in Sanitary Condition.

No house or apartment will be healthful if the bathroom is neglected. It is not enough that the tank works well, and the bathtub and basin drain quickly. The cleanest looking pipes may be letting out foul air and gases, and the constant use of disinfectants is so inexpensive and effective in preventing sickness that no housekeeper should hesitate about using plenty of them.

In addition to these deodorants it should be a fixed rule of the house that the bathroom window shall always be open, not only at the bottom, but also at the top. Stale or impure air rises; cold air hangs low. Therefore to keep the window open only at the bottom does not mean that the room is ventilated, for in this way bad air simply crowded to the top and has no outlet. There will be no danger of frozen pipes or cold if the sash is down at the top a couple of inches.

Don't Miss the "Money Back" Shoe Sale.

IT'S NOW ON.

Davis Shoe Co.

Be Sure of Your Medicines.

When sick you cannot be too careful of the medicines you use. It is essential that they be pure, fresh and just as your doctor prescribes. We sell only the best drugs and our prices are always reasonable.

Promptness,
Civility,
Cleanliness,
Features
of our
Mountain.



DRUG STORE

The Pure Drug Dispensary
211-114 South Main St.

and it will make a decided difference in the condition of the atmosphere.

No draperies should be hung in a bathroom.

At all times the door to this room should be closed to keep the air from going into any other part of the house. Another health precaution is to stop up the drain pipes. This is a simple process, consisting of putting stoppers in the basin and thus entirely shutting out any sewer gas.

Down the waste pipe boiling water, with a good place of soda dissolved in it, should be poured twice a week at least. For the bath this should be carefully into a large pitcher and poured into the drain pipe, so that none of it is allowed to escape on the enamel, but if the basin is of marble or earthenware, this precaution is not needed.

Another inexpensive and excellent disinfectant is copperas. This may be bought in lumps at a drugstore and put into a big jug or jar with just enough water to make a solution. When ready pour into a bottle and cork tightly. Label it poison—it is one. A pint of this disinfectant put down the drains is excellent. Chloride of lime may be sprinkled over the mouth of the pipes at night, and the water left dripping. This is one of the strongest disinfectants, but many persons object to its odor.

Sponges and wash cloths apparently clean are not infrequently a source of sour odors in a bathroom. Airing will not keep them fresh unless they are thoroughly washed at least once a week, and for this cleansing salt soda is best. A handful to a quart of water makes a good solution and may be bottled. A little of this poured into a basin of hot water is sufficient to sweeten ordinary toilet articles that should later be dried in the sun.

Sponges cannot be rinsed in this too often, and should always be hung by a cord in the window where the air will play about them freely. There is no article of toilet used that gets an unpleasant odor or collects dirt as quickly as a sponge.

Stains on an enamel bath tub may frequently be removed by rubbing with vinegar and salt. They should remain for a moment and then be washed off. Any sort of rough or sand soap is bad for a tub, and none but a good laundry variety should be used. Once a week the enamel should be gone over with kerosene and then thoroughly washed.

Modern Dentists Work With Remarkable Skill

THIS WAS an upper front tooth that had once been filled with gold, but fresh decay having set in around that filling, it had become necessary to fill the tooth again. This time the dentist said he thought he would fill it with porcelain.

All the processes of making a porcelain inlay are interesting. Having drilled the cavity in the tooth to its required depth and shape, the dentist next proceeds to make a matrix or mold of it in gold foil, which he is enabled to do without breaking this delicate material by the use of a bit of sponge between it and the crowding tool. So he crowds the gold foil down around within it everywhere to fit into the cavity perfectly, and getting the depth all around the edge of the mold so exactly that the inlay will not only fit perfectly in the cavity but fit into it with its edges flush all round with the surrounding surface of the tooth.

The mold thus made of the cavity in the tooth may look like the finest of tiny gold cups, or it may have some irregular shape, according to the shape of the cavity, but whatever its shape this mold of gold would crush it, and it seems indeed as if a breath would blow it away, as probably it would, and you may wonder how a solid piece of porcelain can ever be formed in a mold so frail and delicate, but it is all really very simple, as you will see.

MAKING THE GOLD MOLD.

Now the dentist takes a small metallic holder about the size and shape of a very small clam shell, which he fills with powdered asbestos, mixed with water, and on top of this yielding material, handling it gently with a pair of pliers, he sets the delicate little gold mold, with its closed end down, resting so on the surface of the moistened powdered asbestos. This holder has a lip on one side of its edge, by which it can be lifted with a pair of pliers made for the purpose, and serving thus as a handle for it.

Lifting the little sancer now by this handle, the operator rubs on the handle very gently, as one might draw a fiddle bow very gently back and forth on the strings of a fiddle; a lead pencil might do for this, but he is likely to do some professional tool with a chisel or engraved handle, whose irregularities will lighten the effect, and rubbing gently with this on

GOES TO CLAIM NEWBORN CHILD

Mrs. A. A. Bird Will Seek to Procure Babe of Destitute Woman.

ENTER STRANGE AGREEMENT.

Document on Record Recites Terms of One of the West's Most Peculiar Tarnassations.

Mrs. A. A. Bird left yesterday to obtain the child of Mrs. Mary Owen in pursuance with the terms of the queer agreement ever recorded in Utah. Poverty of the extreme sort made the queer transaction a necessity for Mrs. Owen. As to the part played by Mrs. Bird, the record speaks for itself. The child was born in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 7, some weeks ahead of the time at which it was thought the accouchement would take place. The agreement, which follows, was entered into in Portland, Ore.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

The text of the agreement recorded here is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents—That this agreement entered into this 12th day of November, 1907, between Mary Owen, residing at Portland, Oregon, party of the first part, and Mrs. Arthur Bird of Murray, state of Utah, party of the second part:

"Witnesseth—That the party of the first part expects to become a mother at some period early in the month of January, 1908, and for a consideration hereinafter named, agrees to surrender all her right and interest in the expected child to the party of the second part and her husband, providing the child is a normal one, and said child to be considered as their own, and the party of the second part, providing said child is a normal one, agrees to provide proper nurture and education, and is a proper person to adopt said expected child; otherwise this agreement to be of no force.

"The party of the second part, in consideration of the above named surrender and release of the party of the first part, covenants and agrees with the party of the first part to pay her hospital expenses during confinement, and also to pay expenses of the proper adoption of said expected child, and in case the expected child of the party of the first part fails to survive, all hospital expenses of said party of the first part are to be assumed by the party of the second part.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

"MRS. ARTHUR BIRD, (Seal)
"MARY OWEN, (Seal)

"Signed in presence of W. Davis and Mrs. A. L. Rix."

Mrs. Bird and Mary Owen went before F. H. Rix of Portland and signed the agreement, which he drew up.

Mrs. Owen, the mother of the infant that has been disposed of in such an unusual manner, was left destitute six months ago when her husband, a wealthy contractor was killed. He had contracted to erect a large building,

which, in the course of construction, fell in upon him. It injured him so badly that he died soon after the accident. His widow was left penniless and in debt. She realized that she was soon to become a mother and being so poor in this world's goods, she entered into the agreement recorded in this city and in Portland. It is regarded as more than likely that there will be a contest in the courts when Mrs. Bird tries to proceed under the terms of the agreement.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Two kinds of partial blindness due to light are recognized by Dr. A. Birch-Hirschfeld—one caused by luminous rays and the other by ultra-violet rays. Looking at the sun with the naked eye injures the center of the retina, often permanently, and this is due to luminous rays, other rays being nearly all sifted from sunlight by the atmosphere. The night blindness of fatigued and ill-nourished persons results from slow recovery of the retinal nerves after exposure to strong light. The electric arc, electric spark, magnesium light and mercury vapor lamp emit a large proportion of ultra-violet rays, and these produce such effects as snow blindness, electric light blindness, lightning blindness and erythropsia, or "seeing red." The snow blindness usually occurs in high altitudes, where sunlight is rich in ultra-violet rays. Smoke colored glasses give the best protection against luminous rays, but the thickness of the glass is more important than color as a shield from the ultra-violet rays. The eyes of the weak, nervous and ill-nourished especially need guarding from intense light.

Exposure to radium for a month, in Prof. Borda's experiments, seems to have changed light red corundum to ruby red, violet to sapphire blue, and blue to emerald green, while white became topaz yellow. An expert pronounced the changed specimens genuine as previous stones, the ruby of large value, and the rubies and sapphires appear to differ in no respect from the natural gems.

Photography, or change of color in light and restoration to original color in darkness, has been found by Max Waldt in a very few substances. Of possible value in photography, the discovery is especially interesting as representing a possible direct conversion of light waves into chemical energy.

Electrical engineers foresee at least one more stage in the evolution of Atlantic liners. The steam turbine is most efficient at high speed, while the propeller ships without doing full work when driven beyond a comparatively



WOMAN TO DIE ON GUILLOTINE, AND HUSBAND WHO GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Blood, oozing out of a trunk led to will be guillotined and the latter imprisoned for life. The crime of which they were convicted was the murder of a man named Str. Verde Gould. The former victim was the murder and dismemberment of Mrs. Emma Levine, from whom they first endeavored to extort money. The trial consumed less than three days.

slow rate, and gearing down is impracticable with the great horsepower of large vessels. With turbines like those of the Lusitania, made large for a rate of only 180 revolutions per minute, much steam reaches the condenser without giving up its full energy. A suggestion that is being worked out already is the use of turbines to drive electric generators, which would produce the vessels through electric motors, and it is believed that the gain in employing high speed turbines would

more than balance the loss in transforming mechanical energy into electricity and back again. The rearrangement of machinery would leave more room for cargo. It is predicted that the coming fast passenger ship may be given a speed of 30 knots by six turbo-generators of 20,000 horsepower each, one to be used only in case of breakdown with four propellers each having six motors of 3,000 horsepower, one to be kept in reserve for instant use in emergency. The motors could be reversed almost instantaneously, while the navigation officer would control the vessel direct from the bridge instead of through signals to the engineers.

In the efforts of the Belgian state agricultural institution to improve farm plants, manganese salts have given such surprising and remarkable results as a manure for potatoes that this crop seems to have been made very profitable. The effect of manganese on beets, however, proved quite different.

POULTON, MADSEN, OWEN & CO'S

Worth-While Clothing Sale

STARTS :: THURSDAY :: MORNING.

Three Worth-While Specials.

\$7.75 25 Suits, regular value \$10 to \$14. Lot includes many new and attractive patterns and styles, an exceptional offering at..... \$7.75

\$9.75 25 Suits in values from \$15 to \$20, and worth every cent of the original price, go at the "worth-while" sale at..... \$9.75

\$13.50 25 Suits which sold all season at \$20 to \$27; some of the most attractive patterns we've seen, a "pickup" at... \$13.50

1-3 Off BENJAMIN 1-3 Off
Suits and Overcoats.

\$45 Suits and Overcoats go at . . . \$30
\$30 Suits and Overcoats go at . . . \$20
\$27 Suits and Overcoats go at . . . \$18
\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats go at . . . \$15
\$18 Suits and Overcoats go at . . . \$12

Many grades between at same reductions.

Sale Starts Thursday---It's Worth While.

ALL SOFT HATS
25%
DISCOUNT.

PoulttonMadsenOwen&C
111-113 "WHERE THE CLOTHES FIT" 111-113
Main Street Main Street

ALL FANCY SHIRTS
25%
DISCOUNT.

WE WILL MAKE



OUR printing problem a distinct and separate feature, and solve it if you bring it here

THE DESERET NEWS

When

You buy at a store that does not advertise, you are giving your patronage to a store that has not asked for it—and, not caring enough for it to seek it, will, presumably, care no more about keeping it.

INVERTED FLOATING DOCK AT KIEL.



The cut shows the curious floating dock which was used recently at Kiel to raise a sunken submarine. It carries cranes capable of lifting 500 tons. When the sunken vessel was made fast to the dock it was hoisted to the surface.