Sanitation Practiced **Twenty Centuries Ago**

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In a recent issue of Modern Medicine, James A. Tobey takes up the early story of sanitation. Referring to the discoveries of the last forty years, Mr. Tobey suggests that these have so enriched the knowledge of man that what had gone before may seem almost negligible, but at the same time the practice of systematic sanitation goes back to the dawn of civilization. Traces of these practices have been found in Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Crete and Greece and Rome.

History begins about 6,000 years ago, and the earliest known civilization is that of the Sumerians, who lived between the Tigris and the Euphrates, in what is now known as Mesopotamia. Here recent excavations show that the dwellings of the people were provided with drains and cesspools.

The Chaldeans and Assyrians who came later, with great capitals at Ninevah and Babylon, had water supplied from great distances and the whole city was sewered.

Another great civilization flourished in the valley of the Nile some 3,000 years B. C. These Egyptians worshiped the dung beetle, the scarabeus, possibly recognizing its scavenging powers. The well of Joseph, near the great pyramid, is excavated through nearly 300 feet of solid rock. The ancient Hebrews' were the founders of real public health. The laws of Moses, who was born about 1600 B. C., the first hyglenic code known, apply about as well to-day as when first promulgated.

The Hebrews recognized the sanitary significance of bathing, cooked all meats and vegetables and abstained from the use of certain meats considered unclean. The city of Jerusalem was well sewered and had a good water supply. Previous to the eighth century B. C., the city had two aqueducts. In 727 B. C., King Herekath built a reservoir, the Pool of Siloam, and to supply it pierced the rock hill behind the city with a tunnel.

Crete had the most elaborate sanitary engineering of the remote past.

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Creie had the most elaborate sanitary engineering of the remote past. The palace of Broad Knossus (B. C. 2106) had rainwater conductors which flushed the drain.

Under Cyrus the Persians had excellent sanitary ideas, derived from the Egyptians. In talking with his father Cyrus received good advice, to the effect that while physicians could cure sickness in the army, the better course would be not to permit the army to get sick at all. Here was the voicing of prevention more than five centuries before Christ.

The Hindus had rules of hygiene, but public health appears always to have been unconsidered in China as it is to-day. They knew in antiquity the inoculation against smallpox and the importance of good water, some of their wolle heart is 1500 feet the part of the court of the course of

e importance of good water, some their wells being 1,500 feet deep

and very old.

The Druids of Britain, antedating doses, knew medicine and are be-leved to have practiced sanitation. In North America there are pre-cistoric wells, and in Yucatan one uch is bored to a depth of 100 feet, ollowing then a horizontal gallery 4700 feet long to the source of sup-dy.

Mr. Tobey sketches also the sani-ation of the Greeks and Romans. The former recognized the benefits of preserving health, and their temples were usually situated in groves near springs. Athens obtained a wa-ter supply in 625 B. C., through a tunnel 4,200 feet long and eight feet

tunnel 4,200 feet long and eight feet square.

Hippocrates clarified medical science. He wrote three books on hygiene and sanitation. He advocated boiling drinking water. Carthage had the oldest known cisterns, eighteen in number, each 100 feet long by 20 feet deep.

Rome had sewers as early as 500 B. C. The cloaca maxima was built in 735 B. C. and is in use to-day. The great Roman aqueducts are monuments to the genius of the ancient engineers. Some of them are still in use. The Romans made bathing a luxury. Pompeii had a water supply in the fifth century B. C., and bath atrines. Rome used the water supply for flushing. Crete depended on the rain. Truly the ancients had good ideas about some essentials of sanitation.—Kansas City Star.

Captures 5,000,000 Rubles From Bolshevists

Kharkov. South Russia, Nov. 28.—
General Andre Skouro, of General Denikine's South Russian forces opposing the Bolsheviki, is credited with the capture from the Bolsheviki of 5,000,000 rubles worth of booty. Americans here call him the "Million Dollar" General. He is the idol of the Cossack country and the leader of "Skouro's Woives," whose daring and fearless cavalry warfare has made possible many of the Volunteer Army's big advances.

This dashing 32-year-old Cossack general turns all his money over to his wife, a beautiful young Caucasian gir who resides here. And she in turn has offered her fortune and services to the American Bed

Mining Industry in Bolivia Being Revived

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28.—A great revival in the silver mining industry is in progress in Bolivia, according to Alberto Palacioa, Bolivian consul here.

During the war silver mining was replaced by tin and tungsten, thousans of tons of which were sold by Bolivians to the Allies, The low price of silver during this period caused many of the silver mines to be abandoned, but with the return of a demand for silver buillion and consequent high prices, the silver industry is taking on something of its ancient aspect as the leading industrial activity of the South American republic, Mr. Palacioa states.

Crop Reports in Mexico Are Poor

Mexico City, Nov 28.—Exceedingly pessimistic reports of crop and harvest conditions in Mexico have been received by the Department of Agriculture. The unusually heavy and persistent rains have destroyed at least 40 per cent of corn and bean crops, the two national staples, and unless immediate measures are taken both as to conservation and replanting, the department says, there will be a real shortage of those foods. Prior to the long season of wet weather crop reports indicated the biggest harvest in many years.

INDIA'S EXPORTS BREAKING RECORDS

Delhi, India, Nov. 28.—India's ex

Flanders Mud, Bane

of All Armies, Being

Used For Building

Used For Building

Begium to-day and in many of the ruined villages, the refusees are laying stones and bricks with mud for temporary shelter against the Flanders' mud, the bane of all arcoming winter. Others fill the chinks and cleaning mortar off of old bricks

and altogether it is becoming as laying these in mud, too, for his much of a comfort to the refugees as winter's shelter. His example is becoming winter of a comfort to the refugees as winter's shelter. His example is beneather the soldiers who lived in it for months.

At Dixmude, the mayor divides his important part in the making of temporary homes and cleaning mortar off of old bricks in the spring.

mies operating in Belgium, is of some use after all.

Lime is practically unobtainable in Belgium to-day and in many of in their chimneys and walls with it, and altogether it is becoming as laying these in mud, too, for his house. He is and altogether it is becoming as laying these in mud, too, for his much of a comfort to the refugees as it was a handtcap to the soldiers the ruined villages, the refusees are laying stones and bricks with mud for temporary shelter against the coming winter. Others fill the chinks

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Overcoat or Suit

That time has arrived, the festivities are over for November and you are going to turn your thoughts toward the greatest holiday'season that this country has ever witnessed. Most of those who served our country are back home and they are going to share in the great American Christmas this year. Be sure that each and every one receive suitable as well as useful gifts.

> Let us suggest a new "Stetson" Hat, "Interwoven" or "Monito" Hosiery, "Munsing," "Duofold" or "Cooper's" Underwear, "Adler's" Gloves, "Universal" Pajamas, "Pioneer" Suspenders, Belts and Garters, Initial Handkerchiefs, Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets; last, but not

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