DANGERS THAT ALWAYS ATTEND POST MORTEM SURGERY.

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The Form of Poisoning That Is Most Dreaded by Physiciana Who Per-form Autopsies—The Effect of the Virus Upon the Victim.

It is not generally known that a dead body is simply a mass of virulently poisongus matter almost immediately after death and long before apparent decomposition sets in. Every medical man knows this from his medical college days, for it is one of the stock warnings to medical students and one which they not infrequently disregard. Occasionally one pays the price of his carelessness with his life. There is probably no long established dissecting room in the country that hasn't in its records at least one such death. Some-times the victim of the poison recovers.

Poisoning of this kind is from ptomaines which are present within a very brief period after life leaves the body. Skin taken from a dying person half an hour before death can be grafted on a pa-tient and will grow and form healthy tissue. Skin from the same person half an hour after death might very likely kill the patient upon whom it was grafted. There is no form of blood poisoning con-sidered by physicians to be more dangerous than poisoning by post mortem pto-

The smallest prick or scratch will admit enough of the dead tissue to cause death. Often the wound is so minute that it is not upticed by the victim at the time. He goes about his business as usual for two or three days. Then he has a sudden chill, followed by fever. If he has any suspicion of the truth, he examines his arms carefully. On one of them ines his arms carefully. On one of them he finds red lines indicating the lymphatic veins, the unmistakable symptom and usually the signature of his death warrant. All that remains for him to do is to send for the brother physician in whom he has the most confidence and hope that his constitution is strong enough to withstand the action of the promaines. the septic action is very virulent, the arm and shoulder swell, high fever, with a temperature reaching to 106 or 107 degrees, follows, the swelling passes to the body, which becomes discolored, the red tracings of the ptomaines make a net-work over the skin, and a week or ten days after the venom has entered the little, unnoted scratch the patient falls into a state of coma from which he never A physician who has had many years

of experience in medical colleges and the dissecting room, in speaking to a reporter of post mortem said:

"I have never failed, so far as I can remember, to warn students about using the utmost care in dissecting with their knives and needles, lest they scratch their hands or wrists. So in all the medical schools there is a stringent rule against any person going into the dissecting room who has any kind of sore, scratch or cut on his hands, but all these precautions prove insufficient sometimes. Sewing up prove insumerent sometames. Dewing up cadavers is one great source of danger. The dissector is likely to be hasty or clumsy with his needle and pricks him-self. If he notices the prick he will, unless he is criminally careless, suck the wound vigorously, for the ptomaines may be taken into the stomach without dan-Unless he is satisfied that he has ger. Unless he is satisfied that he has got out all the septic matter he will cau-terize freely. If he doesn't notice the world antil the symptoms make them-selves known he will be fortunate if he gets off alive, for it is almost impossible to check the poison once it has fairly en-tered the system.

"I recall a case several years ago which I attended. The patient was a young physician, Dr. C. of this city. While dissecting he scratched a finger of his right ediately sucked the wou and washed it in antiseptics. Three days later his finger began to swell. He lai open the sore and cauterized it freely, but a day or two later signs of inflammation appeared along the lines of the lymphatics. The patient had already suffered from chills, fever and depression. I was called in and by the time I got there the hand and wrist were badly swollen and the swelling was extending up the arm. It got as far as the shoulder, and I had an extremely sick man on my hands. About all that could be done was to keep up the heart action with stimulants, and C.'s naturally strong constitution kept him up till the poison had run its course. His system took its own way rid itself of the poisonous matter, and for six months his life was made miserable with abscesses, but he recovered completely. In this respect he was more for tunate than another physician of my acquaintance who was poisoned by a ca-daver through a hanguail. That was ten years ago, and he still has abscesses which he ascribes to the after effects of the ptomaines. I know of a number of other cases of post mortem poisoning which had fatal results. In fact, a large majority of these cases result fatally.' Anothes curious form of post mortem

soning is a sort of warty excrescence which appears upon the hands of embalmers, morgue keepers and others who habitually hautle dead bodies and is known scientifically as verruka necrogenica. It is very difficult to root out and in some cases results apparently in ptomaine poisoning, as the chills, feyer and swelling of this poisoning follow its Only less dangerous than poisoning from a dead body is poisoning from the dead tissue of a live person though the septic process is different Physicians operating upon gangrened limbs are obliged to exercise the greatest care. Not long ago a Brooklyn doctor while thus operating and bending over the affected part got a drop of blood from it on the inner part of his nose. Despite all his precautions the organ soon be eame sore and began to swell. In a short time it was as big as his fist. Another physician was called in to treat him, and after a week, during which time his life hung on the question of whether the poiould tend upward to the brain not, the patient was informed that his life would be saved, but his nose wo have to go. He begged a respite for his nose, and the poison subsided, leaving that organ as good as new except for one small scar.—New York Sun.

The Peculiar Chinese

In China when an honor is conferred on a family it is the ancestors and not the descendants who share the glory. If a Chinaman for his merits receives a title of nobility, his son can never inherit it or have the right to use any but an in feror title. Thus the nobility in the famdiminishing from generation eration till it finally

# The Windermere Dry Hot Air Hospital

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Shrewsbury Street,

## STRATFORD

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ONTARIO.

Our Opening Offer We will positively guarantee to cure Rheumatism. If we cannot cure

you we return your money and it costs you nothing It

makes no difference how long you have suffered, if not bene-

fitted after a fair trial it costs you nothing. Who would not

RHEUMATISM

Opened Oct. 1st. Beautifully Located. Possesses the Finest Treatment Rooms in America.

RHEUMATISM

THE T. WILLARD READY HOT AIR TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

By DR. BURNS, Chicago.

The treatment of Rheumatiam, particularly of the chronic form, is often far from satisactory, either to the patient or to the The treatment of Engumentsm, particularly of the enronic form, is often for from satisactory, either to the patient of to the physician, and up to the present time has left much to be desired. Even in the most favorable cases, when the worst of the disease physician, and up to the present time has left much to be desired. Even in the most favorable cases, when the worst of the disease physician, and up to the present of the patient, if not a source of positive discomfert. The Dry Hot Air Treatment by the T. Willard Ready method, above 300 degrees F., applied to the source of long standing Analysis; not only preduce a speed which preduces an absolute case. affected part, in cases of long standing Anchylosis, not only produces speedy reflet, but produces an absolute cura.

The knife, with its butchery shall no longer reign, But water, as first made by God, Man shall anow, When heat d with flame, as pure as his name, Shall disease dissolve, as the sun dissolves snow.

T. WILLARD READY. MOTTO-Heat, scientifically applied has proven a great benefit to mankind.

WHERE WERE WE ONE HUNDRED CENTS. \$1.00 COUPON.

Cut this out, put it in your purse. It is worth a dollar in gold in payment of treatment at the wine ermere Dry Hot Air Hospital . Present it at the office of the Institution.

This coupon is good for One Dollar if presented within thirty days from

date of opening.

of which are as well known as those of air, and as definite in results as the dissecting knife, in opening abscessess or removing tumors. Write for terms and literature. can be of little value. Remembering HEAT, as is well known has for

HEAT, as is well known has for centuries been recommended as a topical agent for the treatment of localized inflammation, therefore principally in Arthritis, Synovitis, Primary Neutritis, etc., it was administered either moist or dry. Practice teaches that heat can be borne comfortably on comparatively high temperature hence it is also more benefortably on comparatively high temperature, hence it is also more beneficial. The methods used, hot bricks, hot water bottles, bags containing heated salt, sand or heated plates, could be neither regulated nor maintained for any length of time, making renewal of agents necessary, and subjecting the heated parts to exposure to cold.

Lately the T. Willard Ready Hot Lately the T. Willard Ready Hot Air Apparatus has been introduced to the medical profession, and a Sanitarium has been equipped in Stratford, to be known as "The Windenmere Dry Hot Air Hospital" for the treatment of all diseases where dry hot air vis indicated. The T. Willard Ready Apparatus is so constructed as to isolate the air within the cylinder, to remove all moisture and to permit to its being heated to any temperature up to 1,500 degrees F, for an hour, or, if need be, an shour and a half, not only without discomfort, but with perfect safety, as with ordinary care perfect safety, as with ordinary care not even the skin should be blistered, the high temperature drying any

perspiration as soon as it appears on the Turkish towels absorbing it. The following effects can be noticed: 1 .- Pain, if any has existed, is di-2.—The part treated becomes hypo

dermic, showing dilation of the capil laries-hence 3.-Effusion and deposits in joints and, in fact, anywhere else, will be absorbed, adhesion broken up - con-

sequently -Ankylosis removed, mobility of stiffened joints or limbs restored.
5.—Inflammatory conditions relieved, in fact affected parts brought to

as normal a stage as possible.

6.—Certain pothoganic germs neces sarily would be annihilated if subject ed to such high-temperature, there fore the subjection of a tubercular joint or pyemic affection genorrheal arthritis must be followed by good re-

The therapeutic properties of intense dry heat are Antephlogistic (lo-cal), and Solvent (local), Anesthetic (local), and Antiseptic;

In summing up these therapeutic effects of dry hot air (intense and isolated), the reader should bear in mind that they are not merely theoretical deductions, but have been substantiated in actual chemical experience, and

observation in many patients.

The question now is, in which cases is the treatment suitable. We could answer this in a general way, but believed in so far as the treatment is a comparatively new addition to therapeutics, to mention each separately, adding such remarks as may be necessary to prove its rationale. First of all, the Rheumatic effects

must be mentioned. 1.—Acute Articular Rheumatism, Whether this disease is due to an infection by germ, to cold or exposure, or to an abnormal condition of the blood or system is not yet definitely blood or system is not yet definitely decided upon, and makes little differ-ence, as far as the T. Willard Ready Dry Hot Air Treatment is concerned. That much is fact that besides gen-

eral symptoms, such as fever, for in-stance, one or more of the joints becomes quite red, swollen, painful and sensitive to touch or motion. Pathology teaches us that the Synoveal membranes of the joints become inflamed and exude a turbid, thin fluid. It is evident that as far as the local treatment of painful and in-

We make this proposition because scientific physicians who have used the T. Williard Ready Apparatus with intense dry heat say it to be the standard method of treatment of these affections. Unlike formulas and drugs, the only merit of which lies in advertising, you deal with a natural remedial agent, the physiological properties

try our treatment under those conditions?

the Physiological properties of intense heat, we must readily see that an hour's treatment of the affected joint at a temperature of only 350 F. must necessarily reduce the inflammatory

process and relieve pain.

Of course constitutional and antirheumatic treatment should be practiced in addition, to prevent a meto-static spread of the disease which has been a main characteristic feature of acute articular rheumatism.

2.—Muscular Rheumatism. Similar

as in Articular Rheumatism the so-called voluntary muscles and facial be-ceme affected. The causes are the same, the symptoms are plain, as the pain and soreness can be located in one muscle or a group of muscles. A pain and soreness can be located in one muscle or a group of muscles. A characteristic symptom is that the p in is more intense on pressure upon the affected muscle, and while appar-ently easier when at rest legts worse afterwards, while after using the mus-cles the pain somewhat diminishes. cles the pain somewhat diminishes.
a.—Lumbago, when the muscles of one or both sides of the region are af-

b.—Pleurodynia or stitch in the side.
When the intercostal muscles of the chest are involved, as these muscles are also inflamed and somewhat swollen, it is evident that the T. Willard Ready Dry Hot Air Treatment is in-dicated. The T. Willard Ready Ap-paratus is so constructed in addition to either extremity, the muscles of the back, sides or neck can be sub-

jected to heat by special attachment. 3.—Chronic (sub acute), Articular. and Muscular Rheumatism either begin in an acute attack or begin in a sub-acute form, with milder yet practically the same symptoms. It goes without saying, that the Ready Dry Hot Air treatment of the painful stiff joints or muscles is just as indicated in the sub-acute and chronic and in the

acute form.

4—Acute Gout differs from acute articular rheumatism in so far that with similar symptoms the small joints are affected and the uric acid deposits are formed in the affected parts. It has been the experience of those physicians who have subjected the affected small joints of the toes and fingers to Dry Hot Air Treatment than an alleviation of these symptoms in from three to seven days, while with gen-eral treatment alone it lasts from ten to fifteen days. Recognizing the pathology of acute gout we can readily see that the inflammation will be sub-dued and the deposits of urate soda

bsorbed. 5-Chronic Gout. Following several acute attacks and charcterized by urate of soda deposits in the joints of the hands and feet practically deformng them, can hardly be cured by any other method than the Dry Hot Air freatment applied twice daily at in-

tense temperature.
6.—Sciatica is either primary or sec ondary, that is to say the great nerve itself is inflamed or secondary, s to say due to some tumor within the pulvic cavity or to hip disease It is evident that in secondary sciatica the disturbing cause must be first re-moved before relief could be made permanent. In most cases of primary sciatica, however, the intense heat, if applied for an hour and a half daily, will not only penetrate the mus cles and tissues covering the sciatic nerve, but reduce the engorgement and inflammation of the nerve sub-stance itself and thus easily cure scistance itself and thus easily cure statica rationally when all injections, liniments, massage, electricity, either fail totally, or give at best but little and temporary relief. Solatica has aland temporary relief. Sciatica has al-ways been one of the terrors of the medical profession. They have used medical profession. They have used electricity, they have blistered along the course of the great sciatic nerve,

they have injected deep into the tissue they have injected deep into the tissue morphine, ether and chloroform and as the last resort have "carved" the nerve, and either produced paralysis, with a following suit for damages for malpractice, or have relieved the poor sufferer for a few days or weeks only; the trouble returning like Mephisto with a diabolical laughter de-fying our weak batteries. But at last we are confident we can kill this devil of a disease with the proverbial rem-edy Satan uses to torture his captives intense heat.

7.-Gonorrheal Rheumatism. This is no rheumatism at all, but in reality is no rheumatism at all, but in reality an inflammation of one, or perhaps several, large joints, following gonor-rhea, and due to metastatic infection by the the gonococcus. The symptoms are the same as if we had to deal with a case of intense articular rheumatism, but the joint or joints, if not properly treated, may become so impaired as to be stiffened and useless; that is to say, partially or total-ly ankylosed. Here the Dry Hot Air Treatment will not only relieve at once, but prevent this sad result. The pathology is the same as in acute rheumatism, save that the mischief is caused by a different micro-organism, and recent experiments tend to show that 400 F. are sufficient to kill the

gonococcus. 8.—Arthritis means simply an in-flammation of the joint. Therefore acute articular rheumatism is a rheumatic arthritis, and gonorrheal rheumatism, correctly speaking, is a gon-orrheal arthritis. We mentioned arthritis for the sole purpose of re-minding the reader that a blow, violence or fall may also produce it and with it similar symptoms as in the rheumatic and gonorrheal forms. Tuperculosis is also a very frequent casual factor, but as a rule the joint self does not become involved until in the latter stages, but primarily the vnovial membrane only becomes involved, and then is known as a

9.—Traumatic Synovitis, or 10.—Tubercular Synovitis. hardly necessary to repeat what we have already said in regard to the Dry Hot Air Treatment as regards hese affections. Only that much we wish to add, that where heretofore tubercular joint troubles (synocitis or arthitis) were treated by intra-articular injection of certain antiseptics, the results, besides the pain which treatment necessarily caused. were far from satisfactory, while now the inflammatory process is quickly checked, and the bacilli absolutely destroyed; for any tyro in medicines knows that even low temperature of heat are sufficient to kill the baciltuberculosis. The value of Dry Hot Air Treatment is perhaps best established in sprains (traumatic systo-vitis), as it has been frequently report-ed that patients who could not take a step on account of the pain have gone nome after an hour's treatment

11.-Ankylosis, the technical term stiffness or immobility of the joints, can be successfully treated with dry hot air, if due to rheumatism, gonorrheal infection, tuberculosis or traumna, unless there is such extensive destruction of tissue as to make reparation impossible, or if the bones forming the joints are grown togeth-er. In such cases relief can be expected from osteoplastic operation only. In so-called fibrous ankylosis, the dry hot air treatment will be found an excellent adjunct to forcible breaking of the adhesions, prior to and immediately after the operation, when the pains incident to the breaking will be relieved at once and a lighting up of a dormant inflamma-

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Lobsters, when young and frivolous, change their shells several times a sear, but as they grow older and, pre-sumably, more sedate they are content with a new suit every summer. The lobster is his own tailor, and persons who have watched the process say that the difficulty seems to lie in getting rid of the old garb and not in fitting the new. First he is attacked by a series of convulsions lasting for several days. During these a faint line of breakage appears down the middle of the back, which gradually grows broader with every spasm. The headpiece is the first to break entirely, and suddenly a violent effort enables the lobster to withdraw his head, leaving the larger part of his eyes in the shell. After a rest of a few hours the struggle begins again, and the shoulders, or large claws, emerge, with effort so exhausting that nearly a day is required for recuperation.

During this time he presents a curious spectacle, with head and body completely out of the shell and only the tail inclosed. Then the convulsive movements are resumed, and shell, by shell the tail covering is loosened, until, with violent struggles, the tail is free, and the lobster, looking as if he had been boiled, lies down for a sleep of two or three days.

The new suit grows with great rapidity and fits in perfect tailor made style, literally molded to the form.

Like the crab, which is most esteemed when "soft shelled," that is, at precisely this period, which is similar in both, the lobster is regarded by epicures as especially delicious when thus denuded of his shell covering, but as he hides carefully among the rocks he is seldom procurable.-New York Trib-

#### AN EXAMPLE OF NERVE.

Warden McClaughry's Experience With an Almost Escaped Prisoner. "Speaking of newe," aid one of the detectives at headquarters, "reminds me of Chief McClaughry of Chicago. He used to be warden at the state penitentiary down in Joliet, and he had the reputation of being the coolest man in Illinois. He was as shifty as any of

the men he had to handle and as quick and calm about it as a regular Sherlock Holmes. Nothing could feaze him. "One day McClaughry was sitting in his office at just about the time the men were being marched back to their cells from work. He was alone. There was a sound behind him, and, whirling round, he saw a convict who had passed the guard in some way creeping toward him with an ugly looking iron

bar in his hand. "'Don't you stir!' the man whispered. 'I'm going to get out of this if I have to kill you to do it.'

"'Oh,' McClaughry said, 'I thought you were going tomorrow!" The man stared at McClaughry and grunted, 'Wot?' McClaughry simply looked at him as though he didn't care much and said: They sent up your dismissal papers this afternoon, that's all. You've been such a model prisoner all the time that they decided to commute your sentence. You can go all right enough of you want to. You're not my prisoner any more. If you want to see your papers-why, I think-they're here in-in the drawer'- And before the poor fool could lift the bar to strike McClaughry had snapped a revolve out of the desk and leveled it at his head."-New York Sun.

### Neither Saved Nor Earned.

Railroad people have an arrangement by which they can register the speed of a train. It looks like a steam gauge and is connected with the axle, so that the pointer registers the number of revolutions every minute. There are so many revolutions to the mile, and by an ingenious arrangement the number of miles an hour is shown upon the dial. The apparatus is expensive as well as delicate.

The late Jay Gould was one of the first to adopt it, and shortly after a register was placed in his private car Russell Sage was making a journey with him and inquired what it was. Mr. Gould explained the mechanism and the usefulness of the machine with great care. Mr. Sage was silent for a moment and then, looking up, inquired:

"Does it earn anything?" "No; I think not," said Mr. Gould, with a smile. "Does it save anything?"

"No." "Then I would not have it in my

car."-Chicage Record.

The Road to Success There is a mistaken notion that success in life is achieved only by hard effort. An "education" is not necessary to become successful in life, beyond thorough familiarity with the rudiments. An education comes to an iniustrious man as naturally as age. Ability to deliver orations is not necessary. Industry and honesty, which are easier than idleness and dishonesty, will achieve success for any man of ordinary ability. Success is easier than failure. Success seldom comes at once; it is a matter of years of good conduct and intelligent work.—Atchison Globe.

Shooting Stars.

Sir Robert Ball, the eminent astron mer, once told an audience that any one who took the trouble to lie of his back on the ground and gaze at a clear night sky would, as his eyes became accustomed to the heavens, soon perceive numbers of shooting stars.

Bottles of perfume, still fresh, and jars of pomade that had not lost its fragrance have been recovered from Herculaneum and Pompeil

Children have more need of models

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flamed joints is concerned, liniments RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM

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