

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 8, 1886.

The Legislative Season.

What a vast array of legislators are brushing the cobwebs from their intellects, in preparation for the approaching legislative season. On the same day, Thursday, February twenty-fifth, the legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the Canadian Parliament, assemble, to do the business of the country. The number will include over five hundred representatives of the people, meeting together the same day, for the same purpose. The sessions of all three bodies, promise to be lively. The Riel agitation, or what little of it remains, will stir the Parliament at Ottawa. Mr. Blake and his lieutenants will make the most of the rebellion and its consequences, to manufacture capital against the Government. Much legislation this session is not looked for, and if the Opposition renew the obstructive tactics of last session, but little can be accomplished. The Grit party seem to fear that a general election will be sprung on them during the present year, and their efforts will not be so much to ward harassing the Government in Parliament, as it will be to catch the ear of the country. The same may also be said of the local legislatures. In both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, this year, there will be general elections.

Our own Province since the general election of 1882, has had a change of rulers. Has the change been a beneficial one to the country, will be the question from now till the coming election. The new Government came into power on the cry for reform and economy in the public service. How much that has been realized, will form the subject for discussion, at a future time. We confess to failure and disappointment. If the new administration found anything to reform, they haven't reformed it. They have pursued the beaten track of former Governments, except in a few instances, where a cheap popularity might come from change. But even the hypocrisy of their declared intentions, will compare favorably with their actual sins of commission. They have modified the school law, and raised discontent with the lumbermen. They have had appointments to the public service, and spent lavishly the public revenues. Can their friends on the other hand, point out any benefit that has accrued from the advent of the new Government? But the administration must go to its account, and that will be settled by the people. We may anticipate, however, schemes of all kinds during the approaching session, to catch the electoral ear, and to gloss over the Government's record of incapacity and extravagance. The calm common sense of the Province, notwithstanding that, will judge the Government by its administration of public affairs.

Nova Scotia since 1882, has endured the existence of a notoriously weak Government, whose highest aim is to follow in the wake of Gritism. Premier Fielding is the body and brains of the affair, as Premier Blair is the body and brains, though not to the same extent, of our own administration. Fancy men of the intellectual calibre of W. J. Longley, LeBlanc, Morrison, Johnston etc., filling the positions once held by Howe and Tupper and Archibald and Uniacke and Thompson, and McCully, and Macdonald. It is the belief that the Local Government of Nova Scotia will be swept into oblivion by the elections next summer, as we hope the New Brunswick administration may be returned to its former obscurity by the same righteous force.

Our Western Heritage.

The growth and progress of Winnipeg, the metropolitan city of the West, during the boom in real estate, a few years ago, was as phenomenal as any American town in the Western States, but as in all cases of forced prosperity, the crash came, and the city for a time stood still. Better times have come to it, however, and the progress now being made is of the substantial kind, and will withstand adversity. The city has passed the inflated period, and business is getting down to a solid basis. Since the "boom" six or seven hundred houses have been built, but we learn that this year, less than fifty are to be had. Rents are correspondingly high, and the owners of real estate make almost their own terms. During the past year, some splendid private and public buildings have been erected, among them a new City Hall, and three new churches. The rebellion is said to have been a good thing for Winnipeg, but the fine harvest, and the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have rendered it the greatest service. A city prospering as the country around it develops and grows rich. The completion of the C. P. Railway and its branches, has brought to the market immense stores of grain that have been stored for two or three years, awaiting means of transit. The south west portion of Manitoba, is filling up with people, who find a fertile soil, and a good climate. Railway communication certainly is the great lever by which so much good is being accomplished—the railway communication, the realization of which was so much opposed by our Grit friends. A late Grit politician and a member of the McKenzie Government, once in Parliament, described the great Northwest as a dreary waste, fit only for the home of the wolf and the bear. What must that gentleman now think, if from an exalted position, he can view the development of our noble Northwest. The country is bound to prosper. It has in itself all the elements of success. Even the fuel question has been settled. The Galt mine recently opened, is said to produce coal superior in quality to that of Nova Scotia, and it is driving all other fuel out of the market. The climate while vigorous, is not more severe than in New Brunswick, while the snow fall this winter, has not been so great. Up to the present time, no difficulty has been experienced from snow, in operating the railways. Farmers are receiving a better price for their wheat, than those of

Minnesota, and in fact, everything is pointing to great prosperity in that portion of the Dominion.

Is not the great, unlimited Northwest a heritage worth preserving? Is not its possession a thing deserving sacrifice, and even bloodshed? Who can say what may not be the possibilities of the country during the next half century. We are not New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians, or British Columbians, or Oxnadians, and the prosperity of one portion of this Dominion ought to be as dear to us as that of any other. The province boundaries, or ought to be, as the Canadians, proud of our common country, and anxious for its success, not as narrow minded bigots, looking only to the success of this or that Province. We should, and we do rejoice in the news of Winnipeg's growth, as we are delighted with the great prosperity of Toronto, or the steady advance of our own fair city.

Management of the Indians.

The management of the Indians is a question that must give the Dominion Governments of the future, a world of trouble. It is one, which in view of recent events in the North West, and the likelihood of future rising, demands the prompt attention of Parliament. Can the Government be so foolish as to insure safety to the new settler, and permanent peace to the country, or must he be exterminated, is the problem with which politicians must wrestle. To impress the Indians with the might and supremacy of the civil authority, two plans suggest themselves. The one is humane and if feasible, ought first to commend itself to our legislators. It has been tried, but whether to its fullest extent, time alone will develop. A strict observance of treaties and promises to the Aborigines, on the part of the Government, would do much to ensure the country against future rapine and plunder from the Indian. We believe this has been attempted in good faith, but has the intentions of the Government been carried out by their agents? The strict fulfillment of all obligations, assisted by the dissemination of religious education, would do more to secure the permanent friendship of the Indians, than any other force, and this, supplemented by the settlement and development of the country by a good class of emigrants, must in the end produce the desired result. It is during the time required for the realization of such a policy, however, that the greatest danger threatens, and to secure harmony in the meantime, a military force might be employed in the new country, of sufficient size to impress the Indian with the magnitude of the power to which he must in the end yield obedience. This too would have an educative tendency, and worked in conjunction with the religious education to which we have alluded, must secure at no distant date the full submission of the Indian to the civil laws of the country. The Indian problem must be solved now, and it will require wise heads to plan, and vigorous arms to execute.

In connexion with this subject, the information regarding the treatment of the Northwest Indians, by the servants of the Government, furnished by the Toronto Mail's commissioner in the Northwest, throws much light on the causes that lead to discontent among the Indians. Mr. Ham, the writer, has been sent to the Northwest to write the matter up regardless of party bias, and his letters may be accepted as undoubtedly authoritative on the subject. He proves beyond doubt, that the Government is not to blame on the Indian question, but the officials, who far removed from the centre of authority at Ottawa, manage Indian affairs pretty much as they please. Mr. Ham quotes Rev. John McDougall, who has spent some twenty years with the Indians, and who fearlessly denounces the officials of the Indian department, maintaining that they have defrauded the Indians in many ways, and this fraud operates against the Government. Mr. McDougall says he is prepared to substantiate every charge made by him.

The letter in question, also contains the following:—
"Rev. Mr. Trivett, an Episcopal missionary, referred to the gross immorality of the officials and white men, many of whom are engaged in the traffic in Indian girls. He says something should be done to prevent the sale of Indian girls to the whites. The purchase money ranges from \$10 to \$20. White men live with these girls a few years, and then abandon them and their children, when the women are forced to lead wretched lives, while the children run about, ragged and starving. Mr. Trivett says white men should be prohibited from living with Indian women unless legally married to them, provision that should be strictly enforced against officials."

The Mail commenting upon this letter, says:—
"It is the duty of the Indian Department to at once investigate the charges made by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, and if our Indians have been maltreated or robbed let the country know it. The crimes perpetrated upon the average of this continent, and perpetrated, too, in the name of Christianity and light, cry to Heaven. We should the Indian in Newfoundland and the Indian in the far West, in Florida we hunted him to death with imported blood hounds. In New France and New England, we drove him from his land and brandy that we might rob him of his pelts and of his women, and now in the North West we are murdering him, but who to those who with glacial fury, he called the pioneers of civilization, but who to the Indians, are known as the heralds of his physical and moral ruin."

Expelling the Poles.

Bismarck in Germany, is as much of a dictator as Cromwell was to the Long Parliament, and the German Chancellor seeks to even rival the Russian Czar in the absolutism which he exercises over the people. His latest autocratic freak, is the expulsion of the Poles from the German Empire, a class of people whom he believes dangerous to the public peace and welfare of the State. He has adopted the plan of laying out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland, and placing thereon German colonists. In order that the proposed colonization may tend to the permanent benefit of the Empire, the colonists will not be permitted to marry Poles. The project will cost Germany \$75,000,000, but that great expenditure will not deter Bismarck from carrying out his design. He declares that neither race or religion is the cause of the expulsion, but the disloyalty of the Poles, who are accused of acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German Parliament. Bismarck asserts that before permitting the integrity of the Empire to be menaced, he would advise the Emperor to make the Federal Government independent of Parliament, or in other words, independent of the people themselves.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Ontario Legislature opened last Thursday.

The Nova Scotia Legislature meets on the 26th inst.

Ontario has a surplus in the treasury of \$4,000,000.

The Scott Act has been defeated in Pontiac, Quebec, by a majority of five hundred.

Mr. Henry Beer has been re-elected Mayor of Charlottetown, by a majority of nine.

The Canadian Pacific Railway station at Montreal was damaged by fire Thursday, to the extent of \$10,000.

Sir Charles Tupper has been advanced a degree in Knighthood. He can now write G. O. M. G., after his name.

The Local Government has appointed Miss M. H. McInnes to the office of Registrar for the County of Gloucester.

Lord Dufferin's rents were reduced 27 per cent, by the Land Court of Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne's rents 17 per cent.

The total value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during 1885 was \$129,757,200, against \$148,813,403 in 1884.

They do murder up by the wholesale in Arkansas. Last Saturday at Fort Smith, seven criminals of that class were sentenced to be hanged on April 30th.

Hon. Mr. LaPlante was got a verdict for \$10,000 against the Toronto Mail for libel, in now using a Quebec paper, because it called him a Freemason and an Orangeman.

In a Pennsylvania court, a tramp sued a conductor for damages, the plaintiff having been forcibly ejected from a moving train, which both his feet were cut off, and the tramp got a verdict for \$2000.

Douglas Stewart, brother of J. J. Stewart editor of the Halifax Herald, has been appointed Private Secretary to Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice. He is a native of Cumberland County, N. S.

At Findlay, Ohio, a gas well has been discovered which has a flow of 10,000,000 feet of the inflammable fluid per day. There won't be much show for gas or electric light companies hereafter in that locality.

Montreal is stirred by the civic elections. Mayor Beaudry, editor of La Patrie, will likely be re-elected without opposition, and among the alderman candidates, is Mr. Richard White, managing editor of the Gazette.

They do things differently over at Ottawa. The other day La Presse of Ottawa published some reflections on the character of a Mr. Laford, and as a consequence, the newspaper was razed into the editorial section, and wiped up the floor with the editor.

Albert Ham, the Halifax sculler, is now a salaried bass singer in a St. Louis Methodist Church, and John L. Sullivan the pugilist, poses for Grecian statuary in a leading Western theatre, two remarkable instances of the triumph of mind over matter.

Charles Rolfe, one of the principal witnesses against Riel, was elected President of the newly formed Agricultural Society by the half-breeds at Batouche, the other day, and the fact is given to illustrate how little the half-breeds care for Riel's execution.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Secretary of State, has been severely afflicted. A few weeks ago his young and accomplished daughter, catching cold at a ball, died very suddenly, and now Mr. Bayard has died from the shock given her by her daughter's death.

The Dominion Government will make more stringent legislation next session regarding liquor permits in the North West, and the enforcement of the act generally. The power to grant permits will be taken away from the Lieutenant Governor and given to a special officer.

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on Thursday, in the case of the Queen v. Wolf, being an appeal on a Scott Act case from the justices at Windsor, quashed the conviction on the ground that the local legislature had no power to deal with procedure relating to a Dominion statute.

It is estimated that fully 15,000 head of cattle lie dead on the prairie within a radius of 75 miles of Fort Union, Texas, as a result of the cold wave. The prairie dogs are nearly all dead. Several persons were badly frozen. The lowest recorded by the mercury was 10 degrees below zero.

Gen. Sir G. Roberts is going to Burma to see what he can do toward completing the British conquest of that country and establishing peace. Advice received at the British War Office stated that more troops will be required to conquer the Burmese and that even with enlarged forces, the subjection of these people will not be assured without a long and harassing war.

The Union Bridge Company of Buffalo, New York, has received the contract for building an immense bridge across the Hawkebury River, near Sydney, Australia. The bridge will be 2,000 feet long, and will have seven spans, each 415 feet long; the basement piers are to be 200 feet, making the foundation work something never before approached in engineering. The bridge will cost \$2,000,000. The most difficult part of the plan, which is to go down 170 feet below low water mark.

Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, a bride of two months, residing near Winchester, Vermont, was a victim of an oil lamp explosion the other night. She endeavored to extinguish the light by blowing down the chimney of the lamp. The lamp exploded, and the oil was thrown over her person. In her agonies she rolled on the floor, then jumped up, ran out of the house and threw herself into the snow. Her husband was in the barn at the time. When he arrived he could do nothing for her, as she was burned beyond human aid. She died two days afterwards.

Mr. Colling, one whose amendment the English Government was defeated, is member for Ipswich, a place which he also represented in the last Parliament. He has long been identified with land reform questions, and is a retired merchant, lives at Exbury, a suburb of Birmingham, and is fifty-four years old. He has been very active in the municipal life of Birmingham, in an alderman and magistrate, Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee, and was one of the founders of the famous Education League. He has been President of the National Federation of Liberal Associations, and will of course, after this fill a prominent place in the eyes of the public.

A gentleman who knew Mr. Parnell when the latter was a student at the Oxford University, England, relates the following incident: "When he was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was caught in some peccadillo by a proctor and his 'bull dog' He promptly knocked down the 'bull dog' and ran for home. He thought that he had been recognized, and feared that he had been sent down for a year. He went to the old fashioned one. 'All right, let her go.' The embryo Irish statesman braced himself, and the old fellow let him have it straight and hard between the eyes. The next morning he had not only one, but a beautiful pair of eyes. When he was asked by the proctor for the dean for his encounter with the 'bull dog' Parnell claimed that he had got the worst of it and as he looked as if he had, he got off scot free.

The Salisbury Government has resigned, and Mr. Gladstone is called upon to form a new administration, a rather difficult task. Mr. Parnell has given no indication of the future action of his party, but it is certain that no Government can exist in England without the support of him and his followers. Gladstone will either be compelled to grant Home Rule, or go the way of Salisbury, and would be followed by a dissolution. It would be a bold man who would attempt to prophesy on the political events of the next few weeks in England.

"The disfranchising bill" was what the Grit people delighted to call the new Franchise bill while it was passing through Parliament, but since they have come to understand its provisions, they are forced to concede the liberality and justice of the measure. For instance, it used to be alleged that the bill was a "disfranchising bill," but now it is a "franchising bill," and the number enfranchised by the new act is being found to be considerable, and mainly very young men. In one firm at Ottawa, where there were only seven voters under the old franchise act, there are twenty-five to thirty under this and the franchise act of 1884 holds good in all industrial establishments.

Here is a warning to wires. At Lafayette, Ind., John H. O. Kirchoff has brought suit in the Circuit court for a divorce from his wife because she insisted upon sleeping with her feet on the pillow. The wife, according to the allegations, refused to cook her husband's meals, and to wash his clothes, or allow him to wear a Democratic newspaper. She refused to do his washing. The exact language of plaintiff's petition, in conclusion, is this: "That during the last three months the defendant refused to sleep with him (the plaintiff) as a wife should do, but instead, she lay with her feet on the opposite end of the feather bed, and with her feet on his face, and that said defendant persisted in thus sleeping with your petitioner and would not sleep in any other position."

Seven brothers, all ravishing maniacs, en route for the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum, passed through St. Louis the other day. The commissioner in charge of the lunatics stated that one of the boys was a brother of the late name of Anne Arnold, settled in Henry County, Md., with a large family. The requirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family of seven sons and five daughters deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to give to the boys a good education. They thought they could in a short time largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythical mine in Nevada. After months of anxiety, they learned that they had been imposed upon, and all seven of the brothers, in despair of the future, immediately left their homes and after a long journey, they came afflicted with a violent form of insanity which is the cause of their present trip to Jacksonville.

A SUNBURY MAN IN MONTANA. Remarkable Success of Mr. Frank R. Miles formerly of Mangerville. Farming on a large scale.

(Inter-Mountain Pictorial Annual.) Ten miles below Butte city and three miles below the town of Sunbury, there is a beautiful little valley, and above the little town, on the 15th day of December, 1873, Frank R. Miles arrived at Silver Bow, and now Mr. Miles is a resident of the town. After paying for his dinner he had just fifty cents left. For one year he lived on the prairie, and now he is a resident of the town. The Dominion Government will make more stringent legislation next session regarding liquor permits in the North West, and the enforcement of the act generally. The power to grant permits will be taken away from the Lieutenant Governor and given to a special officer.

It is estimated that fully 15,000 head of cattle lie dead on the prairie within a radius of 75 miles of Fort Union, Texas, as a result of the cold wave. The prairie dogs are nearly all dead. Several persons were badly frozen. The lowest recorded by the mercury was 10 degrees below zero.

Gen. Sir G. Roberts is going to Burma to see what he can do toward completing the British conquest of that country and establishing peace. Advice received at the British War Office stated that more troops will be required to conquer the Burmese and that even with enlarged forces, the subjection of these people will not be assured without a long and harassing war.

The Union Bridge Company of Buffalo, New York, has received the contract for building an immense bridge across the Hawkebury River, near Sydney, Australia. The bridge will be 2,000 feet long, and will have seven spans, each 415 feet long; the basement piers are to be 200 feet, making the foundation work something never before approached in engineering. The bridge will cost \$2,000,000. The most difficult part of the plan, which is to go down 170 feet below low water mark.

Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, a bride of two months, residing near Winchester, Vermont, was a victim of an oil lamp explosion the other night. She endeavored to extinguish the light by blowing down the chimney of the lamp. The lamp exploded, and the oil was thrown over her person. In her agonies she rolled on the floor, then jumped up, ran out of the house and threw herself into the snow. Her husband was in the barn at the time. When he arrived he could do nothing for her, as she was burned beyond human aid. She died two days afterwards.

Mr. Colling, one whose amendment the English Government was defeated, is member for Ipswich, a place which he also represented in the last Parliament. He has long been identified with land reform questions, and is a retired merchant, lives at Exbury, a suburb of Birmingham, and is fifty-four years old. He has been very active in the municipal life of Birmingham, in an alderman and magistrate, Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee, and was one of the founders of the famous Education League. He has been President of the National Federation of Liberal Associations, and will of course, after this fill a prominent place in the eyes of the public.

A gentleman who knew Mr. Parnell when the latter was a student at the Oxford University, England, relates the following incident: "When he was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, he was caught in some peccadillo by a proctor and his 'bull dog' He promptly knocked down the 'bull dog' and ran for home. He thought that he had been recognized, and feared that he had been sent down for a year. He went to the old fashioned one. 'All right, let her go.' The embryo Irish statesman braced himself, and the old fellow let him have it straight and hard between the eyes. The next morning he had not only one, but a beautiful pair of eyes. When he was asked by the proctor for the dean for his encounter with the 'bull dog' Parnell claimed that he had got the worst of it and as he looked as if he had, he got off scot free.

Lighting up a Thigh-Bone.

Interesting Surgical Operation for the Cure of Hip Disease.

THE THIGH-BONE DRILLED BY AN INSTRUMENT OPERATED BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT AND THE DISSEASED INTERIOR CLEARLY EXPOSED BY A TINY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The introduction of an electric light inside of a human body after the bone has been drilled, was a novel feature of an interesting operation performed the other day at New York Post Graduate Medical School, in East 12th street, by Dr. William C. Roberts. It was an operation to cure hip disease. A student of the Burlington College, Vt., slipped on the pavement about seven years ago and strained his left hip. Soon the pain became so great that he could not walk. It was considered essential that the diseased portions of bone should be removed. He finally went to New York, and was treated by a physician, Dr. Roberts performed a skillful and successful operation.

The young man was laid on a bed spread with blankets in the operating-room, while on a table near by was a collection of steel instruments. The patient, an intellectual-looking young man of twenty-two, whose sunken eyes told a story of suffering, watched his banded limb anxiously as the attending physician, with a word of ceremony, slipped a cone of ether over the young man's face, and while he was falling asleep, the patient sank into unconsciousness. Dr. Roberts gave a history of the case and told that he proposed to do. From his examination of the case he thought there was a suppurative of the tissues of the cancellous portion of the bone. This produced the painful reflex spasm of the muscles. The head of the hip-bone was probably suppurating, or the cancellous tissue inside was rotting, and the joint not affected. The first thing the doctor intended to do was to introduce

A SMALL DRILL INTO THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

THE DRILLING OF THE BONE, which would pick up the portions of it, and taking it out, the microscope would say what the pieces were diseased.

The instrument for drilling the bone, an invention of Dr. Roberts, is called the electro-osteotome and is worked by electric current generated by a strong primary battery or an accumulator. The old style system of the bone was broken up by the use of the mallet and chisel, but in this case it was done by the use of the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was used to break up the bone.

The patient having become thoroughly unconscious, the bandage on his leg was quickly cut, and a skeleton femur was laid over the head of the bone. The large tuberosity of the bone below the hip-joint. The location being definitely fixed, Dr. Roberts took his scalpel and made an incision through the flesh about three inches wide, laying bare the hip-bone. A fine drill was attached to the electro-osteotome, and the electric current was turned on, and the drill was pushed into the head of the hip-bone, about four inches in length. The drill had scooped up pieces of bone in its passage, and the drill being withdrawn, they were put under a microscope. Dr. Roberts, after a minute examination, decided that they were diseased. He was now ready to proceed with further with the operation. He used a large drill and then a still larger one, and the electric current as quickly drove them through the bone, until there was a hole in the young man's hip bone.

POINT

