

Home Health Club

I have recently had a number of reports from various localities where people are suffering with smallpox...

As I before stated, it is the simplest thing in the world to render children and older people as well immune against smallpox...

Now you ask: "Where do you get your authority for using a cheap, homely remedy that even the poorest readers of your literature can secure?"

There is no danger in using oil, for as soon as the exanthema appears the fever almost invariably ceases...

Smallpox is essentially a disease of skin—not that every person who ever had it is necessarily unclean...

The first thing to do will be to remove all the clothing and at once sponge every portion of the body with the acid diluted until it is just strong enough to cause a slight smarting...

After the acid bath the person is chemically clean and unless poison has lodged in an abraded spot on the skin, and already found its way into the blood, there need be no apprehension of any disease will not appear from that exposure...

But, says one: "Suppose that a person has been exposed by riding in a street car and knows nothing of it, what is to be done in such a case?"

The same treatment which you have found described elsewhere in these columns to be used in the preliminary treatment of all cases of fever, must be promptly and energetically used...

Now, for the care of the disease in which repulsive exudation takes place in some cases the patient or some, become so terrible that it is almost impossible even to look at the sufferer...

CITY A NEW MEDICAL MECCA

Chicago Ahead of Paris, Berlin and Vienna in Treatment of Nervous Diseases.

"I have a novel bit of news," said a prominent physician of Chicago, recently. "One of the leading residents of Mulhausen, Germany, is coming to Chicago for medical treatment, and will probably be accompanied by two or three of his neighbors who have the same purpose in view."

The novelty of this announcement rests in the fact that until recently there has been an almost universal opinion in the medical profession in Europe, notably in Berlin, Vienna and Paris, that more advanced and competent than those in the United States.

"In this particular instance the patient is afflicted with a chronic nervous ailment which has baffled for years the efforts of the most noted specialists in Germany and France. Hearing of the wonderful results obtained by the lymph treatment, he made a thorough investigation, in the course of which he obtained strong endorsement from a large number of people similarly afflicted who had been successfully treated."

Of course, in all cases of this kind, it is imperative that you have the best medical skill obtainable. What I have here told you might ride the sufferer, if there was no physician to be secured, but it is intended only to simply and ably supplement the efforts of the doctor.

WHAT HELPS OPTICIANS.

Man Who Wears Glasses Tells Why There Are So Many in the Business.

"Before I ever wore glasses," said a man who now does wear them, according to the New York Sun, "I used to wonder how all the opticians made a living. There were so many of them. It seemed to me that if all creation was blind, it would be enough to supply them all with business. But now I know."

"When I first put on glasses," I said to myself, "Well, that's done. I've got my glasses and I suppose that's all there was to it. I thought that in five or ten years, or so I'd get my eyes examined over again, and maybe have to buy another pair, but that in the meantime I should be under no further expense."

"But as a matter of fact, I smashed my first pair of glasses the day after I got them, and I break my glasses on an average now about 17 times a year. I had thought that my optician and I would be comparative strangers. I should see him so seldom, but actually I see him often."

"I am a regular customer, and instead of being comparative strangers, we are really well acquainted, and friends. I certainly couldn't get along without him, and I don't suppose he could get along without me."

"And that accounts for the optician's prosperity. It isn't the original number of glasses he sells, but it is the number of the renewals and repairs he makes that keeps him going and makes him rich, and when I look at it in this light and reflect that while perhaps not more than one person in ten wears glasses, yet in effect his customers number more than all creation, why, my wonder is not that there are so many opticians, but that there are not more."

THE BLACK DIAMOND.

ITS GROWING IMPORTANCE IN THE FIELD OF MECHANICS.

It is invaluable as an adjunct to Boring Tools, Saws, Etc., Used in the Arts and Trades.

The black diamond is an important article of commerce, not because it is destined to embellish the hand of fortune, but because of the fact that it has been widely applied in industry, where it is almost as valuable as its white fellow.

On the banks of the Sao Jose we find the traces of the first exploitation of the mines by the natives, the Garimpeiros. The black diamond, however, having no commercial value, did not attract these people, and they were apparently ignorant of the real character of the mineral.

of the first and sought to penetrate the nature by attempting to crack it. All their efforts were fruitless, the stone resisting the most powerful hammers and after a time it was thrown back into the river. The stone weighed 100 carats, and at the present price of \$40 a carat represents a mass of \$4,000.

The exploitation of the Brazilian diamond mines by the Garimpeiros, it is unnecessary to say, was not scientific. The crevices of the rocks are explored with the hand, the gravel being taken away in little barrels which are carried on the head. Attempts have been made to lessen the time of work by giving for the mineral, but the violence of the stream is such during the rainy season that this plan has been but little adopted.

FLOWERS USED MANY TIMES

Bouquets and Wreaths Are Dented and Reented by Florists of New York.

Flowers are now rented in New York for all sorts of occasions. One bouquet may be made to do duty for several brides in the course of a day, and a funeral wreath may express various phases of grief at a number of funerals, says a local exchange.

A New York correspondent describes the manner in which the floral beauties are used over and over again: "One wonders how such perishable articles as flowers can be rented, especially in a city where they are in such demand and at almost exorbitant prices, but the process is very simple. The lessor prepares his first bouquet from the freshest buds obtainable, and by buds is meant the small rose that is several days from 'bursting.' Carefully, with the utmost care, each bud is gone over and the outer petals opened out, to give the exact appearance of a blown flower. When the bouquet has done service and been returned by the 'renter' these outside petals are removed and all the flowers placed in the ice box to await the next order. Time and again these buds do duty, until their usefulness has gone for such purposes. The stems are wound with fine wire, and with the addition of a few pieces of smilax, the Greek flower peddlers go forth to sell them for a few pennies per blossom."

Disappointing.

Patience—That's the most disappointing book I ever read.

Patience—What's wrong with it?

"Why, I turned over and read the last chapter and then discovered that they were married and discovered in the first chapter!"—Winkler's Stateman.

Modern Pirates.

Miss Sweeney—Oh captain, were you ever boarded by a pirate?

Capt. Stormes—Yes, I spent several months at the summer resorts last year.

Accounts for It.

Mr. Sourness—I don't think I look natural in that picture.

Mrs. Sourness—No doubt, you were trying to look pleasant.

HELP PLANTS GROW.

BACTERIA PLACED IN THE SOIL RESTORE MUCH FERTILITY.

Crops May Be Increased by Inoculation of the Ground with Germ Discovered by Government Expert.

An important discovery in the science of agriculture has been made recently. It is that by the cultivation of bacteria there is restored to the soil in extraordinary quantity the essential element of plant food, nitrogen, which its grains must and it becomes barren. These bacteria, says a scientific authority, more than repay the loss and at the cost of less than one cent an acre.

Dr. George T. Moore, in charge of the laboratory of plant physiology, United States department of Agriculture, following the lead of a German scientist, who got on to the wrong road, made the discovery which has now passed far beyond the experimental stage. The discovery is likely to add millions to the value of American farms. The foundation of the discovery is this:

Free nitrogen forms seven-tenths of the atmosphere. Tap this sea of nitrogen, and use it, and you can fertilize the whole earth and keep it rich. Prof. Nobbe, of Germany, captured a tiny germ, invisible to the naked eye, which takes the nitrogen from the air and puts it into the earth, and Dr. Moore developed the germ to do service for mankind. The agency which this germ employs is an organismous plant—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, lupin, vetch, etc. These germs have been named nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Examining the roots of a healthy bean or clover plant, and you will see a number of rounded bulbs, called nodules or tubercles, on the roots, which look as if displaced or bitten by worms or insects. All legumes have these tubercles. It was noticed by scientists that plants with good-sized tubercles flourished, while those with very small ones looked starved and withered, and they concluded that there must be a connection between

Examination of a diseased root, however, the microscope showed it to be packed with bacteria; further investigation showed that these bacteria were necessarily absorbing free nitrogen from the air and converting it into forms suitable for the plant's digestion.

Prof. Nobbe isolated the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, bred and cultured the germs, and put them on the market. By thinking of the factor he failed to develop a permanent type. Dr. Moore pursued the laboratory work in another direction, corrected his predecessor's error, and succeeded in developing a permanent type of bacteria with five or six times more power to fix free nitrogen than the original germ had possessed. Nobbe's inoculated soil with the bacteria developed great tubercles, and it was the great success in the present work. This permanent type of bacteria, "The nitrogen-fixing power of a bacteria is directly proportional to the amount of nitrogen it can fix in the soil," says Dr. Moore, "and it is this permanent type of bacteria which is now being distributed in order to drive out all nitrate."

WELL DISTRIBUTED WEALTH

The General Average of Estates in France Is Shown to Be High.

The statistics of inheritances in France, according to a report sent to the department of statistics, show that the real and personal property owned, prove that French property is well distributed. They show that the average of the estates is high, and that the majority of the population are property owners. The rich and the poor are well represented, and the average of the estates is high. Now, there are not 200 millionaires in France, but 100,000 millionaires, and 100,000 millionaires are not 200 millionaires. In round numbers, 200,000 persons possess a capital of from \$200 to \$250,000, 1,000,000 have from \$100 to \$150,000, and another 4,000,000 have from \$50 to \$100.

Such, then, is the composition of that immense army of small savers, the financial democracy, which constitutes the safeguard of France. One does not find immense fortunes, but one finds large numbers of persons holding investments, possessing bonds, owning small parcels of real estate and living on modest salaries and revenues.

Out of 10,000,000 voters we have from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 who are capitalists and owners of interest-bearing stock, landed proprietors, holders of railroad bonds, credit bonds, municipal bonds, national bonds—members of cooperative bodies, persons who put by for the rainy day, small savers in the banks that serve to give life to the insure against death. It is not the rich who return to the cooperative companies or to the savings banks. There are fully 8,548,114 proprietors who own 61,948,841 acres of land. The manner of distribution of property, real and personal, constitutes the fortune of France.

Waiting His Turn.

"Well, as you said his chum after Jack had proposed to the most popular girl in town, 'is it all right?'"

"Well," said Jack, ruefully, "I can't say that's all."

"What did she say?"

"She said she'd fly my proposal with all the others and consider it when she got down to it!"—Smy's Stories.

Fact About the Pulse.

Most people overestimate their pulse, as they often count the beats when talking about the matter, and it is a fact well known to physicians, that the excitement of conversation will quicken the pulse from five to 20 beats.