# **RAPID STRIDES IN BRONCHIAL CLINIC**

#### New Instruments Enable Physician to See Inside Patient's Throat.

Washington.-Some of the most spectacular feats of surgery imagin-able are performed in the broncho-scopic clinic at Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia. To this clinic come bables who have an appetite for safety pins, elderly gentlemen whose false teeth somehow slide down into inaccessible regions, patients who have swallowed fishbones, collar buttons, keys, money, marbles, poison and other strange and unwholesome things.

Less dramatic but equally interesting are the sufferers from bronchial afflictions, who come to have their inner tubes inspected and overhauled. Dr. Chevalier Jackson, who is in charge, is one of the oustanding authorities on bronchial conditions and his clinic represents the most up-to-date methods

It is not so long ago that the medical man's way of investigating bronchitis and obstructions in the chest was to place a stethoscope over the patient's chest and to listen learnedly to the peculiar sounds inside. He had other tests, but they were all indirect, Now it is possible to take a look at the bronchial tubes, not only by X-ray but as directly as if it were possible literally to get inside of the tubes.

A bronchial patient who visited the Philadelphia clinic reports that the usual general examination with a stethoscope is first made by three separate doctors. The X-ray pictures of the chest are taken and blood tests are made to detect the presence of tuber-culosis or other dangerous germs. Then the patient comes to the test of

His throat is treated with a local anesthetic, and he reclines on a couch surrounded by the clinic doctor and assistants. He is told to open his mouth and to breatfle fully. After that, the doctor puts something which feels like an arm down the patient's throat. This is really a bronchoscope, a tube about the size of a thumb in diameter. It has in it tiny electric lighting ap-paratus and magnifying glasses so arranged that the examiner can look down and see the exact condition of the main bronchial tubes—the pipes which carry air into the lungs.

Decidedly a Mouthful. The inserted tube is decidedly a mouthful, and the patient at first feels suffocated. But the tube has a breathing hole, and as soon as the patient adjusts himself to this he breathes more or less naturally. The tube is raised and lowered as the doctor explores the cavity with his tiny light. When it is removed he knows exactly what the disease has done to the throat and the

lining of the bronchial tubes.

Doctor Jackson and his assistants use a number of different tubelike instruments, some of which he has devised himself. In the case of a person who has swallowed some foreign body the doctor looks down the throat by means of a light in a tube and after he has located the obstruction he care fully withdraws it by means of a tube equipped with a tiny pair of forceps

or by suction. Generally the operations are not so unle ag this sounds There are comparatively few surgeons in the country who attempt them. One case which came to the bronchoscopic clinic was that of a nine-months-old baby sufferits throat. X-ray examination showed that four safety pins, all large and all open, were lodged in the esophagus the tube through which the food passe were lodged in the esophagus. from the mouth to the stomach. pins were interlocked and tangled in a bit of wool, so that if the surgeon tried to draw one pin up into the mouth of probing tube the points of the other pins would have torn the baby's

Finally the two lower pins were guided one at a time, down into the baby's stomach—the doctors watching em all the way by means of lighted tubes. These pins passed safely into the intestinal tract. The two larger and stiffer pins were drawn up into the child's mouth by forceps and other ments and the child was soon discharged as cured.

In repording this particular case Doctor Jackson wrote: "Safety pins should be kept out of the reach of dren and parents and nurses ald not set a bad example by hold-pins in their own mouths while sing children."

Cases of foreign bodies being found the bronchial tubes and in the bophagus are on the increase. This because such troubles are correctly agnosed more frequently and because the obstruction can generally be cated by the X-ray, and because reby delicate instruments is pos-The clinic handles approximate-e case a day in which it is neces-

passages in throat and chest. This does not mean that Philadelphia has so large a number of "swallowers."

The clinic is sufficiently unusual to attract a good many patients from other parts of the country.

Many Teeth Swallowed.

Dr. B. H. Clerf of the bronchoscopic clinic reported on 40 cases in which teeth and dental materials had been swallowed into the explanars of been swallowed into the esophagus or had been sucked into the windpipe and its branching bronchial tubes by breathing. In 12 of the cases artificial dentures containing from one tooth to almost a full set were extricated from the air and food passages of sufferers. These comparatively large articles slipped down the throats of individuals who were sleeping, eating, under an anesthetic, or suffering from epi-leptic seizures. In a larger number of the dental cases a single false or natural tooth was inhaled into the windplpe or swallowed.

Occasionally a misplaced dental in strument turns up in the course of explorations of a human chest. Only one kind of dental tool has been found by the Philadelphia clinic, but there have been nine cases in which this little needlelike boring tool was removed from bronchial tubes.

Many of these foreign-body cases reach the clinic months, or even years, after the accident occurred. In some instances the individual was not aware of anything wrong for some time. In others trouble was recognized at once but the symptoms could not be ac counted for. In one case of a not unusual type portions of a crushed tooth were aspirated during the extraction of 20 teeth. The patient was under ether, and it was not until five years later that mysterious symptoms recognized as being due to a foreign body lodged in the bronchial tube.

Mistake Poisons for Food. Not all of the children who are brought to the bronchoscopic clinic have obstructions in the chest. Some of the most serious cases are those in which children have swallowed poisons which they mistook for food. People are careful about leaving medicines boldly labeled "Poison" within reach of children, because such potions are recognized as deadly. There are ma terials sold by grocers, however, which contain caustic alkalis, but which are ess widely known to be poisons.

Lye and similar washing and scrubbing powders are of this type. They are generally pure in the chemical sense and harmless to the hands if properly diluted. Often they are not labeled poison because they are not meant to be taken internally. Yet children find such cleaning powders or solutions on the floor or on low chairs and mistake them for food with terrible results.

The mouth and throat of the yictim are so badly burned that he cannot swallow either water or food. Ulcers form in the stomach. Patients of the clinic suffering from tye poisoning generally have to be fed by a rubber tube inserted into the stomach to keep them from dying of hunger and thirst Some recover; others are too badly burned or too weakened to survive.

For the last 12 years Doctor Jackon has been trying to warn people against the danger of leaving lye with-in reach of children. A steady stream of lye cases passes through the clinic, one time there may be seven or eight cases, ranging from mere babies to children old enough to read and understand a warning label, if it were printed in bold type on a package.

striking lesson is the hazard of leavng any dangerous substance or article within reach of small children, and of permitting them to handle coins, pins and other things that could

# The Thinking Reed

Man is but a reed, the weakest in nature; but he is a reed which thinks. The universe need not rise in arms to crush him; a vapor, a drop of water, verse to crush him, man would still be greater than the power which killed din for he knows that he dies, and of the advantage which the universe has over him, the universe knows nothing. -Pascal.

# Retaliation

Although there were only about thirty persons in the house during the performance of a revue in a small Warwickshire village, the two princial perfomers were continually hissed. It is reported, however, that the manbrought his whole company on the stage and out-hissed the audience.-Passing Show, London,

# World's Wettest Spot

At Cherrapunji, champion rainy spot of the earth, in the Himalayas, the average yearly rainfall is 466 inches. In 1861 It is recorded that 918 inches, or 76½ feet, actually descended at Cherrapunji. More than a third of this, or 372 inches, fell in July alone, and 42½ inches or more than most Americans experience in a year-came down in a

#### Gentle Maiden Sees and **Enjoys Football Game**

Oh, that fullback got his face kicked in. Oh, how sweetly pretty! I just know he's happy. Now he can lie still in the hospital and read and hear

Oh, good". Those two big Swedes are jumping up and down on the quar-terback. Just like boys at play. How glad the Swedes look. And how hap-py the little quarterback must be that he can make them so glad. Oh, foot-ball is so lovely, so bloody lovely, reports Outing Magazine.

Oh, joy! No wonder the birdles sing and the flowers are gay. They his left leg is broken, quite broken. And oh, rapture! I think his neck is hurt, too. How pleased all the others are. They are singing and cheering. They're so happy.

Oh, what a delightful picture! That big blond giant just kicked at the ball and missed it and his great foot landed in that other player's stomach, quite lost from sight. The band plays. No wonder. There! He has got his foot out again. Now they can both be glad.

## Likes and Dislikes for Various Kinds of Food

Many races, many foods, many fads, The luxury of one people is the bane another. An attempt is being made to introduce snalls as an article of food n certain London restaurants. French, of course, regard snalls as a delicacy, while Britishers almost shudder at the thought of eating them! Yet English folks eat mussels, whelks and English folks eat mussels, whelks and winkles, which in some countries are regarded as being unfit for human consumption. In England the eel is relished by many people, but in Scotland it is detested by nearly everybody. Rabbits are looked upon as vermin in some parts of America and Australia are seldom served at table. In Britain rabbit ple is a favorite dish. Swede turnips are often eaten in Scotland and Canada with other vegetables, whereas in some parts of England they are cordially disliked and given only to cattle. Turnip-tops in Scotland. again, are not considered worth cooking. But in Covent Garden they sell by the ton.-London Mail.

# Growth of Jallyfish The manner in which a jellyfish produces its "children" is really wonder

In most cases the beginning is an egg, which, lying on the bottom, produces a beautiful tree-like growth. The "tree" fastens itself to the bottom and brings forth buds which, when ripe, drop off and develop into jellyfish. The latter, in turn, lay eggs and the process is repeated, as told in London Tit-Bits.

Most of the very large species have a different way of reproducing them-selves. The egg is set free in the water and develops into a pear-shaped larvae, which for a while swims about rapidly, being provided with hair-like appendages that serve the purpose of ears. Then the larvae settles down, anchors itself to the bottom, increases in size rapidly and finally splits up into thin, into large jellyfishes.

# Horses Repay Kindness

It is said the Arabs were the first to appreciate a horse's intelligence and treat him accordingly. They kept tablets of ivory and traced their parent-age back to the time of the pharaohs. They were extremely thoughtful of the comfort of the horse and it was even said they took better care of their horses than they did of their families. Constant companionship made the Arabian horse quick to understand the meaning of words, and kindness made them fearless, brave and obedient. The intelligence of the horse varies just as ple, and is developed or retarded ac cording to man's treatment of him, says a bulletin of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani

# Almond's Queer Habits

The almond tree has peculiar whims. It seems to prefer California as its habitat, as 98 per cent of the almonds grown in America are produced in that state, and in a rather restricted terri-tory at that. The bulk of the crop is grown around Banning, says Nature Magazine. It seems to require the spots where extremes of cold and heat spots where extremes of cold and heat are present in their respective seasons, and photographs have been taken of an orchard with snow on the ground on the first of February, and again with the trees in full-bloom by the 26th of the month. The same variety will not fertilize one another. Growers must plant alternating rows of hardshells and papershells in order to insure a and papershells in order to insure a

# Hague Home of Treaties.

More international conferences have been held at The Hague and more treaties and alliances arranged there than in any other city of the world.

#### Old Ram Discovered Youth Will Be Served

Not long ago the Companion printed a story by Mr. C. A. Stephens entitled "Cephan Tyrannua." The story reminded a reader of an experience that h cousin of his had with a ram that must certainly have been an offspring of old Cephas. The ram was past middle age, was large and heavy and had a wicked set of horas that he used at every opportunity. He be-came so dangerous that he finally had

to be confined by himself in a small enclosure. My courin, writes our correspo ent, had obtained a younger and smaller ram for breeding purposes, and the sight of the newcomer filled the old ram with deepest hatred. He was never able to get at him, though he often put the enclosure to a severe test when the young ram would come

a sight.

The end of the jealousy came suddenly one day when the gate of his pen was inadvertently left open. The old ram gave one angry blat and tore through the opening, making for his enemy, who was feeding with the ewes about 200 yards away. At the snort of defiance the entire herd looked up, and the ewes took to their heels. Not so their new lord, how-ever. He stood his ground, braced ever. He stood his ground, oraced all four feet and lowered his head to meet the oncoming rush. As the two collided there was a crash that was heard in the next field. The impact threw the old ram clear over the youngster's back, and like Cephas when he landed some five feet to the rear, he lay quite still. Examination showed that his neck was broken. The young ram appeared dazed for a moment or two; then he leisurely trot-ted off to foin the ewes at their new

## Musk Ox Well Equipped to Cope With Enemies

feeding place.—Youth's Companion.

The musk ox which makes its home in the northern part of Canada is a connecting link between wild cattle and sheep. Its horns are similar to the cape buffalo and its flesh tastes like beef. It has next its body a dense coat of soft, clean woolly hair, and through this grows a rain coat of very long, straight brown hair like that of the Tibetan yak, says the Winsless Free

It has a tail so short and small that the animal seems tailless. Their horns meet in a broad base over the top of the skull, drop far down, then sharply curve upward for several inches, terminating in sharp points. They are specially designed for puncturing the vitals of wolves and polar bears. The musk ox lives and thrives even up to the farthest north for hoofed animals.

# Pretty Legend of Crosses

Near the place where the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountains unite there is, in Patrick county, Va. a spur of the Blue Ridge called "Bul mountain." On the side of this moun tain, and nowhere else in the world there are found the famous "fair; stones." The mountaineers explain it by legends worthy of the myth-making Greeks. One story says "that age ago, when the red men were master by the Great Spirit as a sign of salva tion coming to the savage race." But the generally accepted legend—that one from which the name comes—is this: "When Christ was crucified or Calvary elfin messengers carried the news to all parts of the world. When the tidings of woe reached the fairles in the rugged mountains they ceased their merrymaking and at once began to make these crosses as mem

#### Peacock and Turkey "Look at me," said the peacock preading his tall and strutting grand-

ly about ; "am I not handsome? "Yes," replied the turkey, "in your own eyes, but I put up a perpetual thanksgiving that I was not hatched so vain as you.'

"I should think thanksgiving was rather a tender subject with you," re-joined the peacock, pluming himself. "Not at all," said the farmer, who "Not at all," said the farmer, who had been listening to this interchange of civilities; "he is a tender subject for Thanksgiving!" And so saying, he caught up the turkey and carried

"Well," well," said the peacock, "I'm glad I'm too handsome to eat, and that fine feathers don't always make fine birds, according to the cook."—St. Nicholas Magazine.

# Meant All She Said

They were evidently married and must have disagreed before they came to the lecture the other evening. For every once in a while she would deliver some cutting remark to him. But the best came when he shifted his chair so that it was directly in front of her.

But he still fried to be polite. "Is it hard for you to look over my shoulder in public?" he asked.

"No," was the cutting answer, "not a bit harder than it is overlooking your faults in private."—Indianapolis News.

# ABANDONED VESSELS SHOW DEGAY OF LIFE ON VOLGA

Once Busy River Is New Scene - Recourses Abundant, Funds Low.

Astrakhan, Russia.—Life on the farfamed Volga river is slowly ebbing out. The great 2,300-mile yellow tream, once Russia's greatest maritime highway, no longer courses its winding way to the sound of fishermen's ongs, the churning of the wheels o great excursion steamers, or the echoing sirens of heavily laden cargo boats. The hundreds of villages which drew their life from the river are melancholy, spiritless places, for the people not only are faced with a wheat fam-ine this year, but their fishing business, which is their chief support, is all but dead.

Where in prewar days the Volga produced two billion pounds of fish and caviar annually, it now yields only one-tenth that quantity. This is no fault of the river, but of the government to exploit it properly. The government at first nationalized the fisheries and, finding that a failure, it restored the fishery enterprises to their original owners. But the owners have ound the government taxes too oner ous and many of them have abandone their business altogether. Only 70 of the 800 fisheries which formerly operated at Astrakhan, the great caviar

depot, have resumed their activities.

But it is in the striking decrease in the number of excursion and cargo steamers that one notices the most significant change in the Volga. Wher previously the river was covered with thousands of commercial and pleasure craft, it now carries only occasiona passenger steamers and small cargo boats. In every bend and inlet in the river the visitor sees scores of aban-doned excursion steamers slowly sink-

The few passenger vessels still on the river are well-equipped, but they are patronized almost entirely by Russians of the proletarian class, for there are few foreigners in Russia, and members of the old intellectual regime

have no money to make such trips.

One of the most pathetic scenes along the whole course of the river are the forests of abandoned fishing boats, whose slender masts, pointed toward the sky like huge fingers, seem to be calling to heaven to witness the death of their ancient and respected industry. Their owners have turned to more lucrative callings.

In the absence of fishermen one sees groups of sailors and longshoremen, who invariably complain of bad times and low wages. Work is difficult to obtain, and the longshoremen therefore are willing to discharge huge carroes. goes from vessels at the ridiculor rate of a cent for every 100 pounds.

Nature also seems bent on complet-ing the economic doom of the historic river, for everywhere huge beds of moving sand are gathering, which block the river and imperil navigation. The sand-dredges are neither numerous enough nor sufficient to re-move all these impediments to river

# 81-Year-Old Messenger Boy Saw Lincoln Shot



Henry O. Wolford, aged eighty-one of Washington, is the oldest telegram delivery "boy" in the United States. For the past four years he has car-ried messages to practically all of the downtown business concerns of the national capital. Mr. Wolford was in the Ford theater the night President Lincoln was shot.

# Sunday School Record

Three sisters in East Brunswick, Australia, have a record 46 aftend-ance at every Sunday school session

Old Mosaic Traditio According to an old ancient tradi-tion, the laws given to Moses on the mount were inscribed on tablets of

# Making "Lead" Pencils

To make the wooden tube in which the lead for a pencil is incased the manufacturer cuts out a board about seven inches long, the width of six pencils and as thick as half a pencil in diameter. With a machine he then shapes it into six semi-rounded or semi-hexagonal sections and grooves one side to hold the lead. When the lead is inserted the haives are glued together. The "lead" in a pencil is composed of graphite.

#### **Food for Children**

Child specialists inform us that between the ages of four and twelve years a very active child requires quiet child, and a moderately active child requires one-third more calories than the quiet child. Because of the demands incident to rapid growth all children require highly nourishing

#### Bird Hunts Snakes

The fanciful resemblance of the long feathers of his crest to a quill pen thrust behind his ear suggested the name "secretary" bird. This bird's habits, says Nature Magazine, are far from literary, as its business in life is hunting snakes and similar animals. It is an African and is one of the largest birds of prey.

#### Good News

About the year 2000, says an hority on blometry and vital statistics, the population of the United States will reach its greatest height at 197,274,000. Thereafter it will decline, which is good news if the number of automobiles is going to crease in proportion to the population. -Youth's Companion.

#### Furniture Made From Weed

For many years the natural seedling known as the "bakain" which grows in the Punjab of India was destroyed as a weed, being cut out protect other growths. Economic development has caused this weed to be used commercially for light furniture, packing cases and shelving

### Explaining Dew

Three concurrent sources of dew are recognized: the condensation of melsture of the atmosphere (when dew may be said to fall); the condensation of watery vapor arising from the earth (when dew rises), and the moisture exhaled by plants.

# King Arthur's Capital

The place in England where King Arthur had his palace and held his court, and where his knights gathered about the "Round Table" was called Camelot. Some say Camelot was Win-chester, of ers locate it in Wales.

#### Seven Years Writing Novel Mrs. Humphry Ward, the noted Eng-lish novelist, devoted practically seven years to her novel, "Robert Elsmere." meditated on the story for four years before beginning it. She spent

# Colonial Speed Record

three years in writing it.

There was great excitement in the merican colonies in 1766 over the remarkable feat of an express wagon that made the trip from New York city to Philadelphia in the record time

# Language Retains Hold

A thousand years have elapsed since the gypsy began to leave his native Indian plains, yet even to this day Romany bears a striking resemblance to India's modern tongues.

# Club of Reformed Women

A unique club in London is the "King's Own," the membership of which is composed wholly of girls who have served prison sentences and now

## Height All May Achieve All the possible charities of life ought to be cultivated, and where we can neither be brethren nor friends let us be kind neighbors and pleasant

Says Br'er Williams They ain't no use in prayin' for

# don't give de rallroad train de right-

of-way.-Atlanta Constitution.

Adjusting Your Garter The final test of poise is the ability almly to adjust a sock supporter in the face of feminine amuse

# Swan Upsets a Man

A flying swan knocked down the mayor-designate of Bath, England, but the official's greatest injury was to his dignity.

# **Polishing Furniture**

When polishing furniture if it is hal and Pekin rubbed the same way as the grain it exist in other will polish much brighter and quicker. United States.

# Marriages That Led

## to Odd Relationships

Mysterious muddles sometimes arise out of second marriages. A Co girl married a man whose first wife was the sister of the girl's gramother. This makes her her of mother. This makes her her own mother's grand-aunt and her grand-mother's sister-in-law. To her brother and sisters she is cat-aunt. Finally, she is her own grand-niece. Her hushand is the brother-in-law of his grandnephews and grand-nieces.

An elderly American became the grandfather of his six children, and his first wife's stepfather. He divorced his wife and married his mother-inlaw. The widower who married in succession saven sisters contracted various relationships, says the Montreal Family Herald and Star. This man started by marrying the eldest of the sisters, and subsequently went right down the line. Finally he led the seventh and last sister to the altar.

A German village is puzzled over the relationships resulting from the double marriage of a father and a son. The father, a widower, married the village belle. She thus became a stepmother to her husband's forty-year-old son. The son, in his turn, met the girl's mother and married her. Consequently his father is now his son-in-law and he himself is his own grandfather. In the neantime, the village belle presented her husband with a baby daughter. Clearly this child is sister-in-law to her grandmother!

# Swing Plays Part in

Hindu Religious Rites One often finds in the near vicinity

One often finds in the near vicinity of a Hindu temple, says a writer in an Indian paper, two high stone pillars, sometimes 30 feet high, with a stone crosspiece, from which hang Iron chains. These swings play an impor-tant part in the various festivals of the year, especially for the young people.

The very act of swinging on this sacred structure is pleasing to the delty of the temple, and when it is possible to combine both pleasure and then it is not unnatural this form of exercise should be greatly apprecia In certain seasons, especially the harvest season, the swing is in great de-mand, and religious ceremonies are performed by the priests of the temple.
On the top bar of the swing it is not unusual to find a number of earthen-ware chattels, which are the home of the sacred pigeons connected

temple. These swings are often built in the middle of the street, and they not infrequently constitute a real obstacle to traffic. But the authorities would certainly have great difficulty in persuading the temple people to agree the removal of them.

# Death in Triumph

Edouard Remenyi was a famous Hungarian violinist who made several world tours and settled in New York for some years. He died of apoplexy on the stage of the Orpheum theater, San Francisco, on May 15, 1898. This was his first/appearance on the vaudeville stage and he was enthusiastically received on playing two or three classical pieces. He responded with "Old Glory," which created tremendous applause. Then he commenced to play Delibes' "Fizzicati," but after a few measures he leaned over and then fell forward on his face, dead, It is interesting to know that at one time the composer, Brahms, traveled with Remenyl and acted as his companist.

# Hard to Fit

A city man, driving his automobile along a little-used country road, heard something rattle beneath his car, stopped, looked back and saw a bright metal object lying in the road a short distance behind. It was a plowpoint, evidently lost by some farmer.

It was fully half an hour before the next car came along, and its occupant, seeing the first man flat on his back under his vehicle by the roadside, stopped and asked what the trouble

The city man emerged and held up

the plowpoint. "This blooming thing dropped off my car," he said, "and I've been hunting for half an hour to find out where it belongs."—Exchange.

# Chinese Societies

Chinese tongs are organizations, with Chinese for mutual protection and assistance. Basically, they are of a commercial character, the members being engaged in business, and they are thus rivel trade associations. This rivalry occasionally breaks out into open warfare when aggressions by one tong against another, consisting of unfair commercial practices, boycotts, gives the rival tong cause for offer The tongs in the United States branches of wider organizations, I ing their main headquarters in She hai and Peking, China, and branches of the other pations, headed exist in other nations besides