

SAVING A HEAT VICTIM

Sun Stricken Reporter. Tells How He Was Treated.

PLUNGED INTO A POLAR SEA.

Totters in a New York Street and Then Wakes Up Suddenly in an Ice Bath at Bellevue Hospital—How He Was Handled by a Doctor and His Attendants.

During the recent spell of hot weather the physicians of Bellevue hospital, in New York, have been doing a noble work in the relief of citizens stricken by the heat. Their ministrations are not only successful in saving the life of the patient, but the process to which the sunstruck one is subjected is pleasant and bracing. This account was written by a reporter for the New York World who was recently treated at Bellevue for sunstroke:

It was a curious series of circumstances that sent me to the isolation ward of Bellevue. Too much to eat at irregular hours and not half enough sleep, followed by a wild desire to hustle in the hot sun on an important news story, gave me a feeling of awful lassitude and dejection. The work to be done lay over east of Second avenue. At 5 o'clock I remember laboring along heavily in a slow walk, my legs feeling like bags of sand and my head throbbing painfully. I felt hot, dry, stifling, feverish.

Suddenly my body seemed to go sailing smoothly in midair, the unneeded legs floating uselessly under it. All the world was whirling in a mass of red vapor wreaths, and I began to fall. The falling sensation seemed to last for ages. I fell, now fast, now slow, again fast, until I plunged into the polar sea.

Oh, how cold it was! Surely nothing else could be half so cold as this. Dimly my struggling mind began to remember reading somewhere the Eskimo belief that hell is a place of eternal, illimitable ice. This surely was that place. Fuhr, who nobly stood by his fallen companion, afterward assured me that quite twenty minutes elapsed from the time I dropped like a log on the hot side of Twenty-fourth street until I began flopping like a newly caught fish in the ice water tub at Bellevue, but the mind of the patient recognized no gap between the fall and the ice bath.

I struggled with all the force that was in me to break the grasp of countless hands that held me down in that icy sea. They were not trying to drown me, for nose and eyes always remained above the waves, but surely they were going to freeze me to death, for the cold of the icy sea seemed to strike into the spinal cord itself. With one last gathering of strength I plunged upward. No use. Eight hands held me fast. Now I noticed that the eight hands were chafing me ceaselessly from head to foot. Perhaps, after all, their intentions were not murderous. As my mind became clearer I was able to distinguish the face of the man in command, a long, studious face, with a square blue chin and lit by kindly blue eyes that gleamed through glasses.

"Not so bad now," said the face. "What's his temperature?" "One hundred and one, six, doctor," replied another face, which I had not seen before.

"Good," said the doctor. "Keep the massage going." The eight hands flew over the patient's body, rubbing as briskly as the hands of trainers over a football player. There was in the situation a humorous likeness to that of an athlete being rubbed down between rounds. The patient grinned a little at the idea.

"How're you feeling?" asked the doctor. "Kuk-kuk-kuk-cold," I replied. "They've got 8,000 cubic miles of ice and salt packed on the top of the back of my head." "M-m-m," mused the doctor, while he and his three assistants kept on briskly chafing limbs and body. "What's the temperature?" "Ninety-nine," answered a voice. "Good," was the doctor's comment. "Now, then!"

Lifted by the eight hands, the patient's body was wafted from the icy polar sea to a bed, a small, white cot. I lay back on warm, exquisitely clean woolen blankets and shivered luxuriously. But the ice mountain at the top of the back of my head still felt so intensely cold that it seemed to burn.

The doctor cut the string under my ear and took off a big rubber cap filled with cracked ice. I looked down from the cot and saw beside the bed a long bathtub on four rubber tired wheels. It was painted white outside and made of spotless, highly polished zinc within. A dozen or more crystal chunks of ice floated in the water. The doctor laughed as I looked down into the tub and shivered.

"You'll do," he said. "You're all right." After a few hours' rest they brought me a bowl of chicken broth and bade me eat it slowly. I have never tasted nectar, but surely it must be something like this. The doctor came in and said I might go home, but I must be sure to get a long night's sleep.

A knockdown like this takes a lot out of you," he said. "You were not one of the worst cases, but you must be careful. The bath? That wasn't so awfully cold. We never let it get below 55 degrees F. The cold plunge and plenty of massage stimulated your circulation and brought it back to the normal. If you had been a very bad case we would have given you hypodermic injections of digitalis and strychnine to spur the heart to action. But you didn't need that."

GOAT AS "LAMB CHOPS."

How the Festive Billy is Transformed by Butchers.

Goat, says the department of agriculture in a bulletin recently issued, goat, common garden goat, supplies a considerable part of the "lamb" and "mutton" handled by the great packing houses and sold by the wholesalers and retailers all over the country.

An expert named Thompson, who conducted the goat investigation, reflects as follows in his report upon goat as a table delicacy, says a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star:

"It is generally agreed by those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a table delicacy. It is true that among the great masses of the people of this country there is a remarkable and well grounded prejudice against anything bearing the name of goat.

"Within the environments of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them ever grow to maturity. What becomes of the rest? Butchers and meat dealers answer this question by saying that they are sold as lamb. No meat dealer has ever heard a complaint against the quality of such lamb.

"A considerable number of middle aged and old mongrel goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goat, but are sold as mutton, and many of those who so strenuously condemn goat have eaten it a score of times."

Mr. Thompson adds that the elderly goat is not as good as good mutton, but that it is not any worse than bad mutton. He insists that the prejudice against it would disappear if the people would only make a test and eat goat as goat instead of as lamb. He is not very hopeful, however, of such a result. Mr. Thompson is George Fayette Thompson, editor of the bureau of animal industry. He started upon his goat report with the purpose of answering the numerous inquiries which have reached the bureau as to the possibility of creating a goat industry in the United States. It was while incidentally remarking upon the present size of the industry that he made the startling statements which confound our morning lamb with goat chops.

WITHIN A FLOWERY FENCE.

Novel Features Planned For the Jamestown Exhibition in 1907.

Flower displays will be a feature of the Jamestown exhibition in 1907 on the shore of the Hampton Roads, between Norfolk and Fort Monroe, says the Washington Post.

Over 5,000 small plants were gathered last winter for use on the grounds. There are more honeysuckle slips than any other shrubs or vines. Nearly 125,000 honeysuckle plants were secured. Next in number come slips of periwinkle, and third are the trumpet vine plants. Recently the grounds were inclosed by a wire fence stretched on decorative posts. This fence will be covered with flowers and verdure.

Twenty thousand rosebushes have been placed along the lines of wire, and trumpet vine and honeysuckle have been planted at intervals. Before the gates of the exposition open a thick mass of green, commingling with honeysuckle, flowers and red roses, will obscure all outside view.

It has been part of the decorative plan evolved by the board of design that native plants should be used as far as possible. Fifty thousand European private cuttings, such as are in use for hedges in England, will be used, as well as between 10,000 and 20,000 cuttings of mountain laurel and willow and miscellaneous collections from old Virginia gardens. Among the local shrubs will be hollys, red maples, locusts, flowering dogwood, apple and cherry trees, red cedar, paper mulberries and water oaks.

Several thousand willows are already in position. It has been the design to preserve the natural features of the grounds wherever possible. The portion of tidewater Virginia where the exhibition is to be held is known for the luxuriance with which plants and flowers grow.

Persistence of the Darker Races.

Thirty years ago it was common enough to meet persons not uneducated who talked as though the darker races were dying out before the gunpowder and disease disseminated by Europeans, says the National Review. Almost every one knows better now—knows that the Chinese, the Hindoo, the Arab, the negro, the chief colored races, in fact, increase and multiply wherever the white man restrains war, famine and pestilence. Even the American Indian between Texas and the Gran Chaco is in no hurry to be improved off the face of the new world. The education of the colored races and their equipment by European science are only beginning, yet the last decade has witnessed the defeat of two great European powers—one by chocolate hued mountaineers, the other by tawny islanders.

Burial by Machinery.

The Armley burial board at Leeds, in England, is considering the desirability of adopting a singular labor saving device for interments, says the London Chronicle. The invention consists of an appliance for lowering the coffin into the grave, and it is claimed that there is nothing to offend the sensibilities of the mourners, the body being lowered slowly and reverently. When the coffin reaches its resting place the girls of the appliance release themselves automatically. The adoption of the invention, it is pointed out, will prevent the painful scenes that sometimes occur at funerals.

PUPILS TO FURNISH HOUSE.

Novel Educational Plan at a Summer School in Chicago.

Every one of the 700 pupils in the Hamline vacation school in Chicago was recently made a stockholder in a little gray house that stands in the shade of a weeping willow on a lot adjoining the school, says the Chicago Tribune.

The house was presented to the school for the purpose of making possible the carrying out by Principal Henry F. Crane of what is regarded by educators as the most novel plan ever devised for the encouragement of the practical study of domestic science and household arts by public school pupils.

As it now stands the abandoned dwelling is an empty shell. Its boarded sides are weather beaten and the shingles are falling from the roof. Inside of the little building strips of faded wall paper cling to cracking plaster and the doors are swinging on rusty hinges.

The 700 owners of the dwelling are to prepare the house for occupancy, and after it has been thoroughly renovated the 400 girls, enrolled in classes, are to learn practical housekeeping within its walls.

While the boys of the school are repairing fence and walls and roof the girls with scrub brush and broom and dust cloth are to invade the interior and make it clean. And while the boys are painting the house and fence and front steps and trimming the old willow the girls are to design wall paper with which to adorn the bare plastered walls. And while the girls are sewing rag carpet with which to cover the boarded floors the boys are to touch up the walls and hang the hand painted paper.

In the manual training department at the school all the furniture is to be manufactured. In the household arts department the girls will make pillowcases and pillow shams, upholster furniture and embroider elaborate designs on table covers.

When the house has been furnished the girls will take lessons in house-keeping. And while they are doing all this the basket weaving department in the school will make baskets for the house and the clay modeling class will manufacture bric-a-brac.

SHARK HUNTING COMPANY.

Hawaiians to Get Oil and Fertilizer by Plundering the Sea.

A company has been formed at Honolulu to hunt sharks on an extensive scale and as a commercial enterprise. Several schooners have been purchased and fitted out with the necessary paraphernalia and appliances for capturing these monsters of the deep, says a special dispatch from Honolulu to the New York Tribune.

The purpose of shark hunting is twofold. One object is to obtain oil from them, the remainder of the shark to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer for the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands. Shiploads of fish offal from the Alaskan salmon canneries are brought to Honolulu every year to be made into fertilizer, and it is believed that the bodies of sharks will supply the same material and at less cost.

The oil is to be sent to China, where there is a great market for it. Some shark oil has been sent to China from Honolulu for many years, but the greatest drawback to the trade was that until now there was no method whereby the strong odor of the shark could be eliminated from the oil. A successful process has at last been discovered by the treatment of the oil with live steam, and a demand has been created for this product which is greater than can at present be supplied.

In the fertilizer works it is estimated that thirty tons of shark a day can be utilized and that this will employ the services of at least three schooners and their crews. The waters of the Hawaiian Islands teem with sharks, and shark hunting is a pastime that appeals to many.

World's Fair at Milan.

An international exhibition of applied sciences and manufactures is to be held in Milan, Italy, in 1906 to celebrate the completion of the Simplon tunnel, says the New York Globe. The exhibition grounds consist of 199 acres at the northwest of the city. The buildings will cover forty-two acres. The scheme is being carried out under government and municipal patronage and is already sure of a large state grant, as well as 3,000,000 francs to be raised by a lottery.

The most conspicuous exhibits have been officially classified as follows: (1) Land transportation, aeronautics, meteorology; (2) sea and river transportation; (3) social economy; (4) decorative art; (5) miscellaneous industries; (6) retrospective transportation exhibits; (7) fisheries and fish culture; (8) agriculture; (9) hygiene; (10) fine arts. The president of the executive commission is Signor C. Mangilli.

A Floating Hospital.

The health department of New York will soon be in possession of a luxurious boat intended for a floating hospital. It will be fitted up with everything the sick can require and will carry about 100 patients. In case of an epidemic the number can be doubled without serious crowding. There will be wards for any kind of contagious disease, constructed so as to be isolated when necessary. The boat will cost some \$70,000 and is built either for shallow or deep water.

Popular With Japanese.

The Japanese are getting to be very fond of American dried apricots, which they are importing in increasing quantities.

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