Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D.
La Porte, Ind.

Few troubles are more common than that in which the veins of the lower limbs become relaxed and swollen, sometimes even bursting. A person who has just passed what is, strictly speaking, middle life, or one who has had severe strain brought to bear upon strength which is still young, observes that one of the blood vessels in his leg has become prominent and shows itself under the skin of an unnatural size. There is, perhaps, no pain as yet, or any other inconvenience, but it is not a desirable symptom to have even one vessel appear in this way. By and by, other veins enlarge in a similar fashion, and even what looks like a confused knot of veins appears, particularly just under the knee on the inner side. Here they soon assume a threatening size.

This continues with both the limbs in many cases, in which no breaking of the skin occurs, but the swollen veins themselves become very painful, causing great distress. In other cases, however, the swelling occurs farther down the limb, and ere long the vessels burst, and the blood comes through the skin, creating a seriously troublesome sore. Other veins are soon involved, and the suffering becomes dreadful, while the appearance of the wound is of a truly alarming character.

How is all this explained? We must first understand to some extent the nature of the vessels which fail to perform their duty in this fashion. The arteries are those tubes through which the fresh blood passes down the limbs and into smaller and smaller vessels, giving off its nourishing qualities to the tissues as it finds its way through them. At the same time the blood gives off this nourishment it receives into its stream particles of substances that have ceased to be life sustaining, and need to be eliminated. When the upbuilding work of the arteries has been completed, the small vessels into which they flow begin to enlarge and become veins, that is, the vessels that are employed chiefly in carrying the impregnated blood back to the lungs to be refitted for the part assigned it.

In other words, the pure blood is pumped by the heart through the arteries; does scavenger work as it travels on its course, and returns by the veins, to be purified by the lungs (hence the value of deep breathing of sweet, fresh air), before again starting on its endless-chain circuit. It is when, somehow, the stream which is forcibly sent down in the arteries fails to rise with equal rapidity in the veins, that the latter swell and become so engorged at length as often to burst. The blood fails to return, however, chiefly because the tension of the veins is lessened. Instead of tight and powerful elastic tubes, they become weak and easily distended. It is the cause of this that we wish to particularly investigate. It is found that the person in whose case the evil occurs is compelled to assume a standing position for long periods at a time. The power of the veins is much more severely tested when the blood has to be carried upward than when, in a reclining posture, it has only to pass along a level. These veins become fatigued, that is, they lose their contractile energy and are dilated, so that the stream of blood stagnates as a whole, and lodges in those parts of the veins that give way most easily.

The strong action of the heart and arteries forces the stream down, when the veins fail to carry it upward, and it soon appears in the swollen veins which lie nearest the surface.

So far the case seems easily intelligible to any ordinary mind that cares to consider it at all. But there is another feature in the explanation which is of great importance. The tension of the veins depends upon the nervous energy with which they are supplied by the entire system. Fatigue in the body usually implies more or less fatigue in the veins, and nothing will remedy this condition but something which will increase the nervous energy generally. In applying the necessary treatment for a cure the importance of this becomes obvious. The mere fact of continuing in an upright posture does not account for the enlarging of the veins. If the supply of nervous energy was generally sufficient none of the blood vessels would swell as the result of that position, for so long as the nervous energy is adequate the veins show no tendency to relax. The blood is made to rise with as much apparent ease as it goes down the limbs, until there comes from the nerve centers a lessened amount of this same energy. The fountain of life, at least that supplying the limb in which this trouble occurs, is sending forth less than is needed for the purpose of circulation in order to maintain perfect health. The weary veins show this by failing to send the stream of blood onward.

Now, it is clear that there are several ways in which these veins may be treated when they fail in this fashion. One of the worst things which can be done is that course very commonly adopted, that is using what is called an "elastic band." This is a most expensive thing for those affected who are often far from rich, and it is worse than useless. It is a mere forcing of the swollen veins from the surface, by outward pressure, while nothing is done to lighten their work or to increase their ability to do that work. An elastic band worn just above the knee is a vastly better remedy. A piece of rubber webbing, such as is used for strong shoe gussets by bootmakers, about six inches broad and three-eighths of a yard long, makes a very good appliance for this purpose. It costs but a trifle, and is easily made by one who can stitch the two ends together. See that it is neither too wide nor too narrow on the limb. In this way it lightens the work of the weak and overstrained veins. A case is noted of a man with varicose veins, swollen almost to bursting, in both legs, and most painful, who put on such bandages and continued digging and working with perfect ease, while the veins sensibly contracted with no other treatment than this.

But it is not wise to confine remedial measures in such cases to the use of bandages. Rest is, in some instances, absolutely necessary.

Strong, moist heat, applied by a bran poultice across the haunches, after olive oil has been rubbed on gently, and with the same rubbed on afterward to retain the heating which has been secured, is of great importance.

Proceed in this way, if possible, with a case of swollen veins—secure the confinement of the patient to his bed for at least a week. The first night, an hour before the usual bed-time, place a large bran poultice across the hips; after having rubbed on a little warm olive oil let this remain, say 15 minutes; remove and rub again with the oil; then place a good, broad band of new flannel round the body. In the morning apply another poultice in the same way, and for the same length of time to the same part. When that is removed, rub the limbs gently for a few moments, first with hot vinegar and then with the olive oil, after which dress them in a pair of cotton stockings.

If, at the end of a week, the veins are not all right, order a repetition of the same treatment. If you can secure this you will not likely need to order anything further. For security, a bandage, or, if both legs are bad, two bandages should afterward be worn above the knees, and standing too long strictly forbidden.

I have known of very good results in cases of varicose veins from the use of cell salts or tissue elements, but it is wise to have them selected for each case by some one who understands their use, as the best results are secured in that way, although these are natural and harmless home remedies.

I sincerely hope that this lecture may reach many poor sufferers from this disease. They may, perhaps, suggest to some the benevolence of giving, when it is within their power, the means of the rest needed by those so afflicted. This can be done in many ways. Where a full cure in one of these cases is a gift, it is a gift indeed. He who does not forget a "cup of cold water" will not fail to remember such a benefit conferred upon one of his "little ones."

CLUB NOTES.

Watervliet.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: I wish to give a good remedy for scald head in young babies. I have known it to effect a cure in several cases. Take one large teacupful of tar, one cup of unsalted lard, and one cup of the inner bark of common elder, and boil all together. First boil the lard and elder bark and then drain off the liquid and add the tar to it. When cold it is ready for use. This remedy has cured three children whom the doctors said could not be cured, and when this remedy is used the patient will stay cured. Yours truly, Mrs. B. C.

Sometimes the methods of home treatment given by mothers are better than any doctor can give. The above is harmless in any event, and I would like to have reports from others who use it.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.— Dear Sir: As I understand that the subscribers of this paper have the privilege of writing you in regard to affairs of health, I herewith ask you to be so kind and tell me what is the best treatment for rheumatism, which moves from one place to another in the body. In the summer it affects the back—which is weak—and the right wrist, the most severely, while in winter it reaches farther up to the shoulders and breast, where it has attacked me now. This attack is very severe, for I can hardly breathe, and phlegm and mucus have accumulated like an iceberg in my chest. Sometimes it lasts a few days or longer, and then I will be rid of it for a little while, but it returns readily with every change of the weather, also when I become a little warm and suddenly cool off. I have catarrh of the throat. I have a great deal of trouble to clear it, and seems as if it would suffocate me. This troubles me the most in the upper part of the chest. When it is loosened, I feel better, but when I become chilled and the attack of rheumatism comes on, I am much worse. I thank you in advance for your kind instructions for me personally, and also for what I secure from the newspapers. Respectfully, L. F.

The form of rheumatism which you have described is caused by uric acid crystals, which in passing through the circulation cut and injure the delicate lining of the veins. This sometimes is called neuralgia. If you would make a practice of getting to a creamery daily and drinking about three quarts of fresh buttermilk, say drink one quart at three different times daily, it would go far toward permanently eliminating the disease from the system. For immediate relief, however, I think you would be wise to procure about half an ounce of the Schuessler tissue element or cell salt known as Magnesia Phos., also about an equal quantity of Nat. Phos. in what is called 6x tablets. This should be taken alternately about every three hours, two tablets at a time, from the time you arise until you go to bed. These tissue elements will not harm you in any way and do not injure the stomach. You should also use great care to masticate all of your food very thoroughly.

All communications for the Home Health club should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., and contain name and address in full, and at least four cents in postage.

PAYING INVESTMENT.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY VERY VALUABLE.

Productiveness Returns Each Year More Than the Original Cost—Statistics of General Interest.

The termination of the Louisiana Purchase exposition and the preparations for the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition lend interest to some figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics with reference to the production and business conditions in the area included within the various great additions to our territory, says the Washington Star.

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen states, being 875,025 square miles, against a land area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen states. The states and territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number 14 and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire union and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States.

The total value of the agricultural products of the states formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes, was in 1890 given as $626,000,000 and in 1903 it had increased to $866,399,000. The wool product of these states amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds and in 1903 to 89,853,500 pounds, or 30 per cent. of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about $16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these states in 1890 was $759,596,000 and on January 1, 1904, the value was $1,119,512,000.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1892, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to $37,837,576 in coining value, against $44,799,998 in 1890, and gold $39,841,500 in 1902, against $10,650,000 in 1890.

The banking institutions of the states formed from this territory reported capital stock in 1903 amounting to $103,000,000, against $98,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to $56,453,000, against $15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to $502,412,000, against $269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1902 to $1,713,800,000, against $746,903,000 in 1890, while individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to $471,220,000, against $216,600,000 in 1890, an increase of more than $254,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the states in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1902 3,426,593; the teachers employed numbered in 1890 89,558 and in 1902 110,263, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was $30,284,752, and in 1902 $45,301,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 131,271, with 5,964 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,033 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the 14 states formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers in 1890, 95,365; in 1902, 121,253; attendance in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1902, 3,617,699.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1903 the number was 5,741; the number of post offices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823 and in 1902 there were 62,403 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country.

Another New African Animal.

In the eastern part of the great forest region of Central Africa, where the okapi was discovered, Mr. R. Meinertzhagen has recently killed specimens of a hitherto unclassified species of wild swine, for which the popular name "forest hog" has been suggested. It bears much resemblance to the wart hog, but is less hideous in the shape of its skull and the arrangement of its teeth. It is also more abundantly clothed with black hair. As in the case of the okapi, the late Sir H. M. Stanley heard of the existence of this hog, but did not see specimens of it.—Youth's Companion.

Gob of History.

The hemlock cup had been handed to Socrates.

Taking a sip of the nauseous mixture he made a wry face.

"Pretty mean stuff, eh, old man?" said a sympathizing friend.

"Yes," responded Socrates calmly, "but it could be worse. They might have used wood alcohol."

Thus we see that Socrates remained a philosopher to the last.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Anglomaniacs in Paris.

Anglomania is still increasing in Paris. Formerly one used to hear of la balle, le jeu de paume, la raquette, le ballon, etc., to-day everybody says "nous faisons du sport, du rowing, du yachting, du football, du tennis, du golf," etc.

Importations of Spain.

During the first nine months of this year Spain imported nearly 40,000,000 francs' worth of machinery, chiefly from Germany and Great Britain.

WHY THE PARSON WAS ILL

Old Colored Preacher Was in Bad Way Until He Got Rid of Sermon.

A certain old colored preacher, who "boarded round" among his parishioners, awoke one Sunday morning feeling far from well. He made one or two efforts to rise, says a writer in Lippincott's, but his head swam and ached and he felt "the misery" in every bone.

"Br'er Johnson, Br'er Johnson," he called to the worthy deacon with whom he was then domiciled. "Br'er Johnson, I 'clar' to goodness I jes' cawn't preach dis heah mo'nin', nohow. I's sick, dat's w'at I is. You all jes' go up to de meetin'-house an' tack up a notice to say dat dar won't be no preachin' dis mo'nin'."

"Aw, Elder Dusenberry, you hadn't oughter gib in to de ills ob de flesh lak dat," said Deacon Johnson, reprovingly. "You mak' a' effort to rise, mah frien'. Shame de debbil an' his pains 'll leab yo.' T'ink what a disapp'intment you's gwine to gib all dem folks—lettin' 'em git all fixed up fer meetin' in dair bes' clothes, an' den fin' dere ain't gwine to be none."

So spake Br'er Johnson, with much more to like purpose. Thus admonished, the preacher rose, and, with many groans and lamentations, dressed. A hearty breakfast and turn in the fresh air gave him the strength of mind and body to face his congregation, and, as the services proceeded, he warmed to his work, delivering an even more fervid discourse than usual.

When he arrived at home after meeting Br'er Johnson greeted him anxiously.

"Well, Elder Dusenberry, how you feel?" he asked, solicitously.

"Oh, I feel furst rate, Br'er Johnson. Spry as a sparrow. An' I wants to thank you, Br'er Johnson, for a-stirrin' me up dis mawnin', an' keepin' me in de paf ob duty."

"Oh, dat's all right, Br'er Dusenberry, dat's all right. I knowed you'd be all right as soon as you got dat sermon out ob your system!"

HOUSE MOVED ON BARGE.

Brick Building of Two Hundred Tons Weight Floated Nearly Four Miles.

The subject in question is the removal of a large two-story brick building, 60 years old, weighing over 200 tons, from its former location at Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, to Alleghany, a distance of nearly four miles. This in itself is a very clever piece of work, but to make it all the more wonderful most of the work was performed upon the water.

From the moment the house was lifted until it was placed upon its new foundations there arose one complication after another. The long stretch of ground lying between it and the river was of such a soft, marshy nature, apparently without bottom, that the building was constantly in danger of collapsing; but even when these obstacles were overcome, and the house placed upon the shore of the river, a very severe flood rose, surrounding the house to a depth halfway to the second story, and placing it in midstream. In order to prevent it being washed away, the blocking and rollers had to be weighted down with immense beams and steel rails. The rushing waters abating sufficiently, the house was moved and lowered upon a large coal barge. This being done and everything made ready, it was gradually towed down the Allegheny river, but due to the four low bridges between it and its destination, the barge had to be scuttled before passing each bridge, the water being pumped out afterward. To add to the excitement, it had to be lowered through a lock; and, even when the river trip was completed, three tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad had to be crossed within 30 minutes.

HUSBANDS ARE IN CLOVER.

More Girls Than Boys Born in Uruguay and the Men Are Pampered.

A South American visitor described Uruguay as a paradise for husbands. Men are in considerable minority, for although the great war, which carried off the majority of the masculine population, occurred several years ago, nature has not yet corrected the deficiency, says Cassell's Journal.

Many more girls than boys are born, with the result that men are everywhere in great request, and when a woman gets a husband she does her utmost to take care of him.

He leads a life of ease and freedom, takes his meals whenever he chooses, and is never asked to trouble himself with domestic affairs. His wife thinks nothing too good for him, and he is pampered and petted in every way.

While this is, of course, a delightful state of things for the married and "marrying" men, Uruguag is a dangerous land for those who, being bachelors, desire to remain so. They have not only to "beware of the vidders," like Mr. Weller senior, but of the unmarried women. Indeed, it may be said that to a Uruguay girl every year is Leap Year!

Collection of Cats' Tails.

There is a gamekeeper at Winchester who has a wonderful collection of cats' tails, which he obtained in the following way: He surrounds the coops in which he keeps his pheasants with a network of electric wires, and when the cats come after his birds they are killed by the shock of touching the wires. In the morning the gamekeeper goes around and picks up the bodies of the marauders and cuts off the tails, of which he has 255 specimens. He is not popular with his neighbors, who suspect that they have contributed to his collection the tails of their favorite cats.

LOCATING OIL WELLS

SPOT FOR THE BORE IS STRUCK MAINLY BY CHANCE.

The Promoter and Driller Admit as Much, But the "Witch" Maintains It Is His "Rod" That Finds It.

"And how do you strike oil in wild country?" was asked a driller, a promoter and the "witch." Each answered after his profession and his kind, and each believes himself infallible. It is comparatively easy, says a writer in the Kansas City Star, in well-developed territory, with producing wells on all sides, to pitch the site for a derrick almost anywhere and get the oil. But in remote districts, where the drill has never made a hole and where the derricks are not in sight, it is another story.

"Well," said the driller man, after a pause, "it is like this: You don't know a thing about it, and the more you look at the land and the more you think about it the more muddled you probably will become. Some rather take their chance on a hillside and others in the valleys. Some follow so-called surface indications and others follow the advice of the witch. It is all a guess, however, and when all is said and done, you probably will find it one place as well as another. I had a contract not so long ago to drill a hole for a fellow who wanted it on a ridge. He had picked out the exact spot and marked it off, so that all I had to do was to put up a rig and begin.

"We started for the place on a wagon, but in the river bottom the wagon got stuck in the mud. We fussed around for awhile, and then saw we were in for it. My man got tired and finally said he believed he would locate the well as close to the place where we got stuck as possible. We did it, and got a good oil well. After we got the well in the river bottom we moved up on the hillside to the spot he had first picked out, and we got a dry hole.

"I knew another fellow who went to a wild country. When he came to pick out a site for the first well he shut his eyes, whirled around two or three times and threw a rock as far as he could. Where the rock fell was the site of the well. He got oil. There was still another fellow who used to tell us to drill any old place and he sometimes found oil. But these are merely samples of experience. Every man to his notion."

"I try," said the promoter, appearing as dignified and wise as an owl, "first to find out the nearest well and then the direction the pool seems to take. Then I take a ruler and measure off the line of the trend and place my derricks somewhere along that line. But if I were distant, say ten miles, from the nearest production, it would be all a subject of guesswork. Especially is that true of the Kansas field, where the trends are contrariwise and sometimes cross each other. In case of doubt I should let the driller pick the spot and abide the result. Even the first hole is no indication of the value of a lease. I have known of as many as five holes drilled on a lease in this field and every one of them dry, when some tenderfoot would come along and get good oil wells on that same lease. I have in mind the case of a firm that drilled some holes around here 12 years ago and reported that the district was dry, when, within a stone's throw of these dry holes, are some of the best producing wells in the district.

"I remember also a case at Richburg, N. Y. The men drilled 13 holes, an unlucky number, and did not get oil. After that came a man who got oil in every one of the 15 holes he drilled. If the original promoters had surveyed the ground they could not have gone around the oil-producing territory nearly so closely as they did by accident. You have to take your chances, and that is what I am doing."

"It is easy," said the witch. "All I have to do is to take out my divining rod and go out into territory to be developed and put it on the ground. If there is oil there the instrument will show it at once. You cannot fail if you have the proper kind of an instrument. The trouble with these people is that they are not sufficiently posted in metallurgy to know that you can discover the presence of mineral in the ground by the simple device of a divining rod. But you can do it all the same. I have located dozens of wells in this district, and never failed yet. And in other districts where no wells have been drilled I have located good oil wells which eventually made money for their owners. With the rest of the fellows it is guesswork, but with me it is a 'cinch.'"

"And if it is a 'cinch' with you, why don't you get rich out of it, instead of making the other fellows rich?" the witch was asked. But he looked out over the tops of the buildings at this and said he had an engagement with a promoter down the street.

Sweetening Sugar.

All sugar is not sweet, or rather sweet enough to come up to the required standard of sweetness, so some kinds must be sweetened artificially. There are many establishments where this process is carried on. A cone of sugar is placed over an apparatus apex downward, many little holes in the apparatus coming in contact with the point of the cone. A thick liquid is poured on the flat end of the cone and the machinery is set in motion. The holes become the mouths of the suction tubes and the sweetening liquid is drawn through the cone, giving it the necessary quality.

Mystery Solved.

Jimjones—They say old Millyuns was at one time employed in a livery stable.

Samsmith—That explains it.

"Explains what?"

"Why, I've often wondered where he got his horse sense."—Chicago Daily News.

SOCIETY LEAVING THE CITY

Country Places Gradually Drawing Wealthy New Yorkers, Declares Social Register.

New York.—That private residences for persons in fashionable circles in New York will be a luxury in 1922 is the view of compilers of the social register of 1905, which has just appeared. The estimate is based upon a comparison of this issue with that of 1888. This comparison also leads to the deduction that society is gradually abandoning private residences in Manhattan more for country homes than for apartment houses and hotels.

Of families named in the social register of 1888 about 32 per cent. lived practically under their own roof; now only 59 per cent. do so, among prominent families in New York alone. Contrary to the general opinion, this population has not been largely absorbed by apartment and hotel life, but the bulk has taken up with country life and is to be found in suburban towns on Long Island, Westchester county, New Jersey, Tuxedo, and some of the winter resorts, such as Aiken. One-quarter now lives permanently abroad, with but occasional visits to the United States.

In 1888 the largest number of families residing under one roof was 11. Now there are as many as 27 in one hotel.

Of the 9,000 families in the social register 4,556 families reside one to a dwelling, being eight per cent. of the total. Families residing two in a house mostly belong to the same family, and they are for the purpose of this comparison classed with private residences, leaving a total of 1,074 residing in apartment houses or hotels. They are 12 per cent of the total. Of the families who live in the suburbs there are 2,124, or 23 per cent. Living abroad are 537 families.

THIBETANS ARE TRADERS.

New British Possession a Nation of Shopkeepers, Declares Col. Younghusband.

London.—Col. Younghusband, who concluded the British treaty with Thibet, and who recently arrived in England from Lassa, says that owing to the magnificent behavior of the British troops, the Thibetans were much better disposed toward them when they left than when they arrived.

The colonel said that, as a result of the mission, obstacles to trade with India had been removed, and trade was in actual progress when he left.

"The Thibetans," he said, "are a nation of shopkeepers. While the mission was in the country, Thibetan traders were continually coming in to all our camps and posts to sell produce and goods. There seems to be every prospect of a thriving trade springing up between India and Thibet. It was a very difficult matter to get the convention through in the few weeks which military necessity placed at my disposal, and still more difficult to do this without causing bitterness of feeling among the Thibetans.

"I am happy to say that we have not left behind us at Lassa any of that feeling of race animosity which might be very apt to occur under similar circumstances. The fact that we were allowed into the most sacred shrines in Lassa, and that after the treaty was signed Capt. Connor was received by the Tashi Lama at Shigatse with great ceremony, was sure proof that the walls of religious obstruction, which had been raised by the Lamas, and which had hitherto closed the country, had more or less been broken down. I do not think it likely that they will ever wish to raise them again."

SLEIGHING IN AUTOMOBILES

Big Machines on Steel Runners Astonish Long Island Natives—Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Hempstead, N. Y.—Automobiles on runners astonished the townsfolk of Long Island, who thought they had seen everything in the shape of an up-to-date vehicle. It was to some extent an experiment on the part of those who wished to drive their cars over the snow and ice-covered roads in the neighborhood. And the result was not entirely satisfactory.

A portable steel runner, somewhat resembling a half-tire, was attached to the front wheels of the machine, and the rear or motor wheels were encased in a steel rim with sharp teeth, which dug into the ice and propelled the car.

The plan worked better in theory than in practice, however, for while there was no difficulty in propulsion of the automobile, the sharp points of ice under the snow continually punctured the tires, and the sport was finally abandoned.

The machines were driven into stables and spirited horses and real sleighs were taken out in their place, and the merry jingle of bells was heard along the Merrick road.

Not Displacing the Original.

Sumatra wrapper tobacco can be grown in Connecticut, and a farmer near Charleston has demonstrated by 12 years of profitable experiment that tea can be grown in South Carolina, but there is still a market for tobacco grown in Sumatra and for tea grown in Japan.—Boston Globe.

A Dangerous State.

An Alabama man has been sent to jail for 30 days because he kissed a girl after she had said: "Please don't!" It must be difficult for a man to know when he is safe in Alabama.

The Next Problem.

Now that the thornless cactus has arrived, will some resourceful scientist of a zoological turn of mind undertake the evolution of a quill-less porcupine?