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ELECTRICITY FOR USE IN SURGERY

How It May Replace Ether as an Anaesthetic.
SUCCESSFUL TESTS MADE.

According to investigations in Philadelphia and Abroad, Surgery, Long Hampered by Fear of Effect of Drugs on the Heart, Is Promised Wide Scope by this Discovery.

Years of investigation by noted surgeons for a perfect anaesthetic which would have no detrimental effect on the heart or other vital organs of the patient have apparently been rewarded. Electricity has come to the relief of the surgeon, and investigations going on in Philadelphia and abroad, just made public, show that electricity is far superior to any of the drugs now used to produce anaesthesia.

This discovery, if confirmed by future investigations, as is confidently expected, will mean a revolution of modern methods of surgery. Persons suffering from diseases that call for operations, but who cannot get relief through danger of death if put under ether or chloroform, can be cured, for electricity when used as an anaesthetic has no bad effect on the heart.

It produces a state of insensibility by acting on the nerve centers of the brain that is called "electric sleep." The sleep is not fatal, and when the electric current is opened the influence is immediately lost and the patient becomes conscious without feeling any of the after effects common with drug anaesthetics.

Brings Dead to Life.

Not only has electricity been found of service in surgical cases, but, according to preliminary communications recently submitted to medical journals by leading physicians, it can be used for resuscitating electrocuted animals.

The investigators are confident that if this idea is developed it will be only a short time before it will be possible to resuscitate human beings who have been electrocuted.

To Stephen Leduc of Naples the medical profession is indebted for the comprehensive study of "electric sleep." He has conducted numerous experiments on animals, most of them being very successful, and other investigators are following in his footsteps.

In the United States the chief investigator in this field has been a woman doctor of New York City, Dr. Louise G. Holtzworth. Dr. Holtzworth has performed some of the most delicate operations known to surgery with electricity as her anaesthetic and has been very successful. All her operations have been on animals, the work being still too much in the experimental stage to be used freely on human beings.

To Be Used in a Hospital.

Some of the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning with exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections. She has found that electricity can be used in operations that are either local or internal and with equal success.

In some cases when it is used locally the patient is awake and can see the operation, as when stone is used, without experiencing any pain.

At the Philadelphia General hospital the city will shortly procure the necessary apparatus to be used to produce the "electric sleep" and will conduct a series of exhaustive investigations. Dr. M. K. Krikor Kassabian, director of the Roentgen ray laboratory at the Philadelphia hospital, is now engaged on this work with Dr. Solomon Sella-Cohen.

Boycott on High Priced Butter.
Recent advance in butter, new 45 cents for choice 80 workmen of the largest rubber shop in Naugatuck, Conn., recently organized to discourage the use of butter as a remedy to check food extortion, as they call it.

If No Meat, What?
[As a protest against the rise in the prices of meat 7,000 Cleveland workmen recently decided to go without such food for thirty days.]
It's a beautiful plan of carnivorous man. For abstaining from the trust of the best. For agreeing to eat only corn or cracked wheat.
Or the cabbage of emerald leaf. For as vision it brings the abductor kings.
With their profits so shockingly few That an Armour must dine on his own doubtful kine.
Or become vegetarian too.

But the roseate view gets a violent blow When the farmers get into the swing. And the plain little cat at advances they quote.
And we realize spinach is king. And the Early Bavo and the carrots that cloy.
Are advancing to such a degree That the hungry man says, "This beats Nebraska."
For the grass that he swallowed was free.

So what food can remain to a citizen plain? Will his beef and his turnips be gold? If, the swam! is good! As they're cutting the wood.
A student of the product behind! Toasted sawdust is fine; let us thankfully dine.
Here! Well, this is the height of disgust! Even sawdust is barred from the restaurant.
It's controlled by the dynamite trust. —John O'Keefe in New York World.

EDISON'S LATEST.

His New Street Car Requires No Trolley Wires or Poles.
The storage battery motor for street cars just invented by Thomas A. Edison is attracting worldwide attention, and experts who have watched the recent tests declare that the inventor has at last found the means of running these vehicles cheaply without the use of overhead wires. The device makes it possible to run a car 150 miles without recharging, with steep grades and slippery rails not affecting its progress.
This car is twenty-six feet long and seven feet six inches wide. It is



EDISON TESTING HIS NEW INVENTION.
equipped with two seven and a half horsepower motors and was charged at 110 volts, the full capacity of the batteries. It will run 150 miles at an average speed without needing a re-charge of the charge. It weighs about five tons, or half that of the ordinary trolley car.
In speaking of his invention recently by Mr. Edison said: "The new car is absolutely practical for commercial purposes. Whereas the ordinary device is 80 per cent, I have reduced it in the new motor to 15 per cent. There is a lot of nonsense in trolley cars as they are made now. They should be made lighter instead of applying four or five tons to carrying one ton."

GOEBEL MONUMENT.

Handsome Memorial to Late Governor Erected at Frankfurt.
Much interest is being manifested throughout the south in the handsome monument erected to the memory of William Goebel in the state cemetery



at Frankfurt, Ky. This monument was erected from funds donated for the purpose by the public and by special friends of the late governor.
Möner has been appropriated by Kentucky to pay for another monument which will be erected to his memory on the statehouse grounds.

FIVE CLEVER BOYS.

Children of Belgium Minister Remarkable Linguists and Musicians.
No family in Washington has more interesting or clever children than those of Count de Buisser, the minister from Belgium, and they are great favorites in the national capital and known to all the prominent statesmen.



THE DE BUISSE CHILDREN.
The youngsters, five in number, are all boys, and their education began at an early age. The eldest are remarkable linguists and excellent musicians.
Count and Countess de Buisser are very popular in Washington and in great demand at social affairs. They have given a number of unique entertainments this winter.

GORDON IN THE WRONG PEW.

Mississippi Senator's Experience in Barber Shop.
Colonel James Gordon, Mississippi's new senator, has learned that there are two barber shops in the senate wing of the capitol building at Washington. This information cost him a new silver dollar. The Mississippi has long hair and a beard, and there are times when it is worth a dollar to have a barber give him proper attention. In the main basement corridor leading to the house wing there is a large barber shop for the exclusive use of senators. No charge is made, for the barbers are paid by the government, being carried on the rolls as messengers or laborers. On the floor above, in the subbasement, there is a barber shop, patronized by capitol employees, where the usual charges are exacted for shaves, hair cuts, etc.

Senator Gordon went to the capitol the other day looking for a barber shop. He accosted a new policeman, who was unaware of the fact that Mr. Gordon was a senator. He directed the senator to the shop used by the employees. When Mr. Gordon had been properly "trimmed up" he tendered the obsequious negro a silver dollar. He thought he was in the shop used by senators, and his dollar was in the nature of a first class tip. The barber offered him the change, but with a courtly wave of his hand Colonel Gordon indicated that he desired nothing back.
"I'm a senator," he said.
"Is you all?" queried the startled but doubtful barber.
"Yes; I may not look like a senator, but I am one just the same," replied Colonel Gordon, as he buttoned his frock coat and left the shop.
Later on of Senator Gordon's friends told him of his mistake. The senator said he had got what he went after, and his friend added, "Yes, you were in the right church, but the wrong pew."

A WAR WITH JAPAN.

Better Than Their Labor and Morals, Says California Senator.
State Senator Frank McGowan of California in an address before the convention of building trades of California the other day at Monterey, Cal., declared that the Pacific coast was threatened with a flood of the cheap labor and cheaper morals of Japan.

"It is better," he said, "to have a war with Japan than to have this country filled with these people, who by their cheaper mode of living can drive out the white man in any occupation they enter." He attacked the last legislature for what he called "its cowardice in refusing to enact more vigorous exclusion laws against the Japanese." They favored before Japan for fear of a conflict between our two civilizations," he said. The only war McGowan said he feared was a war between the two standards of life, in which America would go down to defeat.

COMFORT FOR NEAR-OLD MAID

Woman at Her Best at Twenty-eight, Says a Chicago Matron.
Is an unmarried woman an "old maid" at twenty-eight?
Decidedly not, according to Mrs. Henry Jeffrey of Chicago, who addressed the West Side Co-educational club, 2858 Washington boulevard, the other day.
An unmarried woman of twenty-eight is an important factor in social and business life," she said, "and she probably is better looking at that age than at any other. At one period of our civilization she might have been an 'old maid.' But that time has passed. She doesn't have to marry now unless she wants to. She can go into business, take up a profession and do many other things, but she is not an 'old maid.'"
A large audience of women applauded the sentiment of the speaker.

GUINEA PIGS TO AID HEALTH.

Illinois Biological Laboratory Will Use Animals in Milk Tests.
One room of the soon to be established Illinois biological laboratory is to be devoted to experiments on guinea pigs to determine whether cows' milk contains tuberculous bacilli, but it is not probable the guinea pig industry will begin at once, for the manufacture of hog cholera serum will have right of way over the diagnosis of milk.

But the ordinary and the guinea pigs will receive injections when the laboratory work gets in full swing, the former of blood from infected hogs and the latter of milk. Hog cholera serum is obtained from the tail of a pig that has been made immune by proper injections of diseased blood.

Governor Harmon Likes White House
During the recent visit of thirty governors to the White House, Governor Harmon of Ohio advanced to one of the south windows and admired the view stretching to the Potomac.
"How do you like the view?" asked Governor Brady of Idaho.
"It is fine," replied Governor Harmon. "This is a splendid house, and I understand it is for ever four years."
"Are you going to apply for a lease?" "I shall have to consider Mrs. Harmon about that," grandly replied Ohio's Democratic executive.
When this story was repeated to Secretary of State Knox, who also was present, he inquired, "He hasn't seen the upstairs rooms yet, though has he?"

Home Course In Domestic Science

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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CONSIDERING the importance of the kitchen to the rest of the home, it seems strange that it should very often be the least attractive room from every point of view in the house. We find it tucked off in some dark corner with little or no ventilation, its wall and floor covering dark and dingy and its equipment so meager it would be impossible to find any pleasure in working with them.

The kitchen is the workshop of the home. Its arrangement, pleasant or otherwise, very often gives the keynote of conditions in the home. My idea of a real kitchen is this: It should be as bright and cheery as any room in the house. I would much prefer a gloomy parlor than a dark, unpleasant kitchen. If possible I should have a north and east exposure. This would insure sunlight in the morning and a cool breeze on hot summer afternoons. Then I should be careful to have a good view from the kitchen window, something beautiful to look out upon, like a stately tree, a bit of green lawn or a trim vegetable garden. The outlook from kitchens in towns and cities is too often brick walls of adjoining buildings, untidy back yards or high board fences. From kitchens in the country we often look out upon an unsightly woodpile or barnyard filled with a clutter of old farm implements. With such daily views it is no wonder if the women, who must spend three-fourths of their time in the kitchen, have very little love for housework.

There should be at least two windows and, if possible, an outside door opposite one window in order to have good ventilation at all times. The kitchen should not be unnecessarily large, but its size will depend on the number of persons in the family and the amount of work that is to be done.



It is too much space between the different pieces of furniture. It is necessary to have a certain amount of space between the pieces of furniture. A suitable moderate sized kitchen is about 12 by 14 feet.
The kitchen should be convenient to the dining room, either opening directly into it or having the door leading to the dining room. In the latter case there should be a cupboard with sliding doors opening into both kitchen and pantry for convenience in setting the table and removing dishes to the kitchen. The cut gives a plan of a convenient kitchen, showing position of windows and doors, also the larger pieces of furniture.

In this plan note the position of the refrigerator, which can be reached from the outside so that ice may be put into it without coming into the kitchen. There is also a window in the cool room to which a window cupboard can be attached. This room with its cupboard will take the place of the refrigerator in winter and may be used as a baking room in hot weather.

The sink, with draining board, is located on the side next the pantry. Sliding doors at the back of the sink so that dishes washed in the sink may be placed on the pantry shelves without going into the pantry itself. Another convenient feature in the arrangement of this kitchen is the position of windows between range and work table, giving good light and ventilation. If possible avoid having a door leading upstairs opening in the kitchen, because in such cases it is almost impossible to keep the odors of cooking from penetrating to the upstairs rooms.

Wall and Floor Covering.
The kitchen to be sanitary in every particular should be finished in some way that will permit of frequent washing. The best wall covering is the simplest and most easily cared for material that can be purchased. There is nothing better for this purpose than sanitas, a material similar to oilcloth. The first cost is a little more than paint or tinning, but when carefully applied it is more lasting. Sanitas is put on with paste in horizontal strips around the room. The edge of each piece must be pasted down securely, and care should be taken to avoid wrinkles. If a tablespoonful of molasses is added to each quart of paste it will stick more firmly.
The painted wall is suitable for kitchen and pantry provided a good finish is given and a color used in preference to white. A glossy surface, particularly a white one, is hard on the eyes and becomes very monotonous. Wall paper is not a desirable covering for a kitchen wall because it absorbs moisture and odors and cannot be cleaned satisfactorily.
For the floor the best covering is in-laid linoleum. This to my mind is better than the polished floor, which is always slippery and is hard on the feet. Then there is the painted floor, which has both advantages and disadvantages, chief among the latter being not very durable qualities. The kitchen floor should not be covered with carpet, because that is unsanitary, makes a mess and requires scrubbing. This is one of the items of work which should be eliminated from the housekeeper's schedule. The white sanded floors, tables, etc., are attractive to the eye and a joy to a certain type of housekeeper, but they represent too much energy and labor to be included in modern methods. Floors should be covered with some material easily cleaned, and tables, sinks, shelves, etc., should be painted or covered with linoleum or oilcloth. The zinc table and the sink are a lasting pleasure and lessen work to such an extent that they soon more than pay for the initial cost.

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Kitchen Furniture.
This should be simple, durable and adequate for the needs of the housekeeper. The kind and number of pieces will largely depend on the character of the home. But in every kitchen there should be a good range, at least one work table and a convenient sink supplied with running water and modern plumbing. These three articles should be near neighbors because they are so frequently used at the same time.

Whatever the fuel—coal, wood, gas or gasoline—it should be burned in a good range, one that is perfect in all its parts and equipped with a good baking oven. No part of the housefurnishing is more important than the kitchen stove and no piece of farm machinery, however necessary, should be bought by sacrificing the new stove. Since the preparation of food for the table is an absolute necessity in every home, the stove, whatever its style, should be as good as any part of the equipment of the entire establishment.
The work table should be high enough that the worker need not stand in an uncomfortable position while ironing or baking. Kitchen tables are made three inches high, which is not enough for a woman five feet six inches in height, and to bend over it, as she always must, results in an unnecessary weariness or backache. Either the low table should be set upon supports or a higher one should be used. The high table is a simple piece of furniture which should be in every kitchen. It can be slipped under the work table when not in use and is a convenient seat while preparing vegetables, ironing and doing the numberless other tasks which can be performed sitting just as well as standing.

A clock is necessary in the kitchen, also a pair of scissors, a pin cushion with pins and some coarse needles and thread, both white and black. These are constantly needed, and it makes unnecessary steps to be obliged to go to the living room for them. It is hardly possible to have too many drawers, shelves and cupboards, and yet these ought not to be used to encourage disorderliness. There is sometimes a temptation to hide away things in cupboards or drawers which should be destroyed at once than have them add to the task of straightening up later on.

The modern kitchen may have other useful pieces of furniture in addition to the above. If there is money enough to provide them. Among these may be mentioned a water or electric motor or even a small one horsepower gasoline engine, any one of which will run the washing machine, mangle, churn, cream separator and can be attached to the sewing machine. This little contrivance is not so expensive that it need be excluded from even moderate homes, considering the amount of work it will accomplish and the strength it will save. When a woman is obliged to do all her housework it ought certainly to be counted as one of the necessities. The kitchen cabinet with separate compartments for all kinds of groceries and supplies is sometimes preferred to the pantry. It is entirely a matter of personal preference which should be chosen, for both are most convenient. Reasonable care must, however, be taken not to leave groceries lying about loosely in the cabinet, for these will attract insects as well as mice. But the housekeeper endowed with even the most ordinary degree of order may easily avoid such a misfortune.

The electric or gasoline iron is a handy little appliance for making kitchen work lighter and is inexpensive when usefulness and labor saving qualities are balanced with dollars and cents. In the country, of course, the gasoline iron is generally the only one possible, but these have now been brought to a degree of perfection that makes them satisfactory.

The Use of the Kitchen.
One last important point to remember in furnishing a kitchen is that its real purpose is a workshop, not a living or dining room. A workshop should have its tools conveniently arranged within easy reach of the workman. All utensils and evidences of kitchen work should not be kept in other parts of the house or stowed away in obscure places in order that the room may be presentable when strangers come. The modern kitchen is not intended to fill the place of a reception room, and only in exceptional cases should it be used as a dining room.