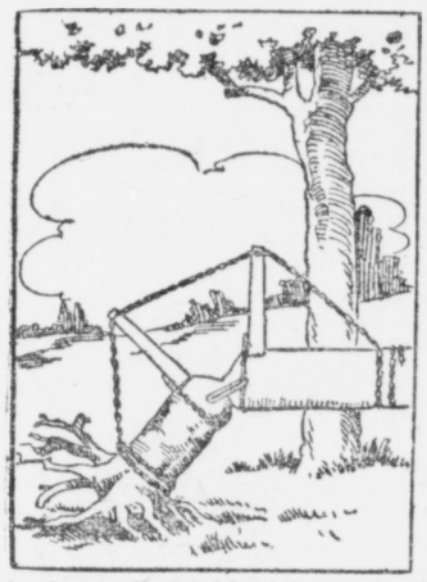
Inventions and Appliances

TREE PULLS OWN STUMP.

REMOVING a big tree is a difficult job and pulling the stump by ordinary means is harder. A system by which the tree is made to pull its own stump as it falls to the ground has recently been patented and



is shown above. After the trunk of the tree has been nearly severed with the ax, a connection is made at the line of cut and another connection of chain and braces, as shown, the braces being fastened both to the butt and trunk. When the tree falls the braces and chain act as a powerful lever and the weight of the descending trunk is sufficient to pull the stump from the ground.

WASHSTAND COLLAPSES.

THIS washstand is, as might be supposed, the invention of a plumber. The arrangement is simple and it can be placed on nearly any ordinary wall where water is available. The basin is supported on a

hinged bracket, and when it is raised against the wall it covers the faucet. The drain connection is automatically made and broken with the raising and lowering of the basin. With a little ingenuity the basin may be sunk into the wall, so that when it is out of use it is also out of sight.

DAYLIGHT SPECTACLES.

H. E. IVES, a widely known doctor and scientist, has invented some spectacles which annihilate darkness and make the wearer see in light similar to that given by the sun. For years screens have been employed in some industries in front of electric or gas lights, the filtered rays being virtually the same as daylight, but much of the light is lost by this method. Dr. Ives uses colored glasses, which screen off the unwanted rays so that the eye appears to see only in daylight.

The Canadian government has purchased a large number of the best rams in the country and has employed agents to care for them, and loan the rams to farmer associations throughout the country. These agents will, during the wool season, prepare in a marketable condition the clip of the mutual associations of sheep raisers, and when not otherwise busy will lecture and demonstrate the finer points in wool growing.

NEW INVENTIONS.

FRED BRISTOL, a telephone lineman of Des Plaines, Ill., has invented an electrical apparatus that will register in the box office of a theater all the seats that are sold and occupied by means of miniature lights on the board in front of the ticket seller. The apparatus is so arranged that as soon as a person sits down in a seat a light on the board in the box office is switched on. Thus the ticket seller knows instantly what seats are still available to customers as they come to the window.

A barber in Denison, Ia., has invented a pair of ball-bearing barber shears, which promise to revolutionize the scissors industry. They are said to be far superior to the old sort of shears, will work much easier, cut better and will never wear out.

In a new type school desk both the seat and the desk in front of it are mounted on a single pedestal and both are adjustable for height on the same principle as a barber's chair.

An alarm clock, operated by electricity, will ring its bell one or more times a day, only once per day or only on designated days, according to the way it is "set" by its owner.

To enable a person to find a keyhole in the dark or under any condition, there has been patented a raised ring, easily located, and so shaped that it guides a key into the opening.

A lather-making machine for barber shops that operates with a small motor and keeps lather ready for use all the time is the invention of Hugo Gottschalk, a barber of Lewistown, Pa.

A complete camping outfit, containing a tent and other equipment, which packs into a box that can be carried behind a wagon seat or on an automobile running board, has been invented.

For sprinkling clothes a Pennsylvania woman has invented a device to be attached to a kitchen sink faucet by rubber tubing.

William H. Thomas, 93 years old, of Los Angeles, Cal., has just obtained patent right upon a new lock, "the champion," which he says defies the skill of any lock picker.

A solid rubber tire has been invented to be placed over an automobile tire that has been punctured this doing service until repairs can be made.

To avoid fire danger in places where gasoline must be used, an inventor has patented a swinging bracket to hold a tank outside a window, yet bring it within reach when needed.

Shears with one blade saw-edged and the other knife-edged, have been invented to enable an inexperienced person to carve poultry neatly.

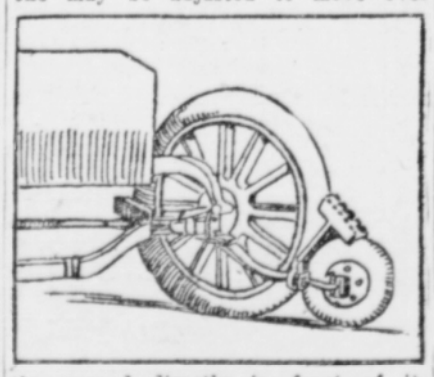
An Illinois man has patented clamps to hold paint brushes on the ends of poles at any angle, to save painters the need of ladders.

A new air rifle of high power is equipped with a safety device to prevent the trigger being pulled until its user wishes to do so.

Folding rods, with wheels at their lower ends, have been patented to help bear the burden of hand baggage.

PROTECTS AUTO TIRES.

A CLEVER scheme to prolong the life of automobile tires has recently been invented. This little wheel is mounted on the running gear in such a manner that no matter what the size of the auto wheel the smaller one may be adjusted to move over



the ground directly in front of it. This will either brush aside or pick up any fragment or article which is likely to damage the more sensitive tire which supports the weight of the car.

Health and Sanitation

TUBERCULOSIS.

THE ENORMOUS number of persons who die of tuberculosis is hardly appreciated except when the bold statistics stand in front of one. From Kentucky comes the report from the State Board of Health for three years preceeding January 1, 1914, which shows that one out of every three deaths occuring in that state during those years was from tuberculosis. This is certainly an awful record, and appears to be out of proportion with the rest of the country. The report of the Census Office of the number of deaths in a registration area for 1909 shows that about one-tenth were from tuberculosis, and that this disease led all others in the number of its victims.

Sir William Osler, professor of medicine at Oxford University, recently told his London audience that 90 per cent of those present possessed a small focus or area of tuberculosis. Such a statement would, of course, have to be taken with some explanation. Investigations have shown in a multitude of cases that where a person died in apparently perfect health, so far as his lungs are concerned, evidence existed that at some time there had been tuberculous areas, but they had healed because of improved health conditions, and had had no permanent effect upon the health. These evidences of healing show what may be done if the matter be taken hold of at the early appearance of the disease. There is abundant evidence that tuberculosis is curable, but it must be done by diet and by such treatment of the body as will put all the forces of nature at work for health.

Here is where the doctors disagree. The drug doctors will treat such cases with what is called preventive medicine, serums, antitoxins, etc., thus filling the body with material that must combine with elements already existing in the blood, or be repudiated and be eliminated through the lungs, the kidneys and the bowels. In any event an extra load is placed upon an already weakened system. The drugless healers go at the situation in an opposite manner. They place no load upon the system. Their methods show that no tubercle ever is developed in the lungs until after an inflamed or catarrhal condition has been developed as a result of an interference with the supply of vital force passing from the brain to the lungs. At the point where this intereference exists is found the nerve pressure which is the exciting cause of tuberculosis. In every case of serious lung trouble this point of interference will be found by any person who knows anything about spinal diagnosis in the upper dorsal region. This interference with the nerve supply permits a cold to settle at the point of inflammation, which may be succeeded by a catarrhal condition, and then by the formation of tubercles, degeneration of the lung tissues and settled tuberculosis. The drugless healer starts at the point of interference, and by relieving the situation there permtis the vital force to reach the diseased spot. Careful attention to the diet, promotion of the general nerve condition of the entire body, improved circulation of the blood, proper breathing and suitable exercise will effect a cure unless the disease has become too far advanced before the case was presented. More cures will result from the drugless method of treatment than from anything else that has been presented by the medical profession.

The number of agencies established in this country for fighting tuberculosis is evidence that the day of talk Has passed and the time for action has arrived. That tuberculosis, taken in its early stages, can be cured has been a matter of common knowledge for many years, but until comparatively recent times the sanatoria have been under private management, with limited facilities, and with terms to patients that have been practically prohibitory to a very large proportion of the people who have needed treatment.

At the present time it is reported that there are over 2,500 agencies working against consumption, including over 550 hospitals and sanataria, 410 dispensaries, 1,200 anti-tuberculosis associations and 250 open-air schools and fresh-air classes. Fresh air, nourishing food low in protein, and properly regulated exercise are the chief curative agencies required. These can be obtained almost anywhere, and if a person have the opportunity to separate himself from the surroundings that make for illness rather than health, a successful combat can be waged against the disease. The people who need help the most are those who are compelled to toil almost unceasingly in surroundings that prevent the enjoyment of pure air. For these people a month spent at a sanatorium, with a mind free from the corroding sense of expense and loss of time from employment, will many times make a world of difference in their health.

It is not always possible for workshops to be so constructed as to provide the proper amount of pure air, but if any laws are to be enacted for the medical regulation of the health of a community they should be for the proper sanitation of workshops rather than a restriction of the individual right of choice as to the medical agencies one may employ, and yet the latter has been a more prominent feature of the medical legislation in the past than has anything else supposed to make for the health of the community or the state. The reason for this is obvious. Selfishness can be covered up for a while but not forever.

NATUROPATHS SAY:

DISEASE is an effort of nature to remove poisonous or morbid matter from the system, and to restore normal conditions.

Drugs taken into the stomach, and filthy animal matter injected into the blood, interfere with these healing processes of nature, suppressing symptoms of disease, while never effecting a cure.

The germ theory is a superstition. Germs are not the cause but an effect of disease, just as maggots are not the cause of rotting meat. Many germs are not only harmless, but are beneficial and necessary. At any time you may find in the throats of many people who will never get those diseases, the germs of diphtheria, cholera, tuberculosis, and other so-called "infectious" diseases.

There is no such thing as "infection" or "contagion," as generally understood. Skin diseases or blood diseases may be passed from one person to another by direct contact, where there is an abrasion of the skin. Therefore, all quarantine is useless annoyance.

There are no superfluous organs. A great majority of surgical operations performed nowadays are not only unnecessary, but dangerous and harmful, and should be forbidden by law.

There are rational means of aiding nature to purify the system and restore health. Among these are diet, fasting, active and passive exercise, hydrotherapy, tthe adjustment of the spine (osteopathy, chiropractic, etc.), deep breathing of fresh air, sun and air baths, rest, sleep and mental suggestion.

Next to air, food is the most vital of all subjects relating to the care of the body. Food is the material of which the body is formed. You cannot make a good suit of clothes out of bad wool. As a man eateth so is he.

Honey is as wholesome and nourishing as concentrated refined cane sugar is unwholesome and lacking in nourishment. I always advise my consultants to substitute honey for sugar. Honey is a medicine as well as a food. Give it to the children in place of candy. Glucose is more harmful than sugar. There are important differences even in pure honey according to the conditions under which it is made, just as there is a great diferenee in fruit, according to the soil on which it is grown. Dark red honey is much the best, although the people demand light yellow honey, just as they insist on light colored dried fruit, because they eat with their eyes and do not think.

The cantaloupe crop around Grandview and Prosser, Wash., and in fact in the entire Yakima valley, is reported as very good and a larger acreage than ever before has been planted.