

TENT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS INSANE

Superintendent of Large Eastern Hospital Has Demonstrated Its Efficiency

A. E. Macdonald, L. L. B., M. D., medical superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, gives a graphic account of tent life as tried under his direction for a large number of insane consumptives. The following extracts are from his paper in the Directory of Institutions and Societies dealing with "Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada":

That consumptive insane patients may be kept, and treated, to their advantage and incidentally to the advantage of their fellow-inmates, in canvas tents, and throughout the several seasons of the year, has been demonstrated in the recent history of the Manhattan State Hospital, East. The experiment upon the success of which this claim is advanced has covered a period of forty months.

In all hospitals for the insane the inmates are classified according to the form of mental disturbance. To take from all these classes any suffering from tuberculosis and put them together in one tent was a serious problem. This, however, has been very successfully done. The original plan was to use the camp only about five months during each summer.

The camp first established consisted of two large dormitory tents—twenty by forty feet—each containing twenty beds, with smaller tents of different shapes, about ten by ten feet, for the accommodation of the nurses, the care of the hospital stores, pantries and a dining tent for such patients as were able to leave their beds and tents, and go to the table for their meals. Running water was secured by means of underground pipes, and the safe disposition of waste and sewage was also provided for.

As has been said, it was expected to continue the camp only through the summer and as far into the autumn as favorable weather might render justifiable. But when in the late autumn it was found that the favorable experience continued, it was decided to attempt to carry the experiment, on a moderate scale, into, or even through, the approaching winter. The camp, as first established, had been placed upon an elevated knoll adjacent to the river and purposely exposed to the full force of the summer breezes. For the winter experiment its site was removed to the center of the island, where trees and buildings interposed to act as a wind-break to the severe storms from the east and northeast which are to be expected in that locality. The number of patients was reduced to twenty, those in whom the disease was most active being retained and the others being returned, for the time being, and much against their will, to the buildings. One large tent suffices for the housing at night of the reduced number of patients, and one was set apart as a sitting-room for day use, with the necessary tents before mentioned, and large stoves were placed in them, here and there, with wire screens surrounding them to protect the patients, and a liberal use of asbestos and other fire-proof material and arrangements for the prevention of fire.

To make a long story short, it has remained in continuous use, not only throughout the first winter, but through the two succeeding winters and intervening seasons, up to the date of the present writing. The scope of its employment has been gradually enlarged until all patients in whom there are active manifestations of tuberculosis—an average of forty-three out of a total census of about 2,000—are isolated therein, and there has been parallel enlargement of the elements of the plant.

The isolation of the tuberculosis patients has reduced to a minimum the danger of infection of other patients and of employees. The patients themselves have suffered no injury or hardship, but have, on the contrary, been unmistakably benefited. This is shown, among other ways, by a decrease in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, both absolute and relative, and by a marked general increase in bodily weight, amounting in the case of one patient to an actual doubling of the weight—from eighty-three to one hundred and sixty-six pounds—in fourteen months of camp residence.

Mental improvement has as a general rule been the concomitant of physical, not only among the patients in the tuberculosis camp, but also in the others, and in the former class this has been somewhat of an anomaly. My experience, and I think that of others, has been that when phthisis and insanity co-exist they are apt to alternate as to the prominence of their several manifestations—the mental symptoms being more pronounced whilst the physical are in abeyance, and vice versa. Under the tent treatment we have found a general disposition toward accord in the manifestations, improvement in both respects proceeding concurrently, and some of the discharges from the hospital which gave most satisfaction to us at the time, and most assurance for the patient's future, were of inmates of the tuberculosis camp.

It was apprehended that not only might the patients themselves resent their transfer, but that similar objection might come from their relatives and friends, since innovations, even progressive ones, are apt to be frowned upon by those who constitute the majority in the clientele of a public hospital in a cosmopolitan city.

Even at the outset, however, the protests, whether from patients or their friends, were surprisingly few, and latterly they have been more apt to arise, if at all, over the patient's return to the buildings when that became necessary.

The question of medication may in the present writing be dismissed with a very brief reference. It has been found unnecessary to extend it greatly, and it has been limited mainly to the treatment of symptoms. Stimulation—alcoholic and the like—has been found of but little demand or use, and the quantities consumed—always under individual medical prescription—have been insignificant. On the other hand, the dietary has been made as liberal as the imposed restrictions of the State Hospital schedule have permitted, both in the way of regular diet and extras, and in the leading essentials—milk and eggs—private donations have supplemented the regular supply. But dependence, after all, has been mainly placed upon the rigid isolation and disinfection, and upon the unlimited supply of fresh air. As an interesting incidental fact it may be mentioned that not only the patients, but also the nurses living in the camp have enjoyed almost complete immunity from other pulmonary diseases. Not a single case of pneumonia has developed in the camp in its existence of over three years, though it causes 131 deaths in the hospital proper in that time. The "common cold" so frequent among their fellows living upon the wards, or in the Attendants' Home, have been unknown among the tent-dwellers.

The popular idea that the consumptive is a doomed man unless he can at once abandon home and family and business and betake himself to some remote region would seem to be negated by our Ward's Island experience. The Ward's Island camp is but a few feet above the tide-water level, its site is swept in winter by winds of high velocity, coming over the ice-bound waters of the rivers and the sound which surround it, and it suffers as much as, or more than, any other part of the city of New York from the trying changes of temperature and humidity which are so characteristic of its climate. If, in spite of all these drawbacks, what has been done can be done, and that for insane patients, what may not be hoped for the extension of the same methods to the ordinary consumptive of sound mind, anxious for recovery and capable of giving intelligent assistance in the struggle?

SOME HEALTHFUL RECIPES.

Soup
Cream Barley
Egg
Savory Lentils
Vegetables
Mashed Potatoes
Lettuce with Nut Butter Dressing
Roasted Sweet Potatoes
Salad Sandwiches
Bananas in Syrup

Cream Barley Soup.—Wash a cup of pearl barley, drain, and simmer slowly in two quarts of water for four or five hours, adding boiling water from time to time as needed. When the barley is tender, strain off the liquor, of which there should be about three pints; add to it a portion of the cooked barley grains, salt, and a cup of whipped cream, and serve. If preferred, the beaten yolk of an egg may be used instead of cream.

Savory Lentils.—Take equal parts of cooked brown lentils that have been rubbed through a colander to remove the skins, and bread crumbs. Moisten with a little cream, season with salt and a very little powdered sage, pour into a baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven until well browned. A meal prepared by rubbing chopped English walnut meats through a colander, added to the savory lentils in the proportion of one cup of nut meal to a pint of lentils, just before putting into the oven to brown, makes a very palatable dish. When the nut meal is used, water may be used to moisten the lentils. When done, slice and serve with the following:

Cream Tomato Sauce.—Rub stewed or canned tomatoes through a colander to remove all seeds and fragments. Heat to boiling and thicken with a little flour. Add a half cup of very thin cream and one teaspoonful of salt to each pint of the liquid.

Lettuce with Nut Butter Dressing.—Prepare the lettuce as for salad. Rub two slightly rounded tablespoonsful of nut butter smooth with two-thirds of a cup of water. Let this cream boil up for a moment. Remove from the stove, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Cool, and it is ready for use. If too thick, it may be thinned with a little lemon juice or water. More lemon juice may be added if desired. Pour over the lettuce, and serve.

The Spring Pageant.

Have patience still;
Spring yet shall all her joyful tasks fulfill.
She carries long,
But all is ready; each bird knows his song.
Each flower has got by heart
Its fair or fragrant part;
And given the word,
Each bud and bird
Will proudly bring the lovely pageant on.
Have patience; sweeter, sweeter far
Long-hoped-for treasures are
Than any we may have without such
waiting won.
—Ella Fuller Maitland.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Poster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

A girl's idea of a crazy young man is one who doesn't attempt to kiss her when he has a chance.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 4-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 oz." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

DON'TS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN

Don't always have a headache.
Don't speak in a listless voice.
Don't act abused even if you feel so.
Don't affect a mussy style of hair dressing.
Don't accept social civilities from your employer.
Don't wear your wornout evening blouses to the office.
Don't wear long skirts to the office even on pleasant days.
Don't wear overtrimmed and fussy clothes. Wear plain clothes with appropriate blouses.
Don't try to be mannish either in dress or manner. The mannish business woman is out of fashion, fortunately.
Don't forget to pay debts, even the most trifling ones. If you borrow care from other girls note it and remember to pay back.
Don't complain of your health. If you are too ill to work say so and go home. So long as you are able to work keep silent about your ailments, and you will gain more sympathy and admiration by your courage than by any amount of groaning.—New York World.

ALL TRUE.

A wise man has the money he needs, but a fool never has enough.
He who has never traveled has read but one chapter in the book of life.

There is no hope for a man who wastes his time arguing with women and babies.

Many a man, after laying down the law to his wife, is compelled to pick himself up.

When some men meet a creditor they either tear up the street or turn down an alley.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS.

Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is up-building and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:
"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago, that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles and nervousness."

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee."

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!"

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

Steps are being taken at Humboldt for organization of a swimming club. Wood Riverites have decided to have a good celebration on the 4th of July.

Columbus is planning to do honor to Independence day by a grand celebration.

County assessors of Otoe county find an excess of \$25,000 over that of last year.

The saloon element has won out in Table Rock and license to one saloon will issue.

There is talk at Fremont of taking steps for the suppression of base ball games on Sunday.

The order of Eagles, Nebraska City, are making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth.

The city council of Columbus has reduced the pay of policemen of that city \$5 a month all around.

News was received in York of the drowning of Clarence Page, a former York boy, while out in a sail boat near Eugene, Ore.

The ministerial institute of the eastern Nebraska conference of the United Brethren church will be held in Beatrice June 14 to 18.

Charles West, who was knocked off the Union Pacific tracks by the west-bound flyer one day last week, died in Schuyler from the effects of his injuries.

John Steele, who has been flagman at the Randolph street crossing in Weeping Water for more than ten years, was run over by a switch engine and killed last week.

The summer school will open in Broken Bow under the direction of Professors B. B. Hawthorne and C. I. Mohler. Many students are already in the city. The school closes July 21.

Robbers entered the meat market of William Stal, at Beatrice, blew open the safe and secured about \$200. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the robbers, who escaped.

James E. Rickard, a farmer living near Mariaville, in Rock county, died at his home from the effects of an injury received while playing ball at Mariaville a few days before.

Robert A. Hook has begun suit in district court against the Lincoln Ice and Cold Storage company for \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been suffered by a fall into a ditch dug by the company in an alley.

State Superintendent McBrien said that the awakening in rural school matters is one of the most remarkable things in the recent history of the state. He estimates that fully 2,500 young people will be graduated from country schools this year. About two-thirds of them are girls, and the average age is 15.

While playing about a farm home, Helen, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Behrens of Grand Island, was severely bitten by a dog. The little one, strange to the country, saw a dog kennel and looked in. The animal within, though never before vicious, was aroused by the procedure, and dashing out, bit her in the cheek and over the eye.

The state board of public lands and buildings has awarded a contract for the lighting of the Norfolk asylum for the insane to a private corporation. The state now lights some of its own institutions, but at Norfolk there is no appropriation for that purpose. The contract was let to the Norfolk Electric Light and Power company for a period of two years.

Ex-Senator C. H. Dietrich of Hastings expects to enter the hotel business. He is one of the incorporators of the Hastings Hotel company, which has filed articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Galusha. One of his associates is John Mines, the owner of the Bostwick hotel. The other incorporators are Irene Mines and Gertrude Dietrich. The capital stock is \$75,000.

Governor Mickey has honored a requisition issued by the governor of Kansas for the extradition of A. Smith, who is under arrest in Fillmore county on the charge of disposing of mortgaged property. Smith is charged with borrowing \$77.50 from a bank and giving a chattel mortgage on some horses and then selling the property without the consent of the money lender.

George Holden, a farmer living across the Platte river in Butler county, is suffering from a snake bite which he received in a very peculiar manner. He was plowing corn and stopped to remove a bunch of morning glories which had clogged one of the shovels. He at first thought he had pressed his hand on a wild rose briar, but he withdrew his hand and found clinging to it a small green snake about ten inches long with its fangs deeply imbedded in the lower part of his right palm, and also found that it was dead. It had been cut in two by the shovel and had bitten him in its death struggle.

The body of Gothard Beckstrom, who was drowned while boating on the Mississippi at Moline, Ill., a week ago, Sunday, arrived in Oakland and was interred in the cemetery at that place.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan's offer of \$500 of a fund left under the Philo S. Bennett will was accepted by the board of trustees of Wesleyan university. Mrs. Bryan has a fund of \$10,000 left to her for distribution under the Bennett will and the money is to be distributed among various educational institutions. She offers \$500 to the Wesleyan university.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWN DEFENDS ELECTION LAW

LINCOLN—Attorney General Brown, assisted by five lawyers, has submitted a brief to the judge of the supreme court supporting the biennial election law.

He argues that the Perry-Warner act in no way contravenes the constitution. He asserts that the terms of office are not extended to violate the organic law. He was assisted in the preparation of the brief by Lysle Abbott, J. J. Sullivan, F. I. Foss, Roscoe Pound and W. B. Rose.

The biennial bill was designed to do away with the odd year elections. Recently O. B. Polk, for the purpose of testing the law, sought to compel the secretary of state by mandamus to place his name on the ballot for regent of the State university. This challenges the constitutionality of the law and Attorney General Brown filed his brief defending the position of the legislators. The biennial law will become operative July 1.

LINCOLN ASYLUM CROWDED.

Hospital Has 148 Sufferers More Than Capacity of Building.

LINCOLN—According to the statement of Dr. J. L. Greene, superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, the conditions of the patients in that institution is deplorable in the extreme.

There are 148 more patients in the building than the space at the disposal of Dr. Greene and his assistants will accommodate. For a time, at least, there will not be any relief by the removal of the patients to the Norfolk institution. Dr. Greene said:

"It's a good thing that all the patients are not disposed to be seated at the same time. We haven't enough seats to go around. Because a greater or less number are standing when not asleep, those who want to be seated are accommodated."

"Twenty-three women patients now sleep on ticks and mattresses laid on the floor for them in the day rooms. They have no room for beds, and in the company of attendants, who remain with them all night long, are as comfortably camped and well cared for as possible."

"There is no other way," said Dr. Greene. "Such as they are, the floor beds are very good. The patients do not complain, but the condition is getting serious. If the Norfolk institution is ready in a month it will give us great relief by taking 150 patients. That is its capacity at present and we can well spare the number. When the proposed wing to the new institution is completed, which may be in January, the number can be raised to 226. For this we are grateful; we have not been compelled to deny any case. Somehow we make room. The patients now in large number eat from tables set in the halls while some, including the help on the premises, eat in the kitchen, for lack of room."

Prehistoric Relic Unearthed.

PLATTSBURGH—An interesting relic of prehistoric times was unearthed by Henry Timmermann, a farmer residing on the Iowa bottom near this city. It is a pipe bowl that no doubt belonged to some aborigine of quality. Mr. Timmermann had plowed over his field for twelve years before he discovered this relic.

Will Go to Penitentiary.

RED CLOUD—Samuel Erwin, the man arrested in Clay county for horse stealing, pleaded guilty before Judge Adams, and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary of four years.

WORK SOON BEGINS ON IRRIGATION CANAL

H. G. Leavitt, according to advices from Scott's Bluff county, will inaugurate work on the Farmers' Irrigation canal within a few days, despite the recent report that an effort was being made to compromise the differences between Leavitt and the Interior department by effecting a deal to supply his land water. The farmers' ditch will supply nearly 100,000 acres with water.

Found Some Gudgeons.

BEATRICE—A pair of well dressed and smooth swindlers visited Blakely township the other day, representing that they were soliciting pupils for music lessons, and that the music, books, etc., were to come from Dallas, Tex. They explained the necessity for collecting tuition in advance, and in this way succeeded in getting \$35 each from two residents of the township. They tried others in the same neighborhood on this plea, but their scheme wouldn't work, so they took their departure presumably for other fields.

Farmers' Protective Association.

AUBURN—Farmers in the vicinity of Peru and Brownville have decided to form a farmers' protective association as a means of ridding the neighborhood of petty thievery and horse thieves. For some time past the farmers of this particular locality have been greatly annoyed by frequent robberies and several horses have been stolen. The bluff regions along the Missouri river affords protection to the guilty parties and pursuit is almost impossible, owing to the ease of crossing the river.

GAS AND WATER

IS ONE AS NECESSARY AS THE OTHER?

Citizens of Large Cities Say It Is.

New York, June 13.—In the recent agitation here about the price of gas, the demand for lower rates was supported by the argument that every resident is as dependent upon a supply of gas as upon a supply of good water.

It has come to pass that the day laborer uses gas as his only fuel for cooking, because of economy, and the rich man uses gas on account of its convenience. Gas for lighting, with modern improvements in burners, is cheaper, better and more satisfactory than any other kind of light. Gas sells at \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet in large cities and from that to as high as \$3.00 in smaller towns.

The consumer of gas in the country uses Acetylene (pronounced a-set-a-lene), and each user makes his own gas and is independent of Gas and Electric Companies. Acetylene is a more perfect illuminant than the gas sold by the big gas companies in the cities, and the cost to the smallest user is about the equivalent of city gas at 85 cents per thousand.

Acetylene is the modern artificial light, the latest addition to the many inventions that have become daily necessities.

The light from an acetylene flame is soft, steady and brilliant, and in quality is only rivaled by the sun's rays. If water and a solid material known as Calcium Carbide are brought into contact, the immediate result is the making of this wonderful gas. The generation of acetylene is so simple that experience or even apparatus is not necessary to make it. If it is desired to make it for practical lighting, and to keep it for immediate use, then a small machine called an "Acetylene Generator" is employed. There are many responsible concerns making acetylene generators. In practice, this gas is distributed in small pipes throughout buildings, grounds, or entire cities and towns, in the same manner as ordinary city gas. Acetylene is the only satisfactory means of lighting isolated buildings located in the country or suburbs at a distance from city gas or electric plants.

Habits of the Salmon.

An English writer, Mr. Hodgson, who is by no means convinced that salmon fast during their sojourn in fresh water, thinks they take the minnow for a wounded fish, and dash at it, owing to the impulse which makes most animals attack a cripple.

RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION.

Testifying before the Senate Committee at Washington, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Prouty said in discussing the proposition to give to that Commission the power to regulate railway rates:

"I think the railways should make their own rates. I think they should be allowed to develop their own business. I have never advocated any law, and I am not now in favor of any law, which would put the rate making power into the hands of any commission or any court. While it may be necessary to do that some time, while that is done in some states at the present time, while it is done in some countries, I am opposed to it."

The railway rate is property. It is all the property that the railway has got. The rest of its property is not good for anything unless it can charge a rate. Now it has always seemed to me that when a rate was fixed, if that rate was an unreasonable rate, it deprives the railroad company of its property pro tanto. It is not necessary that you should confiscate the property of a railroad; it is not necessary that you should say that it shall not earn three per cent or four per cent. When you put in a rate that is inherently unreasonable, you have deprived that company of its rights, of its property, and the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the fourteenth amendment to restrain that. . . . I have looked at these cases a great many times, and I can only come to the conclusion that a railroad company is entitled to charge a fair and reasonable rate, and if any order of a commission, if any statute of a state legislature takes away that rate, the fourteenth amendment protects the railway company."

For Hoarseness.

For the young woman who sings and who occasionally finds herself hoarse at a critical moment, the remedy used by a famous prima donna is suggested—the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. This is much better than the oft-prescribed lemon juice, the effect of which is but temporary.

Disco's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDBLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Where the Editor Scored.

A subscriber who complained to the publisher that his paper was "damp," received the reply from the patient and long-suffering editor that perhaps it was because there was so much "damp" on it.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It treats the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An ounce of action is worth a pound of threats.