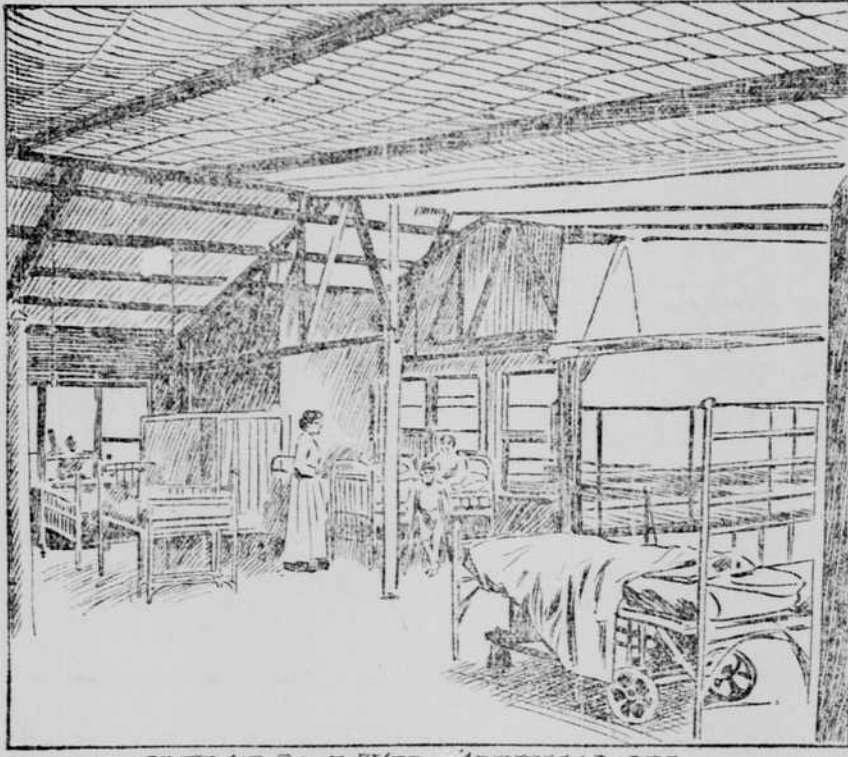


# OPEN AIR WAR ON PNEUMONIA



OPEN AIR ROOF WARD—AWNINGS DOWN

That fresh air is the best kind of medicine for almost every kind of disease which in any way affects the respiratory organs is coming more and more to be realized. Years ago persons suffering from bronchitis, pneumonia and kindred ailments were guarded with the most zealous care lest the least whiff of fresh, cool air should strike them or even enter the room where the patient was confined. And to the common mind even today pneumonia is associated with warm rooms protected from every draught, with efforts to keep the temperature equable. But such methods no longer receive the indorsement of the professional men whose business it is to keep pace with the latest developments of medical and surgical science. It is no longer the close room where the pneumonia patient is kept sheltered but in the apartment where the greatest amount of fresh air can be secured. Perhaps the Presbyterian hospital of New York has taken the most advanced steps in respect to this open air treatment for pneumonia, and a visit to their roof ward would come as a shock and a revelation to many who still hold to the old method of treatment.

There on that high, exposed place, with only canvas awnings to shelter from snow or rain are to be seen a score or more of patients on iron beds, their pallid faces upturned to the winter sky, their breath frosted by the keen wind, and the falling light of the bleak winter day giving an aspect of utter dreariness to the wind-swept space.

"These," said the doctor in attendance, with a comprehensive sweep of arm over the still, white faces, "are our pneumonia patients. We have now about 45 in all. Here is where we bring them to combat the disease. See this one—high fever, delirious when brought in, now resting comparatively easy—asleep, as you may see. This other, a child four years old—here, put your arms under the cover—there, now, keep still and go to sleep. Afraid of the dark? It won't hurt you. Go to sleep now. You'll wake up feeling all right."

Yet here were pneumonia patients, many of tender years, exposed to every winter blast that blew; no roof overhead, only an awning that could be slid over rods in case of rain or sleet or snow. It seemed barbaric. The doctor said that it was only revolutionary.

Here is Dr. William P. Northrup of the visiting staff of the Presbyterian hospital, and it was due to his strong faith in this radical idea, and to his insistence in the virtues of the open-air treatment for all suffering from pneumonia and acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., that this open-air ward was established on the roof of the hospital.

"In one sense it is an experiment," Dr. Northrup said, "and in another it is not. I have employed the treatment in private practice and have been more than satisfied with the result. It is an experiment only in the sense that this is the first time it is being tried out in a hospital and on a large scale. It was only at the beginning of this winter that the ward was made ready for the reception of pneumonia patients. That is the only type of disease that we are treating in it now."

"The result has been satisfactory. It has been conclusively shown that no harm has followed the sending of the patients directly into the open air, and conspicuous benefits have been noted. The patients are less nervous, their sleep is better, and this conserves their strength; they are able to take more nourishment, and once past the crisis their recovery is more rapid."

"It is not claimed that the open-air treatment kills bacteria. It is not even sure that it shortens the period of the disease. But it is sure that it enables the patient to bear up against the poison, helps him throw it off, renders breathing less difficult, induces restful sleep, increases appetite, aids the assimilation of food—in short, contributes in every way to his betterment and harms him in no way at all."

The establishment of the open-air ward was the result of Dr. Northrup's

recommendations and the munificence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who bore the expenses of the undertaking, and who has shown much interest in the experiment, being a frequent visitor to the institution.

What led to the adoption of the open-air ward was the successful outcome of an experiment which directly preceded the permanent installation of the ward.

"A portion of the roof," Dr. Northrup explained, "was extemporized into a roof garden for the benefit of the sick children who were sent to the hospital for treatment. A framework of iron piping, covered with canvas was made to lean to, around the sides of which canvas curtains were adjusted. The arrangement was crude, but did good work in summer and early fall. What was pronounced a very cozy place for a family picnic party in September or October was by the same persons denominated desolate in November and December. However, it was airy, well sunned, and endurable. The children spent six hours a day there all winter, the entire ward being emptied out upon the roof, while their ward below on the first floor was well 'blown out' through the wide-open windows.

"What kind of cases were sent to the roof? All cases. On many days every case in the children's ward was sent to the roof. Exceptionally, where the case was considered unfit for removal, such as one having a weak heart, or one just recovering from an operation, or when an extension apparatus was attached to the bed, a child or two remained in the ward. This was regrettable, because the ward could not then be adequately aired through wide-open windows. By all cases I mean pneumonia in all stages, appendicitis, meningitis, burns, fractures, etc."

"Most onlookers have wished to know details about pneumonia cases taken out of doors on the roof. All pneumonia cases in the height of fever, while the stimulating effect of the pneumotoxin was full on, were regularly on the list to go to the roof for six hours on pleasant days. That did not mean avoiding winds or cold with sunlight, but avoiding rain or snow."

"It has been noted by the nurses that the children on rainy days, after being confined to the ward all day, become restless and peevish toward evening. When returned from a good airing on the roof they are hungry and sleepy. At night their sleep is quiet, profound, unbroken."

"This 'roof ward' only illustrates the greater emphasis now being laid by the medical profession on fresh-air treatment."

## POISONING FROM MOTOR GASES.

Prove in Some Cases Very Harmful to Motor Occupants.

A curious and interesting fact regarding what may be called "automobile poisoning" has been recently communicated to the Paris Society of Legal Medicine by Mr. Marcel Briand, as reported to La Nature. Says this paper:

"The waste gases are capable, if the journey is a long one, of producing real symptoms of poisoning. Some automobilists have actually been obliged to give up their favorite sport because of the gases which, penetrating in small quantities even to the interior of the vehicle, cause them persistent trouble. The waste gases not being adapted for contact with our bronchial tubes, it is proper to notify the automobile makers that the floors of their machines should be made at tight as possible, in order that passengers may be protected from these products, which may, at the very least, cause distressing headaches."

## Where They Went.

A business concern in Park row which runs about all night had missed scores of incandescent globes lately. Since these globes are fairly expensive and the item of loss had become pretty sizable, a detective was put on the job. It took him just 24 hours to find that the globes were as good as cash over the bars of the Park row and Bowery gin-mills—one globe, one drink of whisky.—New York Sun.

# BLACK HEAD A COMMON AND FATAL DISEASE OF TURKEYS

Cause of the Ailment and Some of the Suggested Remedies  
—By E. F. Pernot, Bacteriologist.

Young turkeys are very delicate and require a great deal of care. Many of them die when very young of acute indigestion from improper feeding and from exposure to wet and cold. Such losses are frequently attributed to contagious disease, merely because many are subjected to the same conditions at the same time.

The most destructive disease which has come to our notice, attacking both old and young turkeys, is Enterohepatitis, sometimes known as "black head." The latter term is a common one owing to a peculiar dark color which the head assumes when the disease is at its height, but this is merely a manifestation of disease situated in some other part of its anatomy.

Enterohepatitis is an intestinal disease situated in the free ends of the caeca, and is caused by a parasitic protozoa named by Smith Amoeba meleagridis; as this is what may be termed a feeding disease, the parasite enters the body with food or drink, finally finding lodgement in the mucous membrane of the caeca or in the liver. There it multiplies and causes an inflammation which finally destroys the mucous membrane. The affected caecum is very much enlarged and filled with fecal matter, sometimes giving it a dark blue-black appearance, at other times it may be filled with a yellowish slimy mass, which when ejected adheres to the feathers in the vicinity of the anus. Either or both of the caeca may be affected, and be empty and shrunken, as seen in Fig. 2, which had only one large ulcerated spot at the point marked X, this, how-

vanced to a dangerous point, or death has occurred in one or more fowls.

The most pronounced symptom is diarrhoea which, once begun, is constant. The discharges are frequent, thin, watery and generally of a yellowish color. This, however, sometimes occurs from other intestinal disorders, such as tapeworms, or bacterial irritation.

If a blackening of the head occurs, by an engorgement of blood, it takes place about the time when the tail droops and usually continues until death. The affected birds have fickle appetites and mope about; in chronic cases they become emaciated, whereas in the acute form, when both liver and caeca are affected, they die before there is any appreciable wasting away.

Summarizing the most reasonable course to follow when the disease is known to exist is to separate from the flock any fowl showing the least symptom of disease. Place it where it may be treated, and if it does not respond to medicines, but continues falling, kill the bird without drawing blood and burn the carcass, then sterilize the coop where it has been kept with quick-lime, using a sufficient quantity to cover the ground. An easy way to prepare the lime, so that it can be scattered, is to place it in a box and sprinkle water on it until the lime is reduced to a dusty powder. Old air-slacked lime loses its strength and is not so good.

Instead of this, a strong whitewash may be made, and with a broom or spray wet every part of the coop and floor.

Five cents worth of lime will disin-

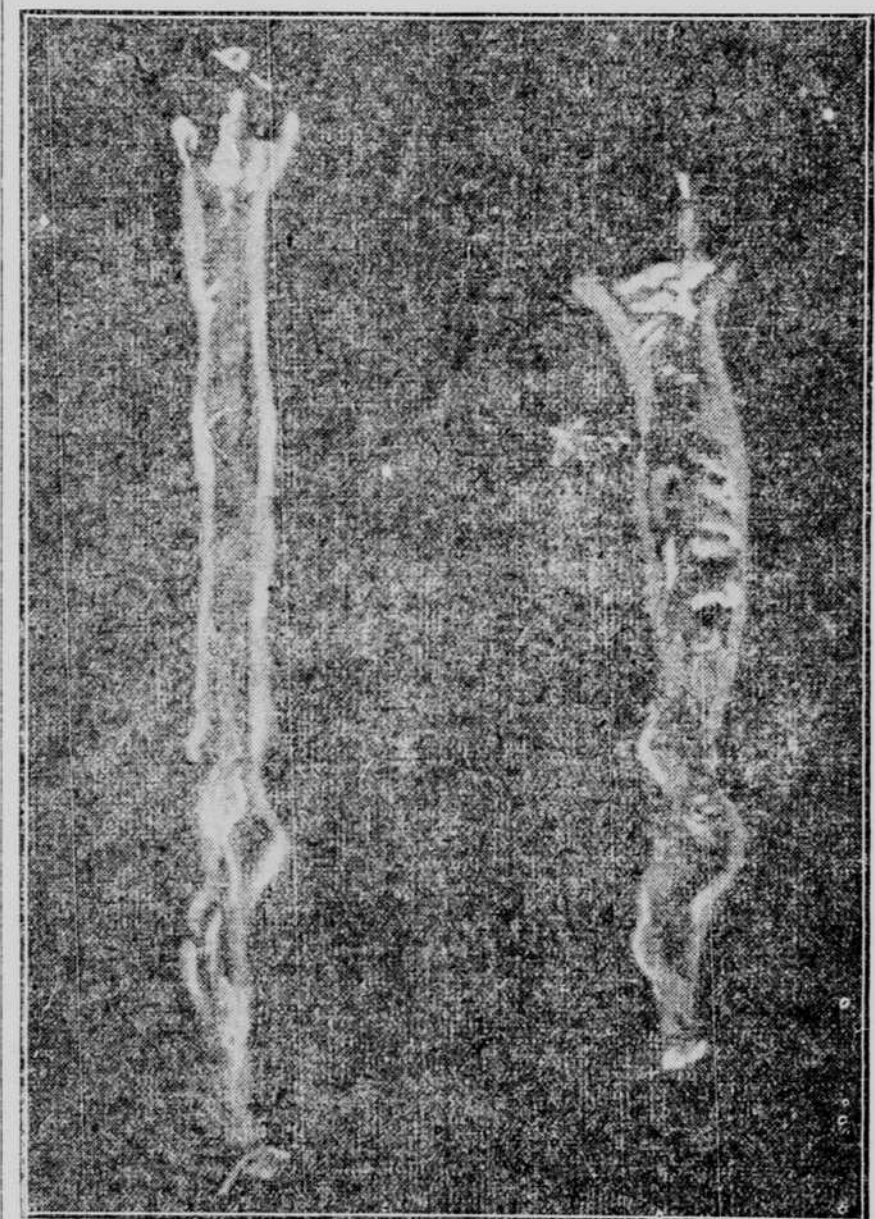


Fig. 1—Healthy Caeca.

Fig. 2—Diseased Caeca.

fect a good sized coop if thoroughly applied.

A solution of carbolic acid prepared by mixing five parts of the acid to 100 parts of water makes a good disinfecting solution and may be applied in the same manner as the whitewash, or chloride of lime, five ounces to one gallon of water is good.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) in a strength of one ounce to about eight gallons of water, is a strong disinfectant and may also be used as the preceding ones, but it is poisonous and must be handled with great care.

The habits of turkeys are peculiar. They are not so domesticated as other fowls and seem to thrive better when allowed to roam at will. They are particular and suspicious of strange food given them, making it difficult to administer medicines without confining them and using force.

Considering these peculiarities, an attempt to administer medicine while they run at large or to disinfect the premises, is impracticable, but lime should be freely used on the excreta beneath where they roost and on their feeding grounds.

When the disease becomes seriously destructive it is more than likely that all the flock are affected, although they do not show signs of it, and many may naturally recover. Such radical means as destroying all the remaining birds may be resorted to, then by disinfecting as thoroughly as possible and suspending the raising of turkeys for one year, will eradicate the infective agent.

Upon restocking, eggs from healthy fowls which are not too closely inbred should be secured, and the young raised on a part of the premises least frequented by the old flock.

A little timely care and precaution may prevent further serious losses.

# Parisian Styles



Two Parisian models are shown in the above designs. The first is a street gown in black and brown striped cloth. One of the daintiest of visiting toilettes, with scarf and muff of marabout in the natural shades, is portrayed in the second.

## GOOD IDEA FOR THOSE WHO ARE FOND OF THE FRAGRANCE OF ROSES.

What's the use of laboriously saving rose leaves to put into a potpourri of which no one ever lifts the lid? "A rose by any other name may smell as sweet," but certainly its petals will "smell a great deal sweeter in some other place than a tight jar, however ornamental.

Why not take up those shut-up rose leaves of last summer's gathering and put them into a pillow to be slipped among your clothes? Then will you ever carry with you the fragrance of the garden in June.

A dainty case for one of these pillows is made of one of the pretty Japanese silks covered with queer designs. Make the case 9 1/2 by 5 inches finished, with a hem that stands out all around for three-quarters of an inch or more.

Slip this over a case of thin lawn in which the rose petals have been placed. This case should be just the size of the cover minus the hem.

The cover, which has first been sewed up and turned, has the end blind stitched and is then stitched on the machine close to the line of the inner case, leaving the hem to stand out as a finish.

Several of these little pillows could be made from the contents of one rose jar and will be found much more satisfactory if one really wants to sniff the fragrant spicy odor.

Dried lavender can be used in the pillows instead of the rose leaves, or it is a dainty way to make a small hop pillow for a nervous friend who finds the smell of hops soporific.



Tricorn hats are coming in again. Footmuffs are a new automobile accessory.

Nattier blue is becoming one of the favorite hues.

Short fur and velvet coats are worn with cloth skirts.

Muffs and short cravats of glossy sealskin are not uncommon.

Gold and silver jewel boxes have supplanted the leather kind.

Knowing their beauty too well to risk dye, many lovely women now have gray coiffures.

Even in daytime gray hair can be beautified by adornment with lovely silver gauze or a snood of silver ribbon.

Many pretty tailored gowns are made of soft cotton velvet that is called "frantet."

Neglige saques of knitted Shetland wool are almost unsurpassed for novelty as well as for their delightful warmth.

Toques of swansdown and ermine over youthful faces are even lovelier than the dark fur hats.

Rough Silks Fashionable. After cloth there come many charming costumes in rough silk, some in plain weaves and some in self-tone figures woven in Oriental characters. One of the most attractive of the new silks is a satin-faced shantung in natural and dyed colors. It is very appropriate for afternoon toilettes, as it lacks the severity and unforgotten suggestion found in the rough-faced silks.

## WAY OF REMODELING THE APPAREL OF THE GROWING GIRL.

If you have a girl who grows so rapidly that her dresses soon become too short in the skirt and waist, you can easily remodel the dress if you have a fair idea of sewing. Rip out the sleeves and cut the dress out to yoke length. The waist may then be let down slightly to make it large enough. Make a yoke and new sleeves for the waist of silk and use the discarded sleeves to make a slightly gathered yoke seven or eight inches deep to lengthen the gathered skirt. Make use of the old sleeves in this way saves expense, and the skirt always looks prettier when the yoke is made of the same material. The joining of the yoke and skirt may be hidden by a three-quarter inch wide braid. Two rows of braid may be stitched an inch or so apart lower down on the skirt.

The joining of the waist and yoke may also be covered with the braid, and it is an easy matter here to carry the braid out at the edges of the yoke over the arms to give a wide-shouldered effect. The braid may also be sewed around the armhole, under the arm, to produce the effect of the large armhole. The silk for the sleeves and yoke should match in color as nearly as possible the material of the dress, as a new, bright colored silk might tend to emphasize any shabbiness if the dress is at all worn.

If a plaid or check silk is decided upon the check or plaid should be small, and the predominating color should match that of the material. The braid should be some bright colored braid, which will brighten the somberness of the dress if it is dark colored. A braid with a pull thread in it will be the easiest to work with.

Better Dressing. A strict adherence to the distinctive forenoon cloth costume is having its effect.

All unfit gaudiness of dress during the morning hours has almost vanished from the fashionable shopping quarters, while the tailor-made outfit is giving an air of sobriety linked with elegance that is most gratifying, says Vogue. Never has the distinction between a forenoon and afternoon style of dress, proclaimed by the leading gownmakers and tailors and supported by the best milliners, been taken up with such marked approval as it has this season. It is to be hoped the custom will spread rapidly, and we shall be spared the sight of white plumes and ermine, worn shopping before the luncheon hour.

As the winter opens one sees fewer of the little bodice coats worn. They are replaced by half-long ones and some fur-trimmed coats as well as the all-fur jackets or basque-coats.

A Thread-Needle Roll. It was made of 24 inches of four-inch ribbon. The lower end had a narrow tie-ribbon attached and the upper end was turned down, then folded back, to make a flat, shallow pocket. Two pieces of whalebone were inserted in the hems across the top of the pocket, which held a small collection of hooks and eyes and odd buttons. Under the pocket was sewed a piece of pink flannel, hanging double against the length of the ribbon. The flannel was well covered with rows of black and white doubled thread, silk and darning cotton, with a few waxed shoe cords, each threaded into its appropriate needle and basted lengthwise down the material ready to pull out for instant use.