

MANY AGED PEOPLE

Dr. Knott Does Not Agree With Dr. Hutchinson.

Highest Living Authority on Subject Obtains Incontrovertible Evidence of Twenty-Two Living Centenarians.

New York.—Dr. John Knott of Dublin, well known as a writer of medical history, has contributed an article on "Centenarians" to the New York Medical Journal, in which he takes an opposite view to that expressed by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who maintains that there are only something like four authenticated instances of persons living more than 100 years.

"It is now some years ago," Dr. Knott writes, "that a special notice of the death of a lady resident at Richmond, in the county of Surrey, England, appeared in the leading medical journals of Great Britain. The authenticity of her record was absolutely unquestionable and her age at the close of life was one hundred and eight years and four months.

"The announcement and resulting comment had the effect of eliciting from T. E. Young (one of the highest living authorities on the subject) a paragraph of printed comment which informed the reader that since the publication of his well-known book on the subject (in 1899) he had obtained incontrovertible evidence of the existence of 22 individual cases.

"A very curious fact, which is undeniably associated with the generalization of centenarian biography, is also one which should surely lead to limit the confidence of assertion that characterizes the aggressive scientific propositions which grew to so gigantic proportions in the course of the latter half of the nineteenth century. We refer to the absolute proof which has been furnished by the collection of the data of all the authentic experiences, that persons of all habits and occupations, even the most unsanitary and the most dangerous, are to be found enrolled on the list of centenarians—and that, accordingly, no Procrustean rule is suitable to the attainment of record-breaking longevity, any more than to that of any other of the cardinal virtues of our physical existence.

"We learn, on creditable authority, that Lady Lawson, who died at the age of one hundred and sixteen, never practiced abstinences of any kind, or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those persons who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundation of some dreadful disorder." And, moreover, we find that her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed; the windows were so encrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light.

"In the presence of such facts, our sanitary dogmatists can surely afford to be a little more modest than they sometimes seem disposed to be!"

RUNS OVER SUNKEN FOREST

Long Planned Water Way in North Carolina Reveals Prehistoric Relics—Cost \$425,000.

Raleigh, N. C.—The long projected canal from Pamlico sound to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, to connect the waters of Norfolk harbor with the Cape Fear river, at Wilmington, has been completed, at a cost of \$425,000. The money was provided by the rivers and harbors bill approved by congress March 2, 1907.

The north end of the canal is fresh water from the Neuse river; the lower end is salt water, and is in about four miles of Beaufort Inlet. The canal will be of the greatest use to all small craft and coasters, and yachts going south will use it this season to special advantage. It cuts off all the Cape Fear, and shortens the distance more than eighty miles, as compared with the old and uncertain route.

In excavating four miles of the canal through solid earth two sunken forests were found, one below the other. The work of clearing the right of way, through a dense forest of immense trees, some of them being ten feet in diameter, began October 1, 1909. The total length of cutting is 85,577 feet, of which 22,177 feet in Adams creek is 250 feet wide, with side slopes of three on one; 5,383 feet is 125 feet wide, with side slopes of three on one; 34,013 feet is ninety feet. The last 12,114 feet is 125 feet wide, with side slopes of three on one, and the remaining 20,560 feet is 250 feet wide, with side slopes of three on one.

The total length of cutting is 85,577 feet, solid earth, at an average elevation of eight feet above mean low water. The remainder was in the old channels of Adams creek and Core creek and Newport river, which were widened and deepened to conform to the adopted plan.

Gives Sweden \$230,000. Stockholm.—Andrew Carnegie has donated \$230,000 for a hero fund for Sweden. It is announced here.

The hero fund for Sweden is the sixth of its kind established by Mr. Carnegie. In February he gave \$100,000 for the same purpose to Denmark.

Find Washington's Sword. Albany, N. Y.—George Washington's sword has been recovered from the ruins of the New York state library. The weapon is little damaged. It was at first believed that the sword had been demolished by the heat and flames.

PLUM PUDDING IS COMPLEX

American Investigator Describes Famous Dessert as Mixture of Fruit, Fluids and Spices.

London.—"A smoking, aromatic, complex compound of fruits and fluids, nuts and spices," is the definition of plum pudding given by an American commercial agent in a report to headquarters.

English plum pudding, says J. M. Carson, the United States government agent in question, remains, unlike the roast beef of old England, a distinctly English product, and promises to become of sufficient importance in the foreign trade of the kingdom as to be specifically named in official reports.

"The national confection," goes on this American investigator, "still occupies the personal attention of the thoughtful housewife, but not to the extent of former years, because science has intruded upon the domestic economies and ingenious mechanism has displaced the dough trough and other kitchen utensils that used to be essential.

"The manufacture of plum pudding—which, by the way, contains no plums—is an infant industry of much promise. It is mainly confined to London, and is carried on by all the principal bakeries, delicatessen and other establishments.

"The industry was given a great boom by the Boer war. Thousands of pounds of plum pudding were sent out, but the demand was far in excess of the supply.

"The extent and magnitude of the trade today may be inferred from figures furnished by one of the several large manufacturers. The firm, in order to supply their trade last Christmas, used the following materials and quantities:

Pounds.	
Currants	145,800
Sugar	101,250
Peel	72,380
Suet	72,380
Bread crumbs	72,380
Flour	54,000
Raisins	48,330
Sultanas	48,330
China ginger	3,510
Spices	1,440
Almonds	400
Milk (gallons)	948
Rum (gallons)	948

"The number of puddings furnished aggregated 250,000, and there are three or four other London manufacturers, each of whose output equalled that described, besides quite a large number of smaller establishments."

URGES THE HUMAN BEEHIVE

Boston Man Suggests Tenements Be Built Directly Over Factory, to Accommodate Workmen.

Boston.—In order to improve the conditions for housing factory operatives, which have been the subject of much adverse comment, J. Randolph Coolidge, a Boston architect, has suggested the novel plan of building the homes of the workmen in tenements directly over the factory itself.

"The suggestion for having tenements built over factories," Mr. Coolidge says, "although it has many disadvantages, would make it possible for the men and women who furnish cheap factory labor to get sufficient light and air.

"The plan could be used where the factories are of two stories, as in cotton weaving sheds. It would give the operatives the great advantage of being near their work, which is of great value. Such an arrangement would do away with the problem of transporting men and women to and from their places of work, which is a waste of time and expense.

"One of the drawbacks to the tenement of the present day is the lack of light and of proper ventilation.

"Under the factory tenement plan system this drawback would be obviated to a great extent. On account of its height the dwelling of the workman would be as well ventilated and as adequately lighted as could be desired, even though it should be in the heart of the city."

The Bournville village trust, a model plot of factory tenements near Birmingham, England, has been suggested as an example which might be followed in this country to solve the congestion problem in Boston and in the larger cities of the country.

In the Bournville village trust a factory is situated in one corner of the plot of land, and the remainder is filled with houses. These houses are occupied by the operatives. Every one of them is a model tenement. Every one has its own garden, from which most of the produce used by the family is raised. It has its own stores and churches and public buildings.

LONG TUNNEL THROUGH ALPS

Last Obstruction Pierced After Five and One-Half Years' Work and Outlay of \$20,000,000.

Berne, Switzerland.—The final obstruction to the Loetschberg tunnel, through the Bernese Alps, was pierced by the laborers the other day, after five and a half years' work and the expenditure of \$20,000,000. The tunnel, which is the third longest in Europe, measures about nine miles.

With the completion of the bore, which was planned to give the Simplon line a direct connection with the railways which traverse Switzerland from north to south, there will be a direct through route from Milan to Berne and thence to Calais and Boulogne.

WIRE FENCE ON THE BORDER

Barbed Barrier Against Disease-Infected Animals from Mexico—To Be Twenty Miles Long.

Los Angeles, Cal.—To put an end for all time to the negligence of Mexican stock raisers, in permitting their disease infected cattle to wander across the border and mix with American herds, the federal government has commenced the erection of a barbed-wire fence along the international border. It will extend from the Pacific ocean to the Otay mountains, a distance of 20 miles.

The lines of barbed wire will provide an impenetrable barrier to the Mexican herds, and aid the great work begun some time ago by the United States animal industry bureau for the eradication of live stock diseases.

The barbed strands will reach eight feet above the ground. There will be one mile apart, which will be locked. All American cattle raisers on the border will be given keys. A patrol will be maintained by Uncle Sam to prevent wire-cutting by cattle rustlers.

According to statistics prepared by Dr. W. M. MacKellar, head of the local animal industry bureau, the fence will entail an outlay of \$20,000. The steel posts will be inserted in solid granite blocks, and no effort will be overlooked by the federal officers to make the barrier secure.

The Mexican stockmen below the boundary have a free hand in the care or lack of care of their animal property, hence innumerable diseases are communicated.

According to Doctor MacKellar, some of the diseases found among Mexican herds are almost instantaneous in their deadly effect. Cases have been known where a stray Mexican herd would become mixed with American longhorns, and the following morning several of the latter would fall to rise. The stock loss to Americans in the border country has been exceedingly heavy, and the barbed-wire fence is welcomed by all.

The fence will ascend heights and reach into the deepest gulches. Not an opening along the entire 20 miles will be left for rustlers to work on. The employees of the animal industry bureau have commenced the erection of the fence. It is believed that at least six months will be required to finish the job.

STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY

Prof. Tombo of Columbia University Describes Impressions of Recent Tour of Europe.

New York.—Prof. Rudolph Tombo Jr. of Columbia University has just returned from a six months' visit in Europe, where he has been speaking at various universities, especially those of Germany, upon higher education in America. Speaking of his trip Professor Tombo said: "German students are most interested in everything American. I did not give them a lot of dry statistics about our country, but just a picture of our life. Lantern slides and pictures helped. After the lectures I usually had a chance to meet the faculty at dinner. Among the professors were nearly always some men who had studied in America. Most of these men had come here to study in technical schools. Next to the technical schools, our medical schools and hospitals attract the largest number. Many more Germans would cross the Atlantic to study if it were not for the expense.

"The trouble with the German students is that they have too little college spirit. The habit of spending a semester or two at different universities spoils the chances of getting any real college spirit. The German student is not nearly so healthy-looking as the American. He has not the same opportunity for outdoor sport. They have absolutely no use for 'coeds,' these German students, but women are entering all the professions in Germany, and at the University of Berlin they make up 9 per cent of the student body."

TRYING AIRSHIPS IN JAPAN

Little Headway is Accomplished and Officers Are Sent Abroad to Study Aerial Science.

Tokio.—Japan is taking an increased interest in aerial navigation. Recently special officers were dispatched to study the science of navigating airships and aeroplanes have been imported by the authorities, and experiments in flight are being made daily. So far, no great skill has been attained by Japanese aeronauts either in invention or in handling these machines.

A man named Yamada has invented an airship which is, to all intents and purposes, a copy of those used abroad. His accents so far have not been much more important than those made in balloons. The officers experimenting with the recently imported aeroplanes had some difficulty in getting the machines to rise, and when one of them did so, it made such a rapid descent as practically to reduce it to a wreck. One of the aeroplanes did, however, succeed in mounting some twenty meters above the parade ground.

Dr. Elliot's Secret. New York.—"Moderation in eating, a full allowance of sleep and no regular use of any stimulant." This is the answer given by Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in explaining his good health at 77 years.

Dr. Elliot also said he had the habit of taking some exercise and some fresh air every day.

LOCATES RICH MINE

Cowboy Trailing Deer Stumbles on to Wealth.

Long-Lost Lead-Silver Property, Founded by Mission Fathers, is Discovered Again in Heart of San Andreas Mountains.

Bishop, Cal.—Prospectors throughout the southern camps of Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico tell of the Lost Padre mine, from which the mission fathers of Spain, more than 200 years ago, mined quantities of rich silver ore with which they enriched the coffers of their church, sending shipment after shipment of silver by way of Vera Cruz back to their native country. Legend had this mine located in various places, in New Mexico, in Arizona and in Old Mexico; but the best authenticated stories fixed the location of this long-lost mine somewhere in the southeastern part of New Mexico, and it was there where a cowboy, on a long chase after a wounded buck, discovered the ancient workings 17 years ago.

In the very heart of the San Andreas mountains this cowboy came upon abandoned workings, which upon inspection proved the very extensive ruins of a mine. There were several shafts, some long tunnels, the remains of cross-cuts, surface trenches, and at a point of vantage the remains of a fort. The cowboy understood the fort proposition easily enough. Even in his days mountains were not always the safest place for a white man, warlike and hostile Apaches still claiming this part of the country for their own.

The records of the Lost Padre mine are yet to be found in the churches of the mission padres in Mexico. How long this mine was worked by the padres is not known, but the records speak of the hostile Indians, and how they succeeded, after many attempts, to drive the fathers back from those mountains, until time wiped out all trails; those padres who knew the location of the mine died, and only the legend remained of a once rich property.

The American cowboy relocated the old workings every year, hoping to sell the property, a hope which he never realized. On his deathbed he confided the map showing the location of the mine to his family, from whom the records were secured last year by Arthur Kunze, the original locator of the once famous Greenwater district, who journeyed into the isolated San Andreas range last January and relocated the property. In a letter to the editor of a local paper here he corroborates all the details of the old mine as told frequently by the cowboy, and, believing that without doubt the Lost Padre has been found, he has given that name to the workings.

Kunze has organized a company, a road is now being constructed to the remote ruins, and active operations will begin on the property. To an expert miner a most interesting feature in the old abandoned place was a dump with about 100 tons of rich ore on it. The ore is a lead-silver, six feet, averaging in assays made at Globe, Ariz., 14 per cent lead, 55 ounces of silver; picked samples went 72 per cent lead and 224 ounces in silver. In one of the old workings he found a two-foot vein of rich ore that carried 120 ounces of silver and 26 per cent lead, the lead coming in a carbonate. Lime and Monosite are the prevailing formations. Wood and water are plentiful.

ENGLISH BRIDES ARE OLDER

Statistics Show Falling Off of Marriage Rate Except for Those From 25 to 35 Years Old.

London.—The registrar general's full report for 1909 on births, marriages and deaths has just been issued.

The marriage rate—14.6 per 1,000 of the population—shows a fall of 17.4 per cent, when compared with the rate of 1876-1880. The registrar general states that the effect of the modern tendency towards postponement of marriage is clearly shown in the fact that the marriage rates for women have declined in all age groups except 25-35, and that the increased rates for bachelors have generally increased a few years above 25, below which age there is a large decrease.

The birth rate was 25.6 and the death rate 14.5—both the lowest on record. The trend of the birth rate, it is stated, is still downwards, the provisional rate for 1910 being 24.8. The same statement is made concerning the death rate for 1910, which is 1.1 lower than the 1909 rate.

NORMAL MIND WITH BIG FEET

That is Condition Found in France, While Exact Opposite is True as Applied to Women.

Paris.—That the majority of normal minded men have big feet and most normal minded women small feet is the latest scientific discovery announced to the world by the Paris Academy of Sciences. It emanates from Prof. MacAuliffe and Marie, who for several months have been measuring the feet of French people in all walks of life.

They found that only eighteen out of every hundred soldiers were small footed and only twenty-four of every hundred weak minded men big footed. On the other hand, they found that only twenty-three of every hundred normal women were large footed, while only eighteen of a hundred weak witted women were small footed.

This is considered to confirm the ancient theory that woman is man's equal for the reason that she is his exact opposite.

BABY'S REAL VALUE

Professors of Economy Differ in Their Opinions.

Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, Head of Economics at Harvard, Discovers That \$20 is Fair Estimate on Average Person.

Cambridge, Mass.—The California state board of health recently fixed the value of a baby at \$4,000, a sum considered far too low by Prof. Edwin R. A. Sellman of Columbia university, who declares that a baby less than a year old represents an economic value of at least \$150,000. Now comes Prof. Thomas Nixon Carter, who is at the head of the chair of economics at Harvard, who using a hypothetical case discovers that \$20 is a fair value for the average person, and that "it would be a losing investment to buy a baby at that price."

"How much is a baby worth?" asks Professor Carter. "Of course, the first thing to be decided in the discussion of this kind," he says, "is what is meant by the value of a baby. To its own parents after they have got used to it a baby is an exceedingly precious thing, but their estimate is not necessarily the same as that of their neighbors, or that of society in general. For example, a certain man is reported to have said that he regarded each of his children as worth \$100,000,000, but that he would not give 5 cents for another one. Therefore, we must exclude from consideration the value of existing babies to their parents.

"One way of finding the real economic value of a man is to find out how much the community would lose if he were to die or to emigrate. The community would lose the value of his labor, but it would save what he consumed. In case he was consuming more than he was producing by his own individual labor the community would gain by his death. In other words, such a man is worth less than nothing.

"This brings out the fatal defect in a great deal of the reasoning regarding the economic value of the man, viz.: The failure to take account of the cost of keeping him. The man who earns \$600 a year and consumes exactly that sum is worth exactly nothing. How much would you give for a cow that would produce \$100 worth of milk and \$10 worth of veal in a year and consume \$110 worth of feed while she was doing it? The man who earns \$600 in a year and consumes \$500 of it, using the other \$100 to employ a toolmaker in making tools—that is, invests it in some form of productive capital—is worth \$100 a year to the community. By reason of his existence the community has \$200 worth of productive power or tools more than it would otherwise have had."

The only logical conclusion is that no person is of an economic value whatever unless he is by his own individual efforts performing some kind of serviceable labor, and of these only those of a positive value whose serviceable labor is worth more than the food, clothing, house room, furniture, street car seats and other consumable goods and services which they are using up.

KEY TO EGYPTIAN HISTORIES

Inscriptions Which Heretofore Have Defied Savants Near Deciphering by Recent Find.

Cairo.—An important discovery has been made by Professor Sayce, who is engaged in digging on the site of Meroe, in the Sudan. Many ancient inscriptions in the Sudan are written in the hieroglyphics of Egypt. But many others are in a language that has, up to now, successfully resisted all attempts at identification. This mysterious writing is known as the Meroitic. Its pictorial characters are similar to the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and is styled a "demotic alphabetic writing." Dr. H. Brugsch and Dr. H. Schafer have tried to decipher it in vain, but Professor Sayce writes that he has just obtained some Egyptian translations of Meroitic words. Thus, owing to this discovery, the unknown Meroitic script may be read by Egyptian hieroglyphists for the first time, just as the key to the latter was obtained from the demotic and Greek translations on the Rosetta stone.

Professor Sayce has also discovered the names of some new kings. Some of them call themselves kings of Egypt, and as they belong to the obscure period of the twenty-seventh dynasty, the inscriptions are expected to throw some light on Egyptian history.

SNEEZE POWDER DISTURBS "400."

New York.—Some person with no art in his soul and less humanity brought distress to New York's four hundred at the Metropolitan opera house the other night by distributing a package of sneeze powder in the standing space behind the first row of orchestra chairs on the main floor. Within a few minutes hundreds of men and women were coughing and sneezing and within a few minutes more most of them found it necessary to hurry out in the lobby for air.

PLAN TO ISOLATE SNORERS

Men in Different Organizations Who Make Unearthly Noises in Sleep Are to Be Grouped.

Chicago.—Chicago will have a unique organization of fire fighters if suggestions made by Fire Marshal Charles F. Seyferlich are carried out by the head of the department. The proposal is nothing less than that all of the confirmed snorers of the fire department be gathered together as members of the same company and quartered in the same firehouse. A man to qualify must prove his ability to snore and snore loudly.

What there is about the work of a fire fighter that fosters and encourages the snoring habit would be hard to say, but the fact remains that among firemen are often found men who can always shake the putty out of the windows when they once start snoring. Possibly their bronchial tubes and lungs are affected by the large quantities of smoke they inhale.

The members of a fire company all sleep in one large room and whenever there is a member who has peculiarly strong snoring powers the other laddies often find it difficult to get needed rest. Cases have come up where the offending firemen found their cots transferred to a rear room, where they were less likely to disturb the peace of the night.

Now the suggestion has been made to Marshal Seyferlich that one of two things should be done. The snorers should all be made members of the same company where they could have no excuse for grumbling if kept awake at night, or provision should be made at the firehouses for separate quarters for snorers, so that the other members can have peace. The development of the snoring habit with some of the firemen is responsible for the latest propositions and also for bringing out the fact that it is not considered a trivial subject of complaint, though there is nothing personal in the matter. As a rule firemen who snore are among the bravest, hardest workers and most popular members of the department.

At one engine house a string is tied to the foot of a loud snorer and the other firemen keep jerking it during the night to prevent the man going to sleep before they do. At still another house the champion snorer is forced to sleep near the pole hole, so that the man on watch in the station below can prod him during the night to prevent him from awakening the other members of the company.

In the fire department snoring is not considered a physical defect, for many of the men who show the most agility at fires are snorers who can easily scale buildings.

BREEDING OF POLICE DOGS

Prussian Diet Appropriates \$6,750 for Purpose of Training Animals—Complete Records Kept.

Berlin.—To equip a breeding and training establishment for police dogs the new Prussian budget makes a first appropriation of \$6,750. The German opinion is that the most easily educated and the most suitable dogs for police work are the German native sheep dog and the English-Airedale terrier.

One of the largest and most powerful breeds, and a national dog of Germany, the Great Dane or German boarhound, has been tried, but without success. It is deficient in scenting abilities, and as it is very excitable it is liable to get out of hand, and because of its size and strength become more dangerous than useful.

The training of police dogs is thoroughly carried out in Germany. The German police officer is supplied with a form in which to record particulars of the tracking work done by his charge. Details of the weather, the nature of the ground and the character of the dog's work are to be supplied, while the quantity and kind of food given to the dog and the circumstances under which the animal can best do its work are all to be noted. Records of failures as well as reports of successes are to be written down.

PORK AND BEANS ARE BEST

Sir Hudson Maxim Praises American Dish and Offers to Teach Women How to Cook Them.

London.—The food controversy in London has elicited from Sir Hudson Maxim a glowing letter in praise of what he calls the American national dish—pork and beans. Sir Hudson closes his tribute to the "best dish in the world" by offering to give cooking lessons at his laboratory to English housewives who do not know how to prepare this nutritious food. His letter states:

"No food in existence is so beneficial to man as pork and beans. It has been proven scientifically that pork and beans excel cod liver oil as a stimulating food in cases of consumption."

COLLEGE BOYS ASK WORK

Topaka, Kan.—More than 100 eastern college boys have already inquired of Charles Harris, director of the state free employment bureau, as to the prospects for employment in the wheat fields the coming summer.