Physical Well-Being of Mature Men Little Affected by Its Use-Appreclable Differences Between Non-Smokers and Smokers.

New York.—The results of an invesdigation of the effects of smoking on students of Columbia university, which was made by Dr. George L. Maylan. head of the Columbia gymnasium, have been made public in the Popufar Science Monthly."

They show that on the whole those who smoke are not injured seriously, M at all. Dr. Meylan "experimented" me something more than 200 students, about 53 per cent. of whom smoked.

Dr. Meylan points out at the beginning of his article that his chief mim was to determine if smoking exserted any influence upon the physical and mental characteristics of college students. He does not try to present the moral or economic sides of the question. He examined 223 students, 115 of whom smoked. The age at which they acquired the habit varied from one at seven years to 18 at sixmeen years, 30 at seventeen, 16 at nineeen and one at twenty-one.

The average physical measurements of 145 students form the basis for a Stable of their development over a pewied of two years. Sixty-six students who smoked gained about eight pounds in weight, against a gain of six pounds by 77 non-smokers.

The same students made a net in erease of 1.2 centimeters in height for the smokers and 1.1 for the non-smokers. In lung capacity, however, the mon-smokers surpassed the smokers, gaining .20 as against .08. In total strength the smokers were ahead again, however, having an increase of 103 units, as against 101.

"It appears from the tables," says Dr. Meylan, "that there is no appreciable difference between the measurements of smokers and non-smokers in the matter of age, where the smokers are the older. The slight advantage in the average measurements of the smokers is undoubtedly due to the fact that they are eight months older. The slightly larger gain made by smokers in weight, height and total strength during the first two years in ecollege is really too small to have any #dgnificance."

In scholarship the non-smokers had m distinct advantage. The smokers severaged 80 per cent. in their studies entrance, 62 per cent. during the first two years, and I per cent. of fail-

The non-smokers got 91 per cent. in their entrance examinations and 69 per cent. in their first two years in college, while only 4 per cent. were

failures. In this respect Dr. Meylan thinks there is a distinct relation between

smoking and scholarship. Of the same set of students 47 per eent of the smokers won places on warsity athletic teams, while only 37 per cent. of the non-smokers could get places. It was discovered that 56 per cent, of all the varsity athletes at Columbia were smokers, as compared with 52 per cent. of all students.

In conclusion Dr. Meylan says: "All scientists are agreed that the tuse of tobacco by adolescents is injuriions; parents, teachers and physicians should strive earnestly against its use.

"There is no scientific evidence that the moderate use of tobacco by bealthy, mature men produces any beneficial or injurious physical effects that can be measured.

"It has been, shown that the use of hobacco by college students is closely associated with idleness, lack of ambition and application, and how scholarship."

### OPERATIONS AID IN CURING

Bey Becomes Popular at Hospital. Whither He Was Sent for Treatment for Tuberculosis.

London.—Little Ernest Ford has theen pronounced oured of tuberculosis after having undergone 19 operations during the last two years at the Queen's Children's hospital at Hackmey road.

He is now only nine years of agn. and has had the misfortune to spendy much of his life in the hospital.

Ernest has had repeated operations on the wrist, elbow, chest, mouth, fin-a ger and leg, but is now shortly going home. Yet in spite of his trouble he is the most popular little fellow in the ward.

His parents live in Temple street. Hackney, and have a large family; the father is an iron plate worker.

Ernest has so many brothers that he does not know how many. "I have two sisters," he said, "and tots of brothers."

. His bright little face lit up with smiles as he explained, almost with pride, that he had had 19 operations. The plucky lad is the chief entertainer in the ward, for he is an adept at comic songs and sings and leads all

the choruses.

Pumpkin Holds 200 Pies. Grand Rapids, Mich. - Monroe county claims the honor of growing the ment numnkin in the state. It was grown by Carl C. Warnea, a farmer living near Tomah, and weighing 93 pounds. An expert calculator estisammates that 200 pies "like mother used to make" can be made from this mon-"kter vegetable.

### PERFECT CARCASS OF BEEF

Good Points of Animal Killed at Recent Stock Show at Chicago From Butcher's View.

Chicago.-What is declared to be the most nearly perfect carcass of beef, from the butcher's standpoint, ever bred "since Jacob tended his, herds," as an admirer expressed it, was sold at auction following the recent stock show. It was that of the sweepstakes killed beef champion, an .18-month-old steer raised by C. L. Taggart of Washington, Pa.

"That is almost a perfect animal." said A. C. Terry, a Chicago meat es pert, as he stood before the carcasa. He proceeded to tell why.

"In the first place," said he, "note the weight of the animal. It weighs, dresped, 671 pounds; when alive it weighed only 1,120, an average of 621/2 per cent. Many cattle run as low as an average of 50 per cent.

"The best cuts of beef come in the part from here (indicating a point just behind the shoulder) to here (touching the animal in front of the flank). Notice what a proportion of meat there is between those points, compared to the rest of the animal, where the inferior cuts come. There is an unusually large number of choice steaks and cuts in that animal.

Further, is isn't too fat. Fat does not mean good meat necessarily. It is firm, well developed sinews, surrounded by just the right proportion of fat. This carcass, too, has the mottled effect of fat running down into the lean in flecks, that is prized above every-

thing in high-class beef. "Now, assuming that this is the best beef in the world today, as it should be, the best specimen in an international competition, and assuming, as any stock raiser will admit, that there has been a constant improvement in the quality of cattle since Biblical times, I don't think that it is the slightest exaggeration to say that this animal is the finest the world has ever produced. Certainly, I never saw one to equal it."

#### WAYS OF KILLING MOSOUITO

Honolulu Man Tells of Experiments In Hawalian Island-One Method by Use of Gas.

New York.—Two new methods of exterminating mosquitoes, which have been adopted with great success in Honolulu, have been recommended to the New York health department by Ernest Mott Smith, secretary of the territorial government, who is making his first visit to New York in five years. One of the new methods of combating the mosquito is by the use of gas, while the other is the employment of mosquito fish.

The gas method, according to Mr. Smith, was discovered by accident "We started using oil," he says,

"but there was complaint that this gummed up the sewage drains, and then our chief sanitary officer hit upon the use of calcium carbide. One day in cleaning out his automobile lamps he threw some of the calcium carbide into an old bucket in which were a lot of embryonic mosquitos. The next morning he discovered that the wigglers were all dead. He made some experiments and found that calcium carbide was almost as inexpensive as oil and more effective, so since then we have been killing mosquitos by gas.

"Then we employ mosquito fish. They are little creatures from an inch and a half to two inches long. You can take a jar so black with wigglers that you cannot see through the water and put one of these fish into it, and in half an hour there will not be a single wiggler outside the fish. The fish are as transparent as glass when empty, but after such a meal their bodies are black, with the wigglers they have swallowed."

### BEASTS ON SPECIAL TRAIN

Will Travel From Hamburg to New Rome Zoo-Giraffe to Exercise on Long Journey.

Rome.—More than two thousand wild animals, bought from Hagenbock of Hamburg and destined for the new zoological garden here, will be conveyed in special trains from Hamburg soon. The journey will occupy eight or ten days and cages adapted to traveling have been built for many of the

beasts. If the giraffe in the collection was permitted to stand with his head through a hole in the car roof he would be decapitated the moment his train entered the first tunnel. So he will be caged lying down and restrained in that position. But the train will hait occasionally to allow the giraffe

to take exercise. The work of feeding and caring for the animals on the journey is worrying Hagenbeck, who contracts to deliver them in fine condition. He said here he does not care to undertake such a

task again. The new zoo is said to be the largest in the world. As its special feature jungles have been constructed and safely inclosed; in them, confined only by their limits, the larger beasts will roam.

Biggest Dry Dock in the World. New York .-- New York is to have the largest dry dock in the world. It will be constructed in the Erie basin, than 'P 000 feet long, sufficient to accommodate the largest steamship ever planned by

any builder. It will be used for dock-

of emergency repairs.

ing trans-Atlantic steamships in need

Reclamation a Blessing in Re sults Already Shown.

6. J. Blanchard, Statistician of the Bervice, Points to Success Won by Former Clerk, School Teacher and Mechanic.

Chicago.-"By demonstrating conclusively that representatives of a great variety of occupations can turn farmers and prosper on the new lands opened to cultivation through the irrigation ditches of the United States reclamation projects," declared C. J. Blanchard, statistician of the service, in passing through the city today on his way to Washington, "these projects have assured the success of the wovernment undertaking in accomplishing its principal purpose.

"It was not the object of the reclamation act merely to provide more land for those already engaged in farming, but to provide a way for the people in congested cities to get back to the soil and establish homes for themselves where they can achieve financial independence and live more contented lives.

"There was some question, of course, how these people, suddenly turning to farming, would succeed. The results have been most encourage

ing. . "Take the Huntley project in Montana as an example. There is a young man there whom I knew when he was in the government service in Washington as a clerk. He threw up his position and went out to the Huntley project, later taking his family, when he had built a home. He told me recently that he would not take \$10,000 for the 40 acres he owned, and the crop of sugar beets he will raise next year, on the basis of this year's returns, will bring him in more than

\$3,000 "Near neighbors of his are a former locomotive engineer, a mechanic, a school teacher—there is practically no limit to the variety of callings and professions you find represented. You may say that I hear only of the successes and ask what about the fail-

ures "One test of failure would be the cancellation of land on which the pesple could not make enough to keep up the payments. In all of the thousands of instances where the reclamation service has provided homes, I do not know of any cancellation of claims where the settler was a bona fide home seeker, coming out onto the land to work and establish himself."

### INVENTS A NEW "HOUSEWIFE"

Corporal Newman of Twenty-Second infantry, Patenta Substitute-Is Said to Be Improvement.

San Antonio, Tex.—A substitute for a housewife, which is said to be in every, way an improvement, is the latest invention patented by Corporal Daniel Newman, of the Twenty-second infantry, now stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, this city.

It is not generally known, but every soldier has a housewife-is required to have one by law. It is a cloth package containing needles, thread and a pair of small scissors. Corporal Newman's housewife, which a company is organizing in San Antonio, to manufacture. consists of a small metal box which not only carries the needles, thread and scissors, but the toothbrush, the comb, soap and the other small necessities that the soldier likes.

It is a very ingenious device with its numerous compartments and provides for the sanitary protection of the soldier's tooth brush, that generally he is in the habit of carrying in his hat. Furthermore, since the article can be manufactured more cheaply than the old-fashioned housewife, it will probably prove a saving and be very acceptable.

### SEA NOTE FIVE YEARS

Lynn Man's Message Dropped in Mide die of Atlantic Ocean is Found in Ireland.

Boston.-A bottle dropped in the middle of the Atlantic ocean five years ago by Henry B. Sprague, president of the Central National bank of Lynn, was pickéd up recently off the Irish coast, and the finder has informed Mr. Sprague of the fact. As a result a Christmas present was sent to

the finder. August 29, 1905, Mr. Sprague and Dr. Isadore H. Chicoine of Lynn were passengers on the steamer Arabic, bound for Liverpool. The steamer was about two-thirds across the ocean when Sprague and Chicofne dropped overboard a bottle bearing a message,

written in French and English. November 1 John Dempsey of Barlogue station, County Cork, Ireland. was walking the shore, saw the bottle with the paper in it and picked it up. After waiting some time he informed Mr. Sprague of the fact.

Mr. Sprague has the original message. In some parts it is nearly worn through, but the writing is plainly discernible. In sending their acknowledgment to Mr. Dempsey Sprague and Chicoine sent a Christmas gift.

### Bradford Condemns Osierism.

London .- I hat no ciera should be permanently engaged after 45 years of age," a recommendation made by the finance committee, was rejected by Bradford city council.

FURTURES IN FAREY WOODS

Some Mahogany Logs From Africa Yield \$5,000 if the Grain Shows Up Well.

Boston.-A lot of round and square logs piled high in a lumber yard, exposed to all changes of the weather and apparently left there for want of better use, would scarcely appear to represent a fortune, but such is the case in lumber yards, which make a business of dealing in fancy woods.

Such a yard is to be found in Charlestown. There, tossed upon one another as if by some giant hand, are "sticks" of fancy woods from all over the world.' Some of the mahogany "sticks" from Africa weigh as much as six tons and cost the firm from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each in the London market (which, by the way, controls the world in fancy woods), and contain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet of lumber.

The value of a log when cut up depends entirely upon the "figure" or grain which the wood shows. Some of the best logs have netted their owners as much as \$5,000. These high priced logs are used entirely for veneer work; that is, they are cut up into very thin cardboard and used to complete the finish of pianos and high grade mahogany furniture, the base of which is wood of a cheaper grade. A great deal of the mahogany used in this country comes from South America and Cuba, but the big,

fine "sticks" come from Africa. In the same yard lie-big logs of Spanish cedar, used in the making of racing shells, and this is an equally

costly wood. In a corner of the yard, almost surrounded by the big fancy fellows, lies all that remains of the once famous Harvard elm, a piece of the trunk cut at the point where it forked. As a piece of an American elm it is, of course, not a costly wood, but its associations have been such that it is kept among the rare woods, waiting to be cut up and fashioned into furniture for Harvard college.

#### GUINEA PIG FARM IS DOOMED

Unsentimental Residents of Pennsylvania Borough Oppose Profitable industry.

Colwyn. Pa.—Owing to the protest of several unsentimental residents. who have complained to Burgess Potter, the guines pig industry, which has flourished and multiplied in Colwyn for the past six months, probably will be checked, with an accompanying howl from school boys, school girls, thrifty young women and young men, spinsters and others, who have been reaping in pin money by raising the little animals and selling them to the University of Pennsylvania for ex-

perimental purposes. The guinea pig, it is said, will multiply himself nearly a hundred, fold through his numerous progeny in the course of a year, and many persons who started with a single pair in a soap box found within a short time that even the chicken house was too small and added larger quarters in their yards for their prolific pets and

always found a ready sale for them. Chicken raisers and amateur squab farmers, it is said, left their calling for the guines pig trade, which some of the residents say has assumed such proportions within the boundaries of the borough that it has become a nuisance and is prejudicial to the health of the community. While there there is no odor attached to the pigs, it is said that they are active agents in earry disease germs.

### HEELS BARRED IN SPANKING

New York Solomon Indorses Use of "Bilipper by Mother-Defines its Proper Limits.

New York.-Magistrate Freschi, noted for his Solomonlike decisions, settled an important point in the bringing up of a family.

The case under consideration was that of Frances Bahner, thirteen years. old, who had her mother arrested on a charge of assault, alleging that Mrs. Bahner struck her over the head with the heel of her slipper, inflicting a severe wound.

The mother proved by the testimony of Dr. Costello, a Brooklyn surgeon, that the wound was nothing more than an abrasion of the skin. It looked formidable, however, in its big compress of cotton.

Magistrate Freschi was certain the punishment was inflicted in a spirit of loving kindness, so he discharged Mrs. Bahner in the following words:

"In using the maternal slipper for child discipline, chastisement ends at the instep and assault begins at the

Brighter Light for Liberty. New York.—The torch of that Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor will henceforth throw a brighter light, out over the waters.

A new system of illumination has just been installed by the war department in place of the old circle of 12 arc lights, whose combined power, though equal to 12,000 candles, failed to give the desired radiance. The new equipment will give a 40,-000 candle power illumination.

Fiyers Must Shun Forts. Berlin.-Regulations Issued by the ministry of war the other day to pre-

vent the spying on German defenses

by aviators prohibit all aeroplanes and --- Illian shows on within ten kilometers of the fortresses, without a written permit from the military authorities. Offenders will be treated as suspected spies.

South Carolina Boy Grows 228 Bushels on Single Acre.

Fifteen-Year-Old Lad Kept Diary, Knowing Public Would Want Detalls-Wins Quite a Bunch of Money in Prizes.

Charleston, S. C.-Jeremiah Moore is the champion boy corn grower in the world, and his record of over 228 bushels of corn of the finest quality, grown on a single acre, is the second greatest acre yield in the history of corn production, the only record that tops Jerry's being that of Farmer Drake, also of South Carolina, who several years ago grew 255 bushels on one acre.

Jerry Moore, who is an orphan, is not yet 15 years old, yet on his one acre he has made more money than thousands of farmers with 100 acres will clear this year. His prizes from agricultural societies and kindred organizations will aggregate over \$500, while the profit from the corn itself will amount to \$130.70.

Jerry knew he was going to make a bid for championship honors, and though he is nothing but a poor little South Carolina farm boy, he has the news instinct and realized that if he did win, the newspapers would want to know how he did it, and so, in order that the story would be correct. Jerry kept a diary.

The diary, it is said, will pass into the keeping of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, which will see to it that other boys in this country are given the secret of Jerry's success and encouraged to follow his example. Here is the diary in part:

"Light, gray, sandy upland," the diary starts off, "with top soil about three or four inches deep. Old land. nearly level, with just enough drain for the water to run off. During first part of March, 1910, spread 300 onehorse wagon loads of rich dirt on my acre, and followed it with 50 onehorse wagon loads of fertilizer, the latter scattered broadcast."

March 25.—Land broken with Dixie plows. One Dixie following the furrow of the other and with the two breaking about 10 or 12 inches deep. The soil was so well pulverized, did not harrow, rebroke like it was the first time.

March 29.—Harrowed and laid off in rows 3½ feet wide with Dixie plow. Distributed 500 pounds of guano, containing 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, 3 per cent of ammonia, and 3 per cent of potash, in Dixia furrow and covered with furrows making a small ridge.

furrow and covered with a small ridge.

March 30-Opened ridge with shovel plow and dropped three gallons of Bates's four-ear prolific corn, dropping by and almost sowing. Covering corn. hand and almost sowing. Covering corn-with small shovel plow 2% inches deep. Note-On this same day sowed 800 pounds of acid phosphate on rows and harrowed surface all over, leaving it

April 19-No rain since land was broken and ground so dry the rusty corn did not come up readily. Replanted for fear I would not get a stand. April 20—Stand good, and weather con-

April 20.—Stand good, and weather continues dry.

April 24.—A good rain.

April 25.—Sowed 700 pounds kainit along rows and harrowed with Little Joe harhow, harrowing twice to the row. Barred off with lixle plow.

May 5.—I made a mixture of 600 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of field phosphate, and 200 pounds of kainit, and with a cold distributor sowed on each side of the rows, and harrowed going twice to the row, leveling the surface as near as row, leveling the surface as near as

possible.
May 10—Repeated the work of May 5, but distributed the mixture of cotton seed emeal, phosphate, and kainit four inches further from the rows. On this day also sowed 200 pounds of nitrate of soda along the rows.

May 17—Harrowed, going twice to the row: thinned corn to six inches in row.

May 24—Harrowed, going twice to the

row.

May 25—Good rain:
May 27—Using a cold distributor, sowing in the center of middle 1,000 pounds 3:328 guano and harrowed with Little Joe harrow, going twice to the row.

Same day—Sowed 200 pounds of nitrate of soda along the row.

June 4—Harrowed, going twice to the

June 5 and 6—Good rains.

June 8—Sowed 300 pounds of nitrate of soda and harrowed twice to the row.

June 10—Storm and corn blown down.

June 11—Set corn up; corn about six feet high and beginning to silk.

June 15—Harrowed very lightly with Little Joe harrow, going twice to the

June 22—Harrowed lightly; corn now in full silk: ground perfectly clean.

Since June 5 raiss have been frequent.
Corn doing its best. No sign of firing or failure of any kind.

July 4—No lack of rain so far, and cornalmost matured. Almost every stalk has an ear and many of them two or three.
There is on the acre about 24,000 stalks and more than 80,000 ears. Gathered fodder middle of August. Corn at this time very ripe. Jerry then goes on to say that he

gathered in 3,000 pounds of fodder, which he sold for \$30, and then he gathered in him corn, after which he gives the names of the men who measured his acre and later weighed. its yield, which was 228% bushels. This is the cost of it all, as given out in itemized form by the boy farmer:

"As the dirt has no commercial value," concludes this little chap, "I did not count it in the list of commercial expenses, and the land has been. improved at least \$50 by the dirt and:

fertilizer." The name of Jerry Moore has now become a household word in every farm home in the South and West. Among the prises won by the boy is a free trip to Washington, where he will meet President Taft and receive the congratulations of the nation's chief m his achievement.

#### Says Kies But Don't Shake Hande. Denver, Col.-Prof. Frank E. Thomp-

son, chair of education, University of Colorado, is for kissing. He warns. however, against hand-shaking, saying germs lurk in nails or tissues.

#### GROWING CAMPHOR IN TEXAS

Methods of Japanese Are Improved Upon on an Experimental Farm-Growth of Plants.

Houston, Tex .-- The United States may, within the next few years, become a competitor with Japan in the production of camphor. The experiments which the department of agriculture has been conducting in the gulf coast region of this state in growing the trees from which this article of commerce is distilled have proved beyond question that it can be made a highly profitable industry.

On the demonstration farm at Pierce, just north of Bay City, camphor seeds were planted several years ago and they soon germinated, the trees having a remarkable growth. In one year's time the plants reached a height of 18 inches, which is said to be a more rapid growth than they have in the camphor producing regions of the world.

The seeds were planted in rows, and were not fertilized, nor did they receive unusual attention. Best results are obtained by planting the seed under shelter, where the tender plants have protection until they are well enough advanced in size for trans-. planting.

An unusual method of harvesting the campuor crop is recommended for this region by the agricultural experts of the federal government. It is held by them that a regular annual profit of \$300 to \$450 an acre may be obtained from a camphor farm in the gulf coast territory by cutting the camphor plants with a mowing machine when they reach a height of about 12 inches from the ground, instead of waiting until the trees are of full growth size and then cutting them, as is done on the island of Formosa, from which the bulk of the world's output of camphor comes.

It has been demonstrated that by cutting the plants yearly in the manner suggested, a larger percentage of camphor can be obtained from the twigs and leaves of the plant than if the harvesting is done until they attain the size of a tree.

The stubble left by the cutting of the plants soon sends up new sprouts and in 12 months it is again ready for another cutting. The camphor is obtained by purting the plants through the distilling process.

### REBUKE FOR MASTER MASON

Court Charges Attorney With Wrong Use of Influence in Tracking Fugitive Member.

New York.-Attorney Charles P. Cauldwell, who is the past master of a Masonic lodge, received a severe rebuke from Judge Faucett in the county court the other day for making a promise of immunity from a prison sentence for the wife of a fellow Mason, Harry B. Keeler, who bigamously married Mrs. Wilhelmina Lynch of Brooklyn and then disappeared with

her money. Kings county authorities are said to have learned that Keeler made 12 bigamous marriages for the purpose of awindling women.

While Keeler was courting Mrs. Lynch, his wife was posing as his sister. Both fied to Detroit after Keeler obtained Mrs. Lynch's money. Mrs. Lynch retained Attorney Cauldwell to search for Keeler. Her husband had been high in Masonic councils.

Cauldwell knew that J. B. Morris, also a Mason, had been friendly with the Keelers. He induced Morris to find out where the eelers were, promising them that Mrs. eeler would not be prosecuted. All of this Cauldwell stated in

court, and then Judge Paucett said: "Mr. Cauldwell, you surprise and astound me. It is almost incredible that a past master of a Masonic lodge should have resorted to an attempt to commercialize Masonry. Mr. Cauldwell, you have outraged the order in your efforts to obtain secret information through Masons that might be eniployed to learn the whereabouts of

## SMOKE CIGARETTES IN CHINA

Mr. Keeler."

They Are Rapidly Taking Place of Oplum Among Oriental Coolies-Made in Japan.

Canton.—The extensive advertising and other American methods of obtaining cigarette trade that have been introduced throughout China have probably done more toward banning opium among the coolies than laws and taxes. In spite of the greater expense of the cigarettes the natives. are gradually giving up their pipe and: ... onlum for the new article which hustling salesmen are carrying into the

interior of the empire. Part of the cigarettes now smoked: among the coolies is of Japanese manufacture, being made up in packets torepresent the more popular American and British article. But the hulk of cigarettes are British-American products, made chiefly in Shanghai of tobac-

coming for the most part from Hunan. The largest concern in China is the British Cigarette company, with factories at Shanghai and Hankow. In 1909 the latter factory shipped to Shanghar about 1,250,000 pounds of tobacco, representing 500,000,000 cigarettes, besides 8,500,000 pounds of

Twins Weigh Only Five Pounds. New York -- Twins a boy and a girl weighing only five pounds between, them, were born the other day to Mrs. Leon Herman. They were placed in "Incubators at Bellevue hospital ......

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Land be land to fortiginal for days tout less fair ids Endelight and a done to done to decembers destanted and fortiginal and fortiginal for days tout from the final destance of the first destance o