

ABOUT HUMAN BODY

Distrust of Medicine Arises From Ignorance of Anatomy.

Enlightened Science of Today Shows Within Ourselves Wondrous Mechanisms and Adaptations Which Arouse Admiration.

New York.—Dr. Frederic S. Lee, professor of physiology at Columbia university, opened the Jessup lectures on scientific features of modern medicine at the Museum of Natural History with a "Sketch of the Normal Human Body." It is Dr. Lee's conviction that whatever distrust of medical potency may now exist arises largely from ignorance of the human body and the present status of medical science.

"In accepting the Jessup lectureship," he said, "I was influenced largely by the thought that through it I might perhaps be of service to both the medical profession and an intelligent public by telling the public something of what medical leaders are doing.

"Notwithstanding the swift progress of medical science we frequently meet with a distrust of the efficiency of medicine, a feeling that the physician knows far too little concerning disease and its cure, and a tendency to turn toward strange cures, making fair promises. Such distrust is as old as medicine itself. I do not believe that it is justified. Doubting is indeed an entirely legitimate form of mental exercise. The man of science who is not a doubter has no claim to honorable standing. But not all doubts are equally estimable. There are those that betray much knowledge and those that betray little.

"The ignorance of the human body among many persons is extraordinarily great. It is strange to find thinking, reasoning men and women, who were born with their bodies, who have clung to them in sickness and in health, for better or for worse, who have used them for every variety of human service, and yet hold themselves utterly aloof from a knowledge of bodily affairs. I suspect that we have here an inheritance, through many generations, of the medieval notion of the vileness of the human body, a notion which is out of keeping with the enlightened science of today. This science shows within ourselves wondrous mechanisms and adaptations which ought to arouse a man's admiration if he possesses a truly aesthetic sense.

Dr. Lee gave a sketch of the human body, covering its composition anatomically and chemically, and a survey of its functions, stopping now and again to suggest the lines which future research will take where mysteries still "lure and baffle." He tried to give his audience some conception of the wonderful complexity of the human organism. He illustrated it at one point by describing just what it means to contract one's biceps voluntarily, added laughingly:

"We may, in our bewilderment, well wonder why a mere innocent contraction of the biceps does not bring in its train an attack of nervous prostration. Seriously, this great complexity is not appreciated. Gray critics, the anti-this and the anti-that, grow impatient with medical science and turn to others who profess to work successfully with simpler methods. But those to whom they turn are utterly unfamiliar with the complexities of the human body and its functions, complexities that are way beyond the anti-this and the anti-that."

HAREM SKIRT GREET RIVAL

Four-Quarter Garment Appears on Streets of New York—Latest From European Cities.

New York.—The harem skirt had hardly made its first appearance in the streets of New York when a dangerous rival, an even newer creation of the dressmaker's art, sailed into port. The newest thing is called the four-quarter skirt. It came in on the steamship Prinz Frederick Wilhelm, and it caused great excitement whenever it appeared on deck during the voyage across.

The designer of the four-quarter skirt has made no attempt to obtain a trouser effect. The new garment is like the director's skirt, only much more so. Instead of being slit on one side it is slit in front, behind and on both sides. This divides it into quarters and gives an excuse for its name. At the bottom flaps are fastened together. This gives it in a heavy gale the appearance of a ruptured balloon, but it prevents the flaps from getting in the wearer's eyes and obstructing her vision.

Photograph One's Thought's Worcester, Mass.—Dr. Max Ball of Clark college, discussing the discovery credited to Japanese scientists enabling human thoughts to be photographed, said:

"As a method of taking thought photographs, a capital way would be to expose the film in a vacuum tank, and have the subjects, whose thought are to be photographed, placed near the tank, even with their heads against it. Developing the film roll, after it had been unwound in darkness, with a pair of subjects thinking on a given subject while it is being unrolled, might show some extremely interesting results.

"It is a matter for close investigation and demands a long series of carefully conducted experiments."

BRITISH NAMES SEEM QUEER

For Example, When You Address Mr. Majorbanks You Must Call Him Mr. Marchbanks.

New York.—Lord George Cholmondeley added beauty and grace to the British peerage by marrying Mrs. (Stirling), an American-born chorus girl, the other day, but when you discuss this marriage for goodness sake do not call the happy bridegroom Lord Cholmondeley. His name is pronounced Chumley.

All Anglomaniacs and title worshippers who wish to display their familiarity with the British aristocracy should carefully study the pronunciation of the names they roll from their tongues so glibly. For example, the family name of Lord Roxburghe, who married Miss May Goelet, of New York, is Jones-Kar. That seems easy enough, but in the course of time it has come to be pronounced Ennis-Kar. The lucky nobleman who took to wife Miss Vivien Gould not long ago spells his name Decies; his friends call him Des-shoes. Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenney; Beauchamp, Beecham, and Beauclerk, Boclair. Both Carey and Couroux are pronounced Carew.

Clerk is Clark; Clowes Claws; Coke Cook, and Cowper Cooper. Be careful to speak of the Colchouzes as Colchouzes.

Lord Knollys, private secretary to King George as he was to King Edward, calls himself Noles. A Macgillivuddy would not know whom you meant if you called him that instead of Macgillivuddy. Malinswaring is pronounced Malinswaring; Majorbanks, Marchbanks; Lisle, Leel, and Moray, Murray.

The name of the old gossip of the famous diary is not Pepps, as it is spelled, but Pepps. Polo-Carew is Pool-Carey, although as quoted above Carey is Carew. Prideaux is Pridoux, with accent on the "pid." Salls is Sah-leese and Sandys, Sands; St. John is Shujen, and St. Leger, Sintier; St. Maure, Seemore, and Strachan, Strawn.

In Willoughby de Eresby are two too many "e's," for it is pronounced Willoughby Derzy; Vaux is Vawks, and Waldegrave, Wallgrave. Hawarden, known wherever Gladstone's name is known, is Harden, and Tyrwhitt is Tirt, with accent on the first syllable.

HIS APPETITE WAS AMAZING

Five Chickens, Eight Quarts of Dough and Fifty Waffles Part of a Hungry Man's Feast.

Bloomburg, Pa.—The crowning achievement of the gourmandizing career of Hungry Sam Miller occurred at a chicken and waffle supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kniss of near Strawberry Ridge, even though he long ago proved to the satisfaction of all comers that he is the original human ostrich.

It was after 50 guests at the Kniss home had partaken of the bounteous provisions, with great quantities of the delicacies remaining, that Hungry Sam appeared. It was quickly ascertained that he was willing to do his best to relieve the housewives of the trouble of clearing the tables. He started in with five whole chickens, garnished with 50 waffles and two cans of pickles. Three dozen small cakes and two large cakes followed. This little entree served to take the edge off his keen appetite. Five big country pies came as dessert, but still Sam's capacity had not reached the limit.

The combined waffle-baking brigade was again called into action, but their services proved too slow for the great gourmand, and he seized the eight-quart bucket, brimming full of waffle dough and drained it to the bottom. At this a halt was called, not because Sam had reached the limit of endurance, but because the stock of edibles had been exhausted.

EDITOR WAS NEARLY ROBBED

"We" Thinks Alleged Thief Is All-Fired Mean to Attempt to Separate Him From Money.

West Grove, Pa.—In an explosive column of righteous indignation Editor Hittcher of the Oxford News denounces a prominent Lancaster county woman, who he alleges sought to rob him of his board money, hidden in a pigeonhole of his desk at the News office.

The editor is a bachelor and from time to time hides away a trifle of his weekly stipend to pay his hotel bill. Some of his barbed-wire sentiments relative to the incident are:

"Now to steal at all it is a crime, but to steal from an editor is the height of human degeneracy. To hold up a banker or plumber or some other form of plutocrat is excusable under certain circumstances.

The person who will deliberately attempt to separate an editor from real money is a brute, with a soul no larger than could be incased in the appendix of an especially diminutive mosquito.

British Road Quits Steam.

New York.—The first of the main railway systems of England to be electrified on the American plan throughout its length will be the London, Brighton & South Coast line. The system is 47 1/2 miles long. The work will be completed, it is announced, by 1913.

MAKES LARGE MAP OF MOON

Only One of Its Kind in the World Is Drawn by English Business Man—Six Feet Across.

London.—An extraordinary map—the only one of its kind in the world—has been drawn by W. Goodacre, F. R. A. S., of Finchley, who spent seven years in the work. It is a map of the moon on the large scale of 30 miles to an inch. When spread out it covered a grand piano, several chairs and finished up on a table at the other side of the room.

Many attempts have been made before to produce such a map, but Mr. Goodacre claims that no one has succeeded in depicting the moon in such detail and accuracy. In general appearance the result of his work resembles a picture of a greatly magnified drop of water, showing bacilli in countless thousands.

Mr. Goodacre is a business man who has devoted his leisure for thirty years to a study of the moon. He gazes at it through a reflecting telescope with 12-inch aperture, such as any observatory might be proud of. His map is based on detailed drawings and on excellent photographs, amplified by telescopic observations.

"The telescope," he explained, "shows much finer detail than a photograph, owing to its enormous magnifying power. You can see clearly in this way small crater pits which would be practically invisible in a photograph."

When Mr. Goodacre began his task he took a great sheet of paper, placed a compass point in the middle and drew a circle 77 inches in diameter. All the space outside this he blackened over with India ink. The next thing was to rule within the circle about 40,000 tiny squares, and to make notes of 1,433 measured points. All this was done to insure correctness of position for the mountains, craters and seas which were to be drawn in during the next seven years.

"I have not had time to count up yet," said Mr. Goodacre, "but I should estimate that there are probably 30,000 craters shown in detail. Some of those clefts in the moon's surface, shown by short lines, are 100 miles long and a mile or so wide. I propose to reproduce the map in 25 sections, provided a sufficient number of persons want it."

BETTING ON ANGEL AVIATION

Nevada Gambler While on His Deathbed Planned Flying Race in Heaven With Senator Nye.

New York.—James W. Nye, appointed by President Lincoln as territorial governor of Nevada, now one of the senators from Nevada, told the following anecdote:

"The territory of Nevada, when I became governor, was about the wildest and most lawless community anywhere. Among this element was a desperado, a gambler. His passion for gambling was so insatiable that he was willing to bet upon any event.

"On his deathbed he sent for me. He told me that he knew his time had come, and that he wanted to leave the world squarely. As well as I could, I told him that the good book said that, if any one confessed his sins and was really sorry there was no doubt of that man's pardon.

"And if I am really sorry I will go to heaven," he asked.

"Yes, Jim," I said. "I am sure you will."

"Do you expect to go to heaven?" he asked. I told him that I hoped so.

"Shall we both be angels?"

"I could only answer 'yes'."

"Governor," he said, after a moment, in the faintest of voices, "when we're both in heaven and angels, I'll bet you five dollars I can fly faster than you." Five minutes later he was dead."

MAN'S WIG LOST ON A WAGER

Senator From Spokane Returns Home Wearing Scalp Won in Bet Over Hospital Bill.

Spokane, Wash.—Senator E. S. Whitney came home from Olympia with the scalp of "Deep Creek" Jones, of the board of control. The senator is now wearing the scalp over the shining dome that once was the pride of bald-headed row in the state senate.

It came about in this way: When the Hutchinson bill was before the legislature providing for purchase of additional land for the institute for the feeble minded at Medical Lake, Mr. Jones was opposed to it. Whitney backed Hutchinson and the two men got into an argument.

"Tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Jones. "I'll bet you my wig against \$20 that 'Hutch' doesn't get that bill through."

"I'll take you on that," responded Whitney.

The bill went through both houses and was signed by the governor. Then Whitney called on Jones to deliver the wig and got it. A delegation went to the barber shop with Whitney and saw it trimmed to fit the new pate.

Seepie Weighed 168 Pounds.

Goreston, England.—A seepie weighing one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, with a three-inch crust, divided into bulkhead compartments, containing six rabbits, three or kidneys, three sheep kidneys, twenty-eight pounds of steaks, forty-six pounds of turnips and carrots, fifty-six pounds of potatoes and twenty-eight pounds of Brussels sprouts, was served at an annual banquet here. It was cooked by a North Sea skipper.

BATHING IN HIS BED

Lazy Persons May Take Advantage of Recent Invention.

Intended Primarily for Use in Sick-ness, It Is Available on All Occasions—Bag Is Made Out of Soft Rubber.

Chicago.—"Me bawth, Chawles," and one does not need to get out of bed, if one is ill or a confirmed invalid. Just take a bath in bed!

There has been invented and introduced in Chicago a bed bath in which one may enjoy a plunge in six or eight inches of water while in bed. The tub is made entirely of soft rubber; it is six feet long and large enough proportionately to admit of its use by adults. It is inflexible and collapsible and the administration of a bath to Mr. Lazy Man or to an invalid requires no more time than for an ordinary bath.

Deflated, the tub is flat and may be slipped under a person lying on a bed by a single attendant. Inflated, the tub, which is oval, is a sheet of flat-rubber bottom hollow walls of rubber, 30 inches high, which do not bulge from the pressure of the water, even if the tub is filled to its capacity.

The tub is inflated by means of a pump and a rubber tube connected with the walls, in the same manner in which one would pump up a deflated bicycle tire. The operation of inflating the tub requires about one minute; the water is poured into or conveyed to the tub by means of a hose and the bather is in the enjoyment of his ablutions without having left his bed. He is not disturbed even when the bath is terminated. The loosening and lowering of a rubber sleeve, until now attached to the top of the tub, allows the water to empty into a vessel or vessel, care being observed always to have the tub at one side of the bed. Two cocks at the top of the wall of the tub are unscrewed, the air which has been supporting the walls of the tub rushes out and the tub deflates. This done the bather is dried, the tub slipped from beneath him and the bath is over.

This bed bath is the invention of a southern physician who designed it primarily for use in homes and hospitals in the treatment of typhoid fever or other diseases where the full or plunge bath is indicated. In administering the full bath in typhoid fever cases—known to physicians as the Brand treatment, and named in honor of the man, now dead, who first prescribed it—doctors dislike to remove their patients from the bed to a movable or stationary bathtub, fearing that the lifting and carrying necessary under the circumstances will induce hemorrhage. It is asserted by physicians that the rubber bed bath, which does away with this difficulty, will be hailed as one of the greatest medical inventions of the age.

According to medical statistics, the death rate from typhoid fever, which has increased in the United States to an alarming extent in the last few years, has been reduced from 50 to 100 per cent. when the Brand treatment was used, the only objection to the Brand treatment being the necessity of lifting the patient from his bed and back to it. Now that can be dispensed with—and the lazy man also may have his tanning.

KILL RABBITS BY WHOLESALE

"Drive" in Oregon Disposes of 10,000 Little Pests Within Few Weeks—Clubs Are Used.

Portland, Ore.—Killing rabbits by wholesale is a favorite winter sport in the Lakeview country in southeastern Oregon. No fewer than 10,000 rabbits have been killed off in this way, it is estimated, within the past few weeks.

Hundreds of men and boys engage in the rabbit drive. They form a line extending across the prairie several miles, while bundles are driven in one general direction until they find themselves between two lines of hunters, and the only escape is into a pen, where they are killed with clubs. No firearms are used in the hunt.

Were it not for this method of exterminating the rabbits, they would destroy the crops of the farmer in that district. Coyotes kill large numbers of rabbits and between the two enemies the pests are kept down to a comparatively small number.

A recently announced project was to establish a rabbit cannery near Lakeview and put the meat of the slaughtered hares up in tin for sale chiefly in foreign countries, where rabbits are highly prized for food. There is now a tremendous waste of the meat, only a few of the killed rabbits finding their way into the Portland markets and practically all the remainder are not used at all.

Every winter when the farmers have plenty of leisure time to kill the rabbits, they are slaughtered in very large numbers, and it appears that the meat and skins could be put to profitable use. The supply seems inexhaustible.

PARALYSIS REMEDY IS NEAR

Dr. Simon Flexner Announces Cure for Infantile Disease Will Soon Prove to Be Successful.

New York.—The Rockefeller institute in this city believes that its search for a cure for infantile paralysis is about to be rewarded. Within six months, according to Dr. Simon Flexner, definite announcement of a specific remedy may be expected.

"We have already discovered how to prevent the disease," says Dr. Flexner, in a statement published here the other day, "and the achievement of a cure, I may conservatively say, is not now far distant. We have been working on this problem for a long time and we have learned where the germ resides, how the disease is spread, how the germ enters the body, the main source of infection and the means of combating the disease.

"The germ is so excessively minute that the most powerful microscope fails to reveal it, yet there are accurate methods by which its nature and presence have been determined."

DIAMOND FROM HIS STOMACH

Convict in Texas Compelled to "Cough" Up Gem Valued at \$300, Weighing Over a Karat.

Galveston, Tex.—Albert Barlow, a Brazoria county convict who is working out a six months' sentence, was taken sick and sent to the hospital, where it was necessary to perform a surgical operation to locate the trouble. A diamond valued at \$300 and weighing over a karat was taken from his stomach. He stole the diamond from a store in San Antonio two months ago, and placing it in his mouth when pursued, swallowed the precious stone. He said he feared to confess because he knew he would be sent open, and he held the secret until he became sick. In Brazoria he had been arrested and convicted for vagrancy. The diamond has been returned to its owner, who kindly paid the hospital bill.

SEE END OF FREAK FASHIONS

Dr. Caroline Hedger Declares "Rats" and High Heels Result of Thoughtlessness.

Chicago.—High heel shoes, bit bats, "rats" and other adornments that contribute to the torture of women would be abandoned if the working women had more time to consider the matter of dress. This is the opinion of Dr. Caroline Hedger, who discussed "The cost of the long work day" at the meeting of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago the other day.

Dr. Hedger declared working women did not wear novelty styles from choice, but because they were too busy working to have time to think of dress. She declared also she has been busier than the average person of her sex and that she never had had time to select a "rat" for her own head.

These declarations were made in a plea for shorter hours for women workers at the meeting called for the purpose of a public discussion of the proposed amendment to the ten-hour law for women now before the legislature in Springfield.

"If the working women had more time to think about clothes the high heel shoes that cramp the feet would be discarded and the big bats that produce stiff necks and the "rats" that burden the heads would also be thrown away," the speaker said.

The speaker declared conditions among women workers in this state are appalling. She cited instances in this city where as many as 400 worked long hours in a large room where the strain upon the nerves was such that they soon became unfit for work. She concluded with an appeal to the 200 persons present to aid in the passing of the amendment to the ten-hour law.

Miss Mary E. McInnell, of the Chicago University Settlement, urged the passing of a resolution asking for an increased appropriation for factory inspection and the appointment of more women factory inspectors to look after the rights of the 20,000 women employed in factories in the state. The resolution was passed and will be brought to the notice of the legislative committee, to which the factory inspection bill has been referred.

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BREED FOXES IN CAPTIVITY

Yukon Territory Man Also Discovers Black Ones Are Not Freaks—High Price for Fur.

Washington.—The raising of the black fox, the pelt of which is the highest priced fur on the market, is proving a profitable business and has demonstrated the fact that black and silver foxes can be bred in captivity, according to official reports.

Recently Carl W. Faulk of Carcross, Yukon territory, captured a litter of black fox puppies and decided to raise them for breeding purposes. His enterprise not only has proved a success financially but has contradicted the general belief that black foxes, like black sheep, are merely freaks. Offers of as high as \$1,500 have been made Mr. Faulk for the pelt of one of the black males, and he has sold pelts of silver foxes as high as \$1,200 each.

On Ideas for Canada. Annapolis, Md.—The purpose of obtaining novel ideas on the conduct of the new naval school recently established by the Dominion government is the Canadian government, and Commander G. J. Reper, chief of staff, inspected the naval academy the other day.

The two English officers after having been received by Capt. Bowyer, whose guests they will be over night, were taken in charge by Lieut. Commander P. J. Deahill, who escorted them through the last station.

NON-TIPPING HOTEL

Makes Success, and Another Will Be Erected.

Public Likes Idea and New Hostelry Will Be Largest in World—Contains 1,000 Bedrooms and Has Roof Garden.

London.—When Sir Joe Lyons, England's newest knight, opened a big hotel on The Strand about 18 months ago and announced that there would be no tips in the new hostelry, most old Londoners laughed. They predicted that within a year either the servants would be accepting tips in the time honored way or the hotel would be closed.

Neither has happened. The hotel has not closed and the no-tipping system has proven such a success that the directors are going to build the biggest hotel in England and probably in the world, where the same system will be practiced. It will contain 1,000 bedrooms, and its total dimensions will be over 40,000 cubic feet. It will have a large roof garden—an innovation in English hotels—fine smoking and billiard rooms, libraries, and, in fact, every modern convenience.

What the exterior of the building is to look like has not been quite decided, but from a hint dropped by Mr. Salmon it may be assumed that it will be distinctly impressive in appearance.

The site intended for the hotel is the old world neighborhood which lies behind Regent street and Piccadilly circus. It is within a few seconds' walk of each, yet a quieter or more easily gettable spot could hardly be imagined. A number of very interesting old buildings will have to be demolished to make room for the hotel, and a whole block of houses will have to come down. In one of the streets which are going, the undertaker who made Nelson's "Abouk" coffin had his shop, and a number of other venerable old business places will disappear. The cost of the site has probably been high, as a great many leases must have been bought up.

The rates at the new hotel will be six shillings a night (\$1.50). I asked about the success of the no-tipping system.

"The system has been a complete success," said one of the directors. "How do the public fall in with the regulations?" I asked. "Do they ever attempt to evade them?"

"They do occasionally," he replied. "But it's only occasionally. As a rule they fall in with the system at once." "And you find the servants just as ready to oblige as when they had depend on tips?"

"Quite," was the answer. The servants themselves seem to consider the system a success from their point of view, for Mr. Salmon said they preferred the regular wages to the uncertain earnings of the waiter who depends on tips.

Many people here are of the opinion that such places as their hotel are quickly bringing about the death of the boarding house keeper. It stands to reason that if for a price so low one can get all the high-class hotel comforts not many are going to remain in the boarding house.

1910 FIRE LOSS \$7,500,000

Manager of Chicago Underwriters' Association Says the Public is Criminally Careless.

Chicago.—Losses by fire in Chicago last year reached the total of \$7,500,000, according to H. H. Glidden, manager of the Chicago Underwriters' association. The statement was made at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Chicago real estate board.

"The average annual waste by fire in Chicago for the last five years has been at the rate of \$3.24 for each human being in the city," Mr. Glidden said. "Compare this with an average of 61 cents loss per capita each year in European cities.

"In the last five years the city has seen vanish in smoke the vast sum of \$26,277,000. This with a whole lake from which to draw our water supply, and an abundance of other natural facilities, advantageously arranged.

"The full extent of our prodigality is not realized until we compare our losses per capita with those of Europe. In thirty European cities last year the average fire loss was only 61 cents per capita, and in six European countries only 38 cents. There is no sane reason why our loss should be larger. We simply are criminally heedless; we are blinded by our pur suit of business. In piling up cities we take no caution against the element that in a weak could sweep all the cities of time into ashes."

Novel Subway Puzzle

New York.—The Interborough Railway company evidently has been having trouble with its employees as well as with passengers and city officials. The company issues a monthly paper for distribution among its workers. The latest issue contains this:

"All employees should make their reports as grammatically correct as possible. For instance: "The newspapers carriers threw a small roll of paper off at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station and struck a woman who was standing on the platform on her head."

The editor comments: "This may look all right to the conductor on the train, but it gives a bad name to the station."