

Liberty, 40 Years Old, Is Washed



"Miss Liberty," who has graced New York harbor for forty years since she arrived from France, celebrated her fortieth birthday on June 19. In preparation for her birthday the authorities had John Beck, daredevil steeple-jack, wash her face.

Amoy Known as Great Tea Port

Trade Hard Hit When Japan Grabbed Formosa.

Washington.—"Amoy, China, one of the ports at which the presence of warships has been requested to protect foreigners, has a place in the history of the American Revolution, although few Americans know it," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "It was from Amoy, then the world's premier tea port, that the ship sailed in 1773 which figured some months later in the famous 'Boston Tea Party.'

"Amoy was one of the earliest Chinese cities to have contracts with the West. The Portuguese established themselves there in 1644, but were expelled before long. The British then began operations in Amoy, and continued trading through that port exclusively until 1730 when they were ordered to change to Canton. For a long time Amoy was the world's leading port in tea exportation, but for a century this trade has been declining.

Loss of Formosa Great Blow.
"The greatest blow to Amoy trade came in 1894 when Formosa, just off the Chinese coast from Amoy, was taken from China by Japan. Formosan tea and other products had reached the world through Amoy. Since Japan took over the big island its own ports have been developed and trade worth millions of dollars annually has been lost to Amoy.

"Amoy is still a big city, however, with a population of about 150,000. And nothing can take from it the distinction of having one of the best harbors on the Pacific. Like Hongkong, the town is situated on an island—Amoy island, which has a circumference of 35 miles. The nearest peninsula of the mainland is three miles away. The arms of the island and the mainland inclose a large bay, whose mountainous shores and islets make this body of water one of the picturesque spots of the Chinese coast. Outside Amoy island a string of is-

Tough Steak a Myth? Tests So Indicate

Washington.—Meat eaters who have gained the impression that some of the beef put before them is more suitable for the manufacture of automobile tires than it is for human consumption apparently have been misled by their own temperaments.

They were disillusioned by bureau of standards experts who have just completed tests requested by the Department of Agriculture to determine just how tough beef can be so standards might be fixed on the basis of resistance to mastication.

Using machines designed for measuring resistance of fibers to various stresses, the experts found even the toughest piece of meat supplied by the department too delicate to have any valuable indication of strength sufficient for use except as a table decoration. With this much established, H. L. Whitmore, head of the bureau's mechanical section, said that the task of fixing standard toughness for beef would be continued with more delicate machinery than has hitherto been utilized.

of conditions—and half a mile of salt water—between Amoy and its foreign settlement. This is on Koolong-su, a small island which lies between Amoy and the mainland. With its consulates and residences built among shady groves, its schools, hospitals, churches and hotels, and above all with its sanitation along western lines, this little oasis, known as 'the Paradise of South China.'

Open Door for Emigrants.

"Amoy is a great gateway for coolie emigration, especially to Singapore and East Indies. About 75,000 natives embark at Amoy each year, and only a small part of this number returns. Nearly every family in Amoy has one or more members abroad, and, since the decline of the port's trade, economic disaster is staved off largely by the remittances sent home by these expatriates. This 'tribute' to Amoy amounts to more than \$12,000,000 annually.

"The largest and deepest draft vessels in the world can be accommodated easily in Amoy's commodious harbor. Because of its excellent harbor facilities, Amoy was selected by the Chinese government in 1908 as the port at which to receive and fete a section of the United States fleet then on its famous trip around the world."

Society Woman Quits League; Killed Her Pet

Washington.—Mrs. Frances H. C. Burnett, poet and social leader, had a dog called Tinker Bell; but Tinker Bell is no more.

The dog was captured by the dog-snatchers of the Animal Rescue league, of which Mrs. Burnett was a manager, and killed. Now the society women behind that humane institution are at war over poor Tinker Bell.

The District of Columbia has three rival dog-snatching institutions. The league is run by prominent women of various society groups. Its avowed purpose is to save cats and dogs from brutal treatment at the hands of police officers and others.

No wandering dog is safe in Washington with three energetic groups after them. Many good ones disappear annually and go the gas route to the great dog beyond.

Until a few days ago Mrs. Burnett was a member of the board of governors of the rescue league, but quit cold when she discovered that Tinker Bell had been seized and gassed to death all within a few hours. She refused to remain on the board of an organization that made such quick work of a lost dog.

Forgers Find England Harsh to Their Trade

London.—Scotland Yard officials say offenses for forging money are on the decline, owing largely to the difficulties of copying the Bank of England notes.

Scotland Yard has a branch, similar to the United States secret service which devotes its time almost entirely to keeping tabs on counterfeiters. Detectives of this bureau work with the aid of dealers in paper, ink, machinery and other apparatus usually required by counterfeiters, and in most instances swoop down on the offenders before they have had a chance to market their homemade money.

Forecast by Fish Delights Bathers

Anglers Say It Is to Be Warm-Water Year.

New York.—Veteran fishermen cheer sea bathers this season with word that this is apparently to be a "warm-water" year inshore.

The rate at which cold-water mackerel have been passing this coast without making the usual stop and warm-water bluefish have been flocking in is advanced as the basis for the forecast.

The ocean's present heated fringe along the coast, as indicated by the predilection of these finny weather vanes, the one for cold, the other for moderate temperatures, is still further borne out, in the fishermen's mind, by conditions at sea. They cite the recent contrast between overcast weather reported in midocean by returning tourists and the rising mercury found on approaching land.

Lay Effect to Gulf Stream.
While the migration of fish and the behavior of the deep are largely a matter of theory, practical anglers admit they nevertheless explain the present atmospheric condition by the gulf stream.

The signs at hand show, they say, that the gulf stream mixed this spring in sufficient quantity with the cold currents coming down from the arctic to moderate the latter as they flowed down their southern grooves.

The condition is therefore regarded as fundamental and correspondingly permanent, in so far as Atlantic beaches are concerned this summer.

The fishing smack sharp's first became convinced of this when mackerel striking in off Cape May obviously felt the heat and kept on going.

Instead of idling up the Long Island shore until about June 1, as is his wont, it was found they continued without pausing for breath to gain more congenial deep-sea chills off Nova Scotia. Conversely, bluefish and weak-

fish began to move landward in response to the more attractive sub-marine climate.

Opposite Condition Last Year.

Last year it was just the opposite, fishermen recall. The gulf stream, according to their theory, did not mix sufficiently with the Greenland water. The result was that mackerel abounded in local fishing grounds all summer, something never known before. Bluefish and weakfish were commensurately scarce, and were only to be found, in fact, well out at sea.

The gulf stream explanation of the periodic disappearances of various varieties of fish apparently goes just so far. Anglers say complete mystery surrounds some of the vagaries of "sea beef" in its moods and actions.

Some years ago mackerel were "lost" so completely for several years that the government established a closed season to tempt them back. Now they are available in abundance.

Bluefish have been "lost" off and on since 1914, so much so that their uncertain appearances disrupted a flourishing industry and largely caused the present dispersal of bluefish fleets.

Old fishing diaries treasured in Fulton market record that bluefish disappeared in 1821 for forty years. When they returned they suffered the fate of Rip Van Winkle after his two decades of slumber. Long Island natives no longer recognized them and went for a long time in ignorance that they were merely the staple sea food of their fathers back home again.

Man, 99, Gets Fortune

Spokane, Wash.—John Hackett, aged ninety-nine, a pioneer of the Coeur d'Alene mine district, has received word of an inheritance of an estate of \$3,000,000 from a brother in Venezuela. Information received here recently from Kellogg, Idaho, said. The brother, Pat Hackett, died recently at the age of one hundred and four.

30 Insane Paretics Cured by Malaria

Hospitals Report Success of New Treatment.

New York.—Thirty patients regarded as hopelessly insane are back at work and leading normal lives after being artificially inoculated with malaria, allowed to suffer chills and fever for two weeks or so and then treated with drugs, according to an announcement by the Long Island College hospital.

The 30 patients belonged to a group of 60 sufferers from paresis who have received the malaria, and drug treatment at the Long Island College hospital. Of the 30 who have not recovered sufficiently to return to work, several have shown marked benefit. Some of the patients failed to respond to the treatment. The percentage of successes, however, is considered remarkable because of the fact that paresis was regarded as incurable up to the time that the malaria treatment was discovered in Austria. St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington, D. C., the largest hospital in the world for mental cases; the State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's island and the Brooklyn State Hospital for the Insane have been employing the malaria treatment with results equal to those achieved at Long Island College hospital.

The treatment was worked out by Doctors Wagner von Jauregg of the Psychiatric Institute of Vienna and J. Kyle of the University of Vienna during the war. The experimentation was started to test the truth of reports which had been frequently made of sudden and remarkable improvement by sufferers from paresis after they had had attacks of malaria. A number of paresis patients were deliberately inoculated with malaria. Some died, some remained unbenefited, others were helped to some extent and still others were so improved that they were able to leave the hospital and return to their old occupations.

Show Improvement.

Patients treated at the State hospital at Ward's island showed marked improvement on treatment with malaria only, but drug treatment by mercurial and arsenical compounds also was used at Long Island College hospital. There is some difference of opinion among students of this treat-

ment whether the combined malaria and drug treatment is better than the simple malaria treatment.

"Paresis accounts for a tremendous lot of insanity and a very great number of deaths each year," says a Long Island College hospital physician, "so that the success of this treatment is a thing of the utmost importance to the world. Paresis usually sets in at middle age with symptoms which are hard to recognize. We suspect it when marked queerness of behavior develops at middle age in a man who has theretofore been normal. A typical picture of the disease is that of an industrious, conservative man who stands well in every way, but who suddenly forgets careful business habits and begins to invest in wildcat stocks, to dissipate and go to pieces generally. The disease is always the result of a long-standing condition, but many patients appear to be absolutely ignorant of the fact that such a condition had ever existed. Various remedies have been tested heretofore, but the disease has previously been quite hopeless to treat.

"Just what the effect of the malaria may be is not understood, but it seems to prepare the central nervous system in some way for the beneficial action of the drugs. The drugs fail to produce benefit unless the patient is prepared for them by the malarial treatment."

Dr. George H. Kirby, who introduced the malaria treatment into the State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's island, said that the malaria treatment was continuing there with gratifying results, and that some patients who had been treated as long as two years ago with malaria and returned to their normal occupations were still at work and showed no signs of the recurrence of the disease.

Of Great Importance.

"About 15 per cent of the admissions to the insane hospitals are due

School Has One Pupil; Teacher Is Her Mother

Middletown, N. Y.—A novel situation exists in School District 5 of the town of Forestburg, Sullivan county. There is only one class in the school and only one scholar in the class. The teacher is Mrs. Mary Hickey and the scholar is her daughter, Anna.

The purchase of farm lands in the district by the Mongaup Falls Power company for the purpose of constructing a supplementary dam has caused the rare condition. A short time ago the school had twenty-five pupils.

to paresis, so that this treatment is a matter of the greatest importance," he said. "The average life of the paresis patient after he reaches the hospital is one year. A few years ago all of these cases would have seemed quite hopeless.

"The action of the malaria is very obscure. It may produce resistance in the body which destroys the disease, or it may attack the disease directly. It is not correct to say that it prepares the central nervous system for the action of drugs, and there is nothing to show that the malaria itself is not quite as effective without the help of drugs.

"The only useful drug that we have found is the arsenical combination which was produced by the Rockefeller Institute for the treatment of African sleeping sickness. That has had a good effect in many cases of paresis. We have been able to discharge a number of patients who have received this treatment. On the other hand, some patients who were not benefited at all by the Rockefeller product have been greatly improved by the malaria treatment.

"We do not speak of the malaria treatment as a cure in any case. It is too early to say that. It does, however, bring about a remission of symptoms in many cases. It is too soon to tell whether the remission of symptoms is permanent or not."

Body's Chemistry Is Being Studied

Novel Field of Research at Pennsylvania "U."

Philadelphia.—A new field of scientific research is being developed by the psychological clinic of the University of Pennsylvania.

The introductory course in the new study, called "metabolism and behavior," was completed recently by a class of 30 students under the direction of Dr. Henry E. Starr in the department of psychological chemistry and toxicology in the medical school of the university.

"Metabolism and behavior," a statement given out by the university states, includes a study of the chemical changes taking place in the body, which determine the emotional makeup, efficiency and even the philosophy of life of the individual. The course presented a survey of the field, emphasizing research rather than attempting to lay down any premature dogmatic correlation.

During the last few years Doctor Starr has conducted a number of biochemical investigations of psychological problems in co-operation with Prof. Lightner Witmer and Prof. Ed-

win B. Twitmyer of the department of psychology. What is said to have been the most striking work of the chemical changes is saliva characteristic of fatigue and emotional excitement.

In the course of this research, Doctor Starr said he discovered that, under psychologically controlled conditions, the saliva of an individual may serve as an index to his emotional stability and resistance to fatigue. With the co-operation of Doctor Twitmyer, director of the clinic for the correction of speech defects at the university, this method was applied to the study of the metabolic etiology of stammering, involving the examination of 236 individuals.

The findings have been of great value, indicating, it is said, the curative measures to be employed in the treatment of stammerers thus examined.

Doctor Starr believes that, as a method of investigation, physiological chemistry has proved of inestimable value to the physician, and should be of equal value to the psychologist. With this thought in view, the psychological clinic of the University of Pennsylvania is developing biochemical research of psychological problems under its own direction.

STUDY OF BIRDS OBJECT OF TRIP

Prof. H. H. Nininger to Go From S. Dakota to Mexico.

McPherson, Kan.—A study of bird life from South Dakota to Mexico City, and back along the western coast of Mexico and the United States to Canada, will be made this summer by Prof. H. H. Nininger, head of the biological department of McPherson college here.

Care will be taken to keep well ahead of cold weather, so that the birds can be studied in advance of the migratory period for the American species.

Crossing the Rio Grande, the party will continue south, gathering data on the species both rare and common to Mexico. While there, the migratory birds of the northland, which will have sought winter quarters, will be closely observed.

From the City of Mexico, Professor Nininger will move northward, traveling along the western coast of Mexico and the United States until the Canadian border is reached.

Colleges and universities along the route in both countries have asked Professor Nininger for his disclosures.

Professor Nininger will make the trip under the auspices of the National Ornithology society, and it is expected to result in the most important discoveries in the interests of ornithology.

The party will start from western South Dakota and travel in a house-car built especially for the purpose.

There Were Giants in Those Days



J. B. Abbott, preparator, at work on the giant thigh bones of dinosaurs, found in the San Bernardo hills of Chubut, Argentina, by the Capt. Marshall Field Paleontological expedition, headed by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs. These bones are now being prepared for exhibition at the Field museum in Chicago. One of these monstrous bones stands more than six feet high and weighs nearly a thousand pounds.