

Have You Footprint of Your Baby?

IF SO, NOBODY ELSE'S CHILD CAN EVER BE PALMED OFF AS YOUR OWN INFANT.



J. Herbert Taylor, Chief of the Identification Division of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The baby did not mind a bit. Being held in a comfortable position by its mother, it merely gurgled gleefully while Mr. J. Herbert Taylor, chief of the Identification Division of the Navy Department, passed a roller over the sole of its little foot. Then the foot was pressed firmly upon a sheet of smooth white letter-paper, and the roller being covered with printing ink a perfect impression of it was made.

"Isn't that remarkable," exclaimed the mother, examining the impression with keenest interest.

"You may well say so, madam," replied Mr. Taylor. "No other baby in all the world has a footprint just like it."

The mother carried off the precious sheet of paper in triumph. Whereupon Mr. Taylor, who is the Government's principal finger-print expert—such prints being used for the identification of every enlisted man in the Navy—said:

"Every mother ought to have a print of her baby's foot. There is nothing new or when it may be useful for identification. You have heard, I dare say, that the matter is being seriously taken up. In one of the largest Chicago hospitals a regulation has recently been adopted requiring that every baby born in the institution shall have a print of its foot taken immediately after birth.

"The idea, though so new, is already spreading. It is based, indeed, upon very obvious common sense, especially where hospitals are concerned.

"A great many children are born in hospitals. In the centers of population there are even 'lying-in' hospitals, devoted wholly to the business of childbirth. Such establishments are a god-send to the poor. But, as you are doubtless aware, it has within the last few years become the fashion for well-to-do women to go to a hospital when expecting confinement. They do so, usually under the advice of the family physician, because they can get better care, with more sanitary surroundings than the most luxurious home will afford, and the best of nursing and medical attention.

"Unfortunately, however, it has happened in many an instance that babies born under such circumstances have been mixed up. Mothers, through accidental errors in distribution, have had the wrong infants dealt out to them. Mrs. Smith has been discharged from the hospital with the Jones' baby in her arms, and the Smith baby has been handed over to Mrs. Jones. Sometimes, doubtless, the mistakes have remained undiscovered; but there have been enough ascertained cases of the sort to persuade the Chicago hospital I have mentioned to adopt the footprint system.

"You can see how easily such errors might occur. In a great hospital a number of babies may be born on the same day. A separate ward is provided for them, to which they are removed immediately after birth. For some days thereafter it is advisable that they shall not be with their mothers most of the time; this, indeed, is part of the system. They are customarily numbered and tagged, but there are all sorts of opportunities for over-busy or careless nurses to mix them up.

Human Footprints Differ as Much as Handprints.

young baby to distinguish it as belonging to a particular parent. Wealth and ancestry count for nothing. The Astor or Biddle baby is much like the Murphy or Bigging baby when newborn.

"The handprint of a new baby, or prints of its fingers, would excellently serve the purpose of identification. But the tiny fingers are very delicate members; to unfold them and take ink impressions of them is an awkward job, necessarily causing discomfort to the child. On the other hand, it is the easiest thing in the world to pass an ink-roller over the sole of the little foot and make a print of it.

"The skin that covers your foot is like a shoe, the sole of which is made in a separate piece, of a different material from the 'upper.' Structurally speaking, at all events, it is very different, being the only part of the body, except the palm, that is hairless, and having, like the latter, a ridge-pattern. Each ridge is a roof to cover a row of tiny conical elevations called 'papillae,' every one of which contains the end of a little nerve. These are nerves of touch. Beneath the outer skin of your palms and foot-soles are hundreds of thousands of nerve-ends, and the arrangement of their rows is marked by the ridges.

"The influence of heredity expresses strongly in the ridge-arrangements (whorls, loops, etc.) of the sole of the foot—as, likewise, of the palm. Such

patterns, as with likeness of features, are handed down in families from generation to generation. Thus they afford testimony of relationship, which may yet figure as evidence in courts of law. There was a recent case, in England, in which the shape of a boy's ears was held to prove his right to a name and estate. Quite possibly there will be similar decisions where proofs are supplied by foot or hand patterns.

"Speaking of heredity, evidence has recently been obtained through a study of such patterns that has a most important bearing upon the problem of the ancestry of the human race. It affords what seems to me to be the most definite and valuable testimony ever recorded in behalf of the theory that man is descended from apes, or at all events from ape-like animals.

"At my request, a woman finger-print expert, Miss Gertrude M. Sullivan, made prints of the hands and feet of a number of apes and other monkeys in the New York Zoo. One of them was a gorilla, whose palm and sole patterns were found to differ in no important respect from those of human beings. The ridges closely correspond, and their arrangement likewise.

"The gorilla is the highest of the apes—meaning thereby that its likeness to the human species is nearest, in respect to anatomical structure. It is interesting to discover that its palm and sole prints give a corresponding

arrangement (as shown by Miss Sullivan's ink-impressions) that other monkeys, as they descend in the scale of development, show patterns less and less like those of man. Another fact well worth noting in this connection is that man and the monkeys are the only animals existing today that possess such ridge-patterns.

"A baby monkey—or, for that matter, a monkey of any age—could be identified by its footprint or handprint just as surely as a human baby."

"To go back to the babies. Nobody knows why certain traits are, and others are not, transmitted from parents to offspring; and it is impossible to tell in advance which ones will be thus transmitted. But at this very time government scientists, the cleverest of them, are busy with the problem. Through the breeding of animals and plants they are gaining knowledge which is expected eventually to be of use in solving puzzles of the kind that relate to human beings—even the puzzle that has to do with the control of sex.

Co-operating with them in this work is a so-called Station for Experimental Evolution, established by an endowment from Mr. Carnegie, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

This is a scientific enterprise altogether unique. On first glance at its interior the main laboratory building might be mistaken for a zoological supply shop, inasmuch as the greater part of it is divided up into breeding rooms for the propagation of many kinds of animals. One room is devoted to canaries, and is made melodious by the singing of hundreds of these birds, in cages. Another room contains a small but complete fish hatchery, also tanks for the study of shrimps, crabs and lobsters. A separate department is assigned to rabbits and guinea-pigs; another is given up to insects of numerous species, which are being bred. There is an annex exclusively for chickens and pigeons; goats and sheep are housed in a convenient out building and a dozen odd-looking pens of glass on the adjacent lawn are tenanted by promising families of snails.

All of this remarkable outfit is maintained for one object only—the study of problems relating to heredity.

According to the famous Galton, expectation of inheritance, in the matter of traits or characteristics, follows a simple rule of arithmetic. Of the whole heritage of a baby (physical, mental and moral) its two parents contribute one-half. Thus you yourself received 50 per cent of your makeup from your father and mother. From your four



Footprint of a Baboon.



Footprint of a Little Girl Ten Months Old.

Hand of Ring-tail Monkey. Note the Human-like Patterns.

the protruding "Hapsburg lip," or like red hair in the Biddle family. The tendency to produce male, or it may be female, offspring runs in certain families. Thus a marriage between a man and a woman whose families have been exceptionally affluent of boys, is likely to result in a high percentage of male births. It is, in fact, the sex of children can be influenced in advance. An eminent Government scientist,

Professor W. J. Spillman, has gone very deep into a study of the mathematics of heredity. He says (and apparently is able to prove) that two brothers may not be in the slightest degree related to each other, though born of the same parents, and likewise two sisters. A child may be no kin whatever to its own grandmother. Or it may happen that a man's niece is more closely related to him than his own daughter.

DOES MEXICO HATE US?

It comes as a surprise, therefore, to find no little differences between the manners, customs and mode of life of the Mexicans south of the line and those who have settled in the United States.

Fundamentally, these differences between two classes of the same race are due to two causes, irrigation and education.

Southwestern Texas, Southern New Mexico and Southern Arizona, while geographically similar to Northern California, Northern Chihuahua and Northern Sonora, have been made different by man. Irrigation in the former regions has aided agriculture, fostered commerce and thus led to the foundation of modern, up-to-date towns. In these towns are schools, which the Mexican children must attend as well as the American.

But in Northern Mexico there is little irrigation, consequently little agriculture, and little industry except that incidental to the incursion of foreign capital in the fields of mining and stock raising.

Those American soldiers who had been patrolling the border for the past two or three years have been surprised by the difference that they have found between the Mexicans they knew on the border and the Mexican that they have met in this wild northern desert country of the Latin-American republic. Between the natives that many of them knew in the Philippines and the people that they have met on the trail of Villa, our soldiers, however, have found more than a slight resemblance.

Not that the natives whom our soldiers have met are all ferocious

outlaws or aboriginal head-hunters. The people of this part of Mexico fall roughly into two classes. First, are the bandits, the class from which Villa's army has been largely recruited in the past. Many of these men were vaqueros on the great ranches of Chihuahua such as those owned by William Randolph Hearst and the wealthy Terrazas and Creel families, but when these ranches were closed with the outbreak of anarchy that followed the downfall of the Maderist regime the vaqueros were thrown out of work. Accustomed to living in the open and in the saddle, they fell easily into the way of bandits.

But the bandits are not, as some American newspapers would lead one to believe, the most numerous class in this region. The second great division of the population, which includes the great mass of the people of rural Chihuahua, is made up of peons and small farmers with a little land of their own—enough to raise the small quantity of beans and corn that will sustain a large Mexican family for a year. All these people want is peace.

For five years they have had their crops reaped by one armed faction or another and they are tired of it. An old woman of this class, with a few square feet of ground near Casas Grandes which she laboriously tilled herself, said to the writer:

"I've been living here for 20 years and in that time I've never had a month of solid security. Even under Diaz there was never a month when I could leave my hut for a day or two to visit a friend with the assurance that my home would not be raided and my two cows stolen while I was away."

Such people have come to desire the continued peace and prosperity which the gringo army has brought with it. As a matter of fact the deep-seated hatred for Americans which many correspondents in Mexico write of is not so deep seated, after all. Except among the politicians, who foster this feeling among the people, it is largely on the surface.—Gordon Marsden in World Outlook.

TO MAKE GOOD JELLY.

The canning-club specialists of the States Relations Service for the North and Western states recommend that the following points be observed to make certain that jelly will be of good quality:

After the fruit has been boiled and the texture broken down it should be poured into a jelly bag and permitted to drain for a considerable time. Forcing the juice from the pulp will cause cloudy jelly. When the juice has been collected, place two teaspoonfuls of cold unsweetened fruit juice in two teaspoonfuls of grain alcohol and mix by shaking gently. Allow it to settle for one-half hour, preferably in a glass tumbler. If a jellylike substance collects in the bottom of the mixture it is evidence that pectin is present and the juice is suitable for jelly making. When the test shows absence of pectin, the white portion of orange peel, apples, or green citron melon may be added to the juice to supply the necessary pectin. Twelve ounces of sugar added to a pint of juice will make a jelly of the proper firmness and texture. Jelly is ready to be poured into the glasses when two rows of drops form on the end of a paddle or on the edge of a spoon held sideways.

American Shoes for Burma.

The Burmese are beginning to wear American shoes. Formerly whatever was needed in that line was imported from Great Britain, but the cost of the footwear of that country has so greatly increased that they are now turning to America. One Boston shoe manufacturer recently placed an order for 150,000 worth of shoes in Burma. The custom of wearing the shoes of this country or Europe is not yet prevalent among the Burmese women, but most of the men wear them.

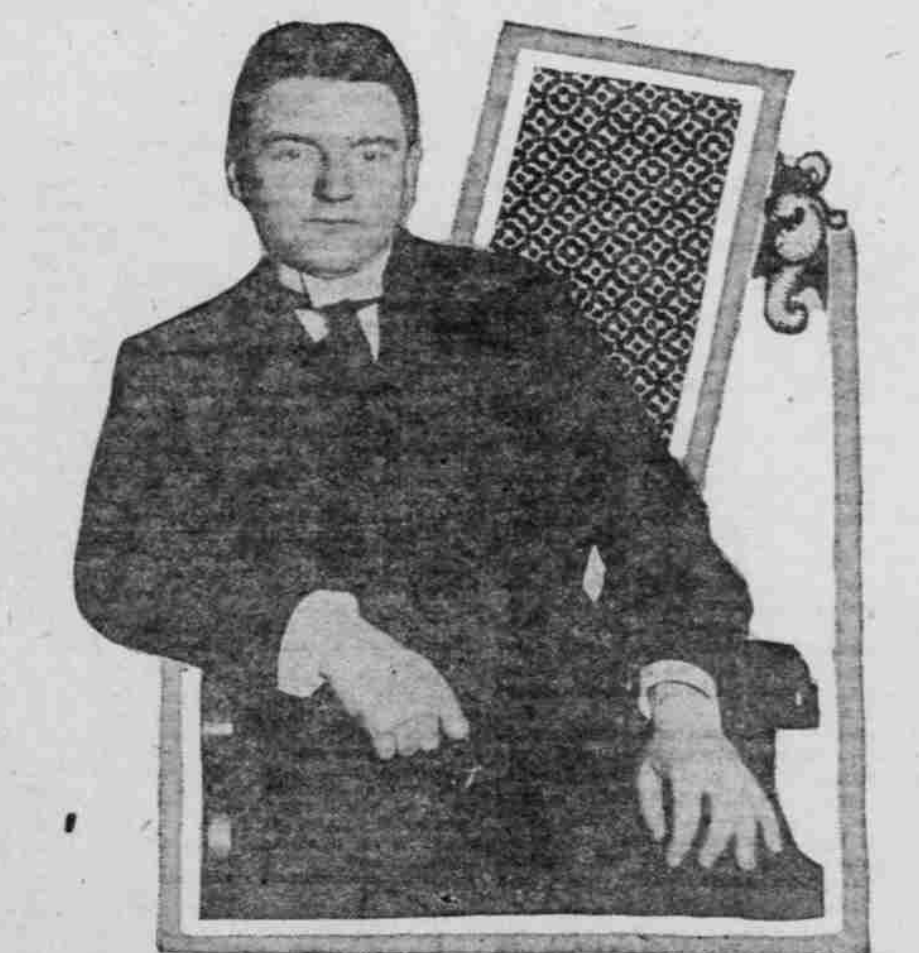
SUFFRAGIST PORTRAYED AT SMITHSONIAN.



Wax Relief of Susan B. Anthony

A wax relief of Susan B. Anthony has recently been placed on view at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. It was executed by Michel Jacobs, a painter and sculptor of note. A second copy of the world was presented to the National Association for Woman Suffrage at its meeting in Washington last winter.

PRESIDENT OF BANK IS 40 YEARS OLD



THEODORE HETZLER. —Bain Photo.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—The youngest bank president in the United States is Theodore Hetzler, recently raised to the head of the Fifth-avenue Bank in New York. Mr. Hetzler, when he was 15 years old, saw an advertisement in a trade paper and applied to the bank for a job as messenger. He was engaged.