

Seventy saw Gladstone so vigorous that he was still good for the greatest battle of his political life and a Premiership. England's foremost living historian, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who is even now completing his monumental story of the American Revolution, occupied a seat in Parliament half-a-century ago. This brilliant nephew of Lord Macaulay has done his best writing since reaching seventy.

Germany's first Emperor, the venerable William, saw Waterloo as a soldier, but fifty-five years later he was directing armies at Sedan and welding an empire after the fall of Paris. John Bigelow at fourscore was mentally as virile as a boy, and his powers as an author were not dimmed.

Frederick Fraley was an active business man, president of a bank and the National Board of Trade since the Spanish-American war, and yet he was prominent enough in 1844 to serve on a committee that welcomed to Philadelphia Daniel Webster.

Science is making lives longer than they were in the days of our grandfathers, and also far more comfortable. The same agency that prolongs bodily vigor will surely lengthen the age of man's most virile mental labor.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

---

#### MORTALITY OF THE BALKAN WAR.

It is estimated that the Turks have lost over 80,000 killed in battle, and about 50,000 dead from disease. The allies have lost in killed about 50,000, and about 50,000 dead from disease. This makes a grand total of about 200,000.

---

#### WORK OF PELLAGRA COMMISSION.

The pellagra cimmission of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which was financed by Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York and John H. McFadden of Philadelphia, and the head of which was Capt. J. F. Siler, U.S.A. Medical Corps, has now returned, after spending four and a half months in studying the disease in South Carolina. The data collected relating to the epidemiological of pellagra are probably the most complete ever obtained, but whether any light as to its etiology has been gained can be known only after a detailed investigation of the studies made. It appears that there are at present not les than 50,000 persons in the South suffering from pellagra, and that while the manifestations of the disease are becoming less severe, the number of cases is not diminshing; also, that while the