

100 MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE; SHACKLETON'S FEAT DISCUSSED

Probably in Sight of the Locality of the Pole on a Clear Day
—His Terrible Hardships—The Value of Polar Discovery—Scientific Problems Solved.

A row of marble monuments for the London poor might have been built with half the energy which Lieutenant Shackleton expended to get within 111 statute miles, or 90 geographical miles, of the South Pole. Thus does one American editor register his impatience with the "risks of life, and energy mispent," "merely to discover a snow-bound waste." This view of the situation, however, is not characteristic of the general press comment upon the English explorer's brilliant feat in attaining latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes south. The fact that Lieutenant Shackleton has now taken the honor of having penetrated more deeply into the polar regions than Peary, the American explorer now in quest of the North Pole, makes the English exploration of peculiar interest. "Shackleton" failed at a point which would probably have been in sight of the locality of the Pole on a clear day," says the New York Sun, and the story of human perseverance and determination. At one time it took the party a whole day to fight their way 600 yards. The return trip from the "farthest south" proved more exciting than the trip to it because of the danger of exhaustion of the food supply and the menace of ultimate starvation. We read:

"On January 9 we left camp and reached latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes longitude 120 degrees east, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible and we saw only a plain stretching away to the south. We then started on the return trip to pick up our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away.

"The high winds which were now blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to thirty miles daily, and we reached the upper glacier on the 16th. The snow had been blown from the surface of the glacier, leaving only slippery blue ice, which presented the greatest difficulty in the descent. This was slow work, indeed, in a heavy gale. The sledges were lowered by means of the Alpine rope, and we followed as best we could, care being taken to have the guiding lines well fastened and taut.

"On the morning of January 28 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march, as the snow was two feet deep and there were many unconsolidated crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83 degrees 45 minutes on the afternoon of the 27th. There we obtained food and were able to proceed with greater speed. We reached the 'Grist depot' named after the dead pony—on February 2, with no food remaining.

"On March 4 all reached the ship at Hut Point in a blizzard. The total distance of the journey, including relay, was 1,708 miles, and the time occupied 125 days.

The main results of the expedition are a good geological collection and a complete meteorological record. We found coal measures in limestone. We discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and more than a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former greater glaciation.

"The South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The new mountains' altitudes range from 3,000 to 12,000 feet approximately. The violent blizzards in latitude 88 degrees show that the so-called 'Polar calm' exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic pole."

The value of Polar Expeditions. The most satisfying answer to the persistent question, "What is the use of all this risk, effort, and expense," is furnished by Garrett P. Serviss in the New York American. He says:

"In the first place, the whole question of the magnetism of the earth is involved. It is true that the magnetic poles, as far as we know them, do not

coincide in position with the geographic poles, but until observations have been made at the poles themselves we cannot be sure that there is not an important relation between the two. It is known that the magnetic poles, for some reason not yet comprehended, revolve around the real poles, and the nature and effect of this curious planetary mechanism may become evident as soon as the field of investigation is extended to the poles.

"In the second place, to reach the poles means to be in a position to solve important questions concerning the laws of atmospheric circulation. We have had abundant evidence during the past winter of the incomplete nature of the science of meteorology. The poles are the centres of relatively calm regions, where, according to prevailing theories, currents of air originate which spread over the earth toward the equator, producing cold waves. These sometimes extend into the middle latitudes and upset the atmosphere there. The hot air rising from the equator travels toward the poles, cools off, descends, and comes back by a different route. It is manifest that in order to fully understand all this we must know what goes on at the poles and in their immediate neighborhood.

"In the third place, the discovery of the poles will give us a better knowledge of the rotation of the earth, and on that rotation more things depend than we are apt to think. For instance, it has been discovered within a few years past that the earth is not regular in its rotation; the poles wander about a little, and it has even been thought that the prevalence of earthquakes may depend more or less upon this wobbling of the poles. The poles themselves are manifestly the best places from which to study this curious phenomenon.

"In the fourth place, there is reason for thinking that at and around the poles will be found indications of existing or past life which will have a bearing on many questions concerning the history of our globe. Some have thought that life began at the poles, because there the crust of the earth was first sufficiently cooled to bear living forms. We know that in the high northern and southern latitudes vegetation and plant life flourished in wonderful abundance, but the history of this strange stage in the earth's history remains to be found, and it may be discovered near the poles themselves. The many problems of what may be found around the ends of the earth's axis. The vast continent which evidently surrounds the South Pole and the deep ocean basins inclosed by the North Pole probably contain secrets which will go far to explain the evolution of the continents, the habits of the living forms which inhabit them. Their exploration will give science a grip upon the globe, as a whole, which it does not at present possess.

FLEXNER'S SERUM FOR MENINGITIS

Result of His Experiments With Monkeys — Twenty of Them Sacrificed.

In order to discover a serum for the cure of epidemic meningitis Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, had to sacrifice the lives of about twenty monkeys. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute, which is situated in the city of New York. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute, which is situated in the city of New York. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute, which is situated in the city of New York.

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mile journey to Pottersville, and placed the precious fluid at the disposal of Dr. Andrew Miller and Dr. A. S. Barber, who had most of the cases in charge. By the time Dr. Brown arrived one of Dr. Barber's patients, a baby but fourteen months old, had just fallen ill.

don't want any experiments tried on my baby," said the mother, when the physician asked permission to use the serum.

She soon consented, however, and twenty-four hours afterward the retraction of the head had disappeared, the child was conscious, wide awake and nursing at the mother's breast. In a couple of weeks he had entirely recovered, manifesting among other healthy signs, what the doctors describe as a ravenous appetite.

The next patient was a boy 8 years old. The day after receiving the serum this child, upon whom the meningitis onslaught had been extremely severe, had regained consciousness; a month later he sat at the table and ate breakfast with his family, entirely cured.

The Pottersville epidemic showed the following results: In twelve cases in which the serum had not been used there were eleven deaths and one recovery—a mortality record of 91 per cent; in six cases in which it had been used there were one death and five recoveries—a mortality record of 16 per cent.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT FOR AFRICAN GAME

Entitled to Kill Sixty Animals, But Any Number of Certain Kinds.

Before Theodore Roosevelt may lift his gun to shoot when he lands on the African continent, he must obtain a license at a cost of \$200, which will entitle him to kill sixty animals. Among these he may include, observes Van Norden, two elephants (male only), two rhinoceroses, two hippopotamuses, and ten of the smaller species, ten of each species of wild pig, and ten of the smaller species of jackals.

The cost of the trip will be very great, but should Mr. Roosevelt so desire he can defray every item of it with the trophies of his hunt. The sportsman who is so fortunate as to secure a license to kill sixty animals may dispose of it for a small fortune. Full or half-grown animals delivered alive at the Uganda Railway will bring a varying price of \$50 to \$100.

Mr. Roosevelt will not be restricted in the number of lions, leopards and crocodiles he may shoot, but he will be limited in the number of other animals he may kill. The secretary bird, storks or okapi are by law made safe from his gun.

The ex-president will be equipped with the most modern patterns of fire-arms. The rifles, shotguns and pistols which he will take with him will be sufficient to take any animal he may wish to hunt. The weapons will be of the 2-calibre Remington, which is capable of stopping anything from a tiger to an elephant. It occurs in the particular month to which he goes in on a clip, and when fired the rifle automatically loads and cocks itself. When the bullet strikes an animal it is mushrooms and every bone it may hit. A soft-nosed bullet would be discharged from such a rifle with sufficient force to penetrate ten inches of solid oak, or five-sixteenths of an inch of steel armor plate, and would go through ordinary cast iron as easily as through a soft pine board.

In his complement of weapons will also be a number of .36-calibre rifles, and in all probability an English express rifle of .500-calibre. The overland journey after Mr. Roosevelt arrives in Africa will cost him about \$15,000, his retinue of servants consisting of porters and gun bearers. There will also be five white men in the party, including the ex-president, Kermit.

Mr. Roosevelt will be the guest of the King of Uganda when he reaches the kingdom in Africa, and the town band of Entebbe will accompany him with their tom-toms and dried-bone clappers and other native instruments.

Passengers in a new pay-as-you-enter Third Avenue car recently saw only a hat pin and a piece of chewing gum as apparatus rescue sixty cents in dimes for a man whose ingenuity had been unable to get the dimes from the space behind the car seats, where they had rolled.

The man, who acted as if he might have taken a long time in the not too remote past, lost the dimes when he was gravely counting them from the palm of one hand to the other. The car was crowded, the seats and the side of the car in the new Third Avenue cars is unusually spacious, and the six dimes falling in the crevice were lost to sight, though to memory.

Their owner tried to get his fingers into the space where the dimes were, but failed. He was not much helped either. Suddenly the young man on the other side of the car took his hat pin from his hat and crossed it to render assistance. He thrust the hat pin after the dimes, but could not dislodge them.

"Use this," said another young woman, deftly slipping a piece of chewing gum to the young woman with the hat pin. The gum was affixed to the sharp edge of the hat pin and this combination implement was sundered after the dimes. One by one the ten-cent pieces sticking to the gum were brought forth and restored to their owner.

"After this," he said, "I am always going to carry a hat pin and some gum."—New York Herald.

SELF-CONTROL.

Self-control is the greatest of all qualities, the one most eminently fitted to make a man successful. It is a divine saving grace. It is, in a sense, a saving grace, that a man does not listen to a first impulse; that before embarking in any enterprise he weighs all the consequences; that before uttering an important sentence he follows the French advice to let his tongue first go seven times round his mouth; that before taking any important decision he holds a committee meeting with himself, and hears all the pros and cons of the question before putting it to a vote. It is, thanks to self-control, that a man never loses his temper, but lets others do it; that his own advantage is not sacrificed to the selfishness of a few teapots; that in his relations with his fellow-creatures, that he faces all the perils of a life with a serene and unflinching courage; that he does not believe he knows everything, and is beyond taking advice; that he is ready to learn; that he keeps the woman he should marry; that he keeps the friends that are worth keeping; that his reliability inspires others with confidence in him, and makes him host of useful friends.—Max O'Reil.

SOME HOBBIES OF ROYALTY

Divisions of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Prince of Wales and Others.

One of the quaintest hobbies on record is that of the King of Siam, who, during his leisure moments, makes a collection of the labels on match boxes. He started this hobby during a visit some years ago to England. Soon after he began collecting he happened to be walking incognito down Piccadilly, when he saw a passenger on the top of an omnibus throw away a matchbox. Hoping it might be one he did not possess, the king, to the horror of his attendant, dashed out into the middle of the road to pick up the treasure. A policeman, thinking from the excitement of the attendant that someone was killed, stopped the traffic. For a few moments the greatest consternation prevailed. Then the king emerged, smiling, with the matchbox in his hand.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra interest themselves by keeping books containing photographs of the places they have visited, all of which they have taken themselves. His majesty also has a fine collection of walking sticks, to which he is constantly adding. His collection numbers about 1,000, all of which have some special association.

One of Queen Alexandra's favorite occupations when she is at home at Sandringham or any other of the royal palaces is that of arranging and placing flowers in vases for the tables of the different apartments. In this matter her majesty has quite exceptional skill and taste. Her queen also collects autographs of her friends, and has a whole museum of little gifts made by the fingers of her children and grandchildren.

The Prince of Wales has a fine collection of foreign stamps and quite a large collection of it, too, for he started when but a small boy, and is now recognized as an authority on the subject. His royal highness also has a very interesting collection of postcards, many of which have been especially printed for him in miniature to paste into a book, the large originals being kept carefully rolled up.

One of the most studious queens in Europe is the German Empress, who, unlike her husband, cares very little, indeed, for pomp and ceremony. Her majesty's favorite occupation is the study of medicine, and she has instructed herself so well in the art of medicine that she is regarded as quite an efficient adviser in cases of ordinary illness. The German Empress also makes a hobby of collecting fans, and very beautiful and expensive ones.

The Queen of Romania, "Carmen Sylva," has a sympathetic view of life, and turns her leisure moments to account to make the lives of her subjects as happy as possible. Her majesty has had recently installed in the palace at Bucharest a special equipment for the purpose of printing a large portion of her works in raised type for the blind, which she intends to present to the blind asylums.

TO REMEMBER DATES.

The following lines, committed to memory, give an easy method of studying off-hand the day of the week of any date in 1908:

Just a mother's arms, my foundling Jean.

A spell of Nature's dream.

The number of letters in each word represents the date of the first Saturday in the particular month to which it corresponds. Thus, "Just," for January, has four letters, because the first Saturday in January is the 4th of that month; "my," representing February, has one letter, as the first Saturday in February is the first day of the month; and so on through all the twelve months.

Each word of the twelve, excepting the first "a," begins with the same letter as the month it represents. Thus, "Just" begins with J because January begins with J; "mothers" begins with M because March begins with M, and so on all through the year, with one exception of "a," for February.

Having obtained the dates of the first Saturdays, the date of every other Saturday in the month is got by the addition of the necessary number of days, from which it is but a step to any intermediate day. For example, to know the day on which Christmas day will fall, we begin with the first Saturday in December, has five letters, so the first Saturday in January is the 4th of that month; the second Saturday is the 11th, the third the 18th, the fourth the 25th, and so on. Thus, six days more, gives Friday, six days from Saturday.—London Tit-Bits.

EVERY WOMAN WHO SUFFERS CAN FIND SURE RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. J. Oliver Tells How She Lost Her Pains and Weakness When She Used the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy.

Elgin, Ont., April 3.—(Special).—Every woman who suffers, and there are thousands of them in Canada, will hear with interest the experience of Mrs. J. Oliver of this place. She has suffered and found a cure and she has to tell the world that there is a cure for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over a year from backache and fainting spells," Mrs. Oliver states. "I was tired and nervous all the time and the least exertion would make me perspire freely. My feet and ankles would swell and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised and bought some. Twelve boxes cured me."

All women who suffer should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make healthy kidneys and healthy kidneys are the first step to health for women. The female organs depend almost entirely on the kidneys for their health. No woman can hope to be healthy and happy unless her kidneys are right. The kidneys need occasional help or they must become tired or sick. And almost any woman can tell you out of her own experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the help they need.

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