

Leper's Flight And Capture

Nurse Who Took Disease In 'Frisco to Be Sent Thence to Honolulu.

Colony of Lepers Said to Exist in Washington State Near Boundary.

Washington, Aug. 22.—A case of unusual interest in connection with immigration matters has been settled by Commissioner Powderly. It is that of Mrs. L. M. Todd, a British subject, who is now in the San Francisco pesthouse, suffering from leprosy. She contracted the disease in 1892, while working as a nurse in the San Francisco pesthouse. Some of her warring went to lepers to be done, and a Chinese leper used to

San Francisco, suspicious looking spots appeared on the left leg.

After contracting the disease she went to the Hawaiian Islands, and remained there until November, 1908, when she left to attempt to reach the United States. She took passage at Honolulu on the steamship City of Rio Janeiro destined to some point in Japan.

From Japan she shipped by the Canadian steamship line to Victoria, B. C., thence coming across the border to the United States, reaching San Francisco December 22, avoiding the marine hos-

were discovered by the immigrant inspector at San Francisco. He took the matter up, with the result that a specialist made a new examination of the woman, finding that she is badly diseased.

Commissioner Powderly has ordered that Mrs. Todd, who is a widow, be sent back to the Hawaiian Islands and confined in the leper colony there. He has given the case much study, with a view of finding if she could be turned over to the British or Canadian authorities, but he does not desire to send her

In this connection Commissioner Powderly says that the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands is not closely guarded and that the situation is somewhat dangerous. He has no power to send immigrant inspectors there, and says the whole matter will have to be regulated by congress. There is no place to keep them in this country.

Immigration inspectors sent out by Commissioner Powderly have recently reported it as their opinion that a colony of lepers exists on the border of Canada and this country, in the northern part of the state of Michigan. They also

A most interesting field of investigation for the physiologist is opened by the reputed discovery of the fact that the human body emits rays which act upon a sensitive photographic plate. Oskar Hofman, who claims the credit

these rays and those of light. Passing through some opaque substances, to others they impart their vibration, and the substances thus influenced act on the photographic plate. Mr. Hoffman filled a developing-tray somewhat over half full of developing-fluid, and placed in it a sensitive photograph, with the film up. Then, putting the tips of his fingers into the solution, he kept them for 30 minutes close to the surface of the film, in the mean time the film remained in perfect darkness. The plate was then put into the ordinary "hypo" solution. When the negative was "hypos" out it showed the

there was nothing to show its nature or to indicate whether it was caused by a chemical re-agent like hydrogen sulphide, which the body emitted, or by X-rays, especially as it had been difficult to keep the fingers close to the plate without touching the film occasionally. In another experiment a plate was soaked for 5 minutes in the developing solution and then the fingers were pressed again against the glass side of the plate. Again, the image of the fingers was im- pressed on the film. Although this appeared conclusive that the reaction took

phide emitted into the air acted more readily on the warmer places of the film. Soaking the plate in the developing fluid again for 5 minutes, Mr. Hofman pressed the plate with the film against the rim of a cut-glass vase. The soft film closed the vase hermetically. The fingers were again placed on the back of the plate for 10 minutes, and a very distinct impression was obtained. This experiment indicated that the reaction on the silver compounds of the film was caused by the rays, and not by any chemical re-agent. Then the effect of the rays when intro-

oping solution, was placed on the glass side of the plate and two fingers were held on it for 10 minutes a distinct impression of the dollar was made, without any detail of the stamp of the coin. There was no trace on the film of the imprint of the fingers. The rays, the force, did not pass through the metal, but their vibrations were imparted to it, and it then acted on the film. When it is desirable that further experiments should be made in this field before any definite conclusions can be reached, the results already obtained would seem to

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ness. As a substitute he recommended pen and ink, or an artificial white sl introduced in some of the German schools.

have the property of passing undisturbed through a wall which is a perfect conductor of electricity (rubber, glass, etc.), while they communicate their vibration to a conductor of electricity (wire, etc.), which then acts as such of the film.

Statistics which have been collected in Wisconsin show the average cost of raising a steer to be 52 cents a bushel, and the cost of corn 27 cents. In both cases there are included interest on the value of the land, with the cost of implements and horses added in.

It is the opinion of a German oculist that the use of ordinary slates by school children tend to produce short-sightedness, and he has introduced a new system, in which the letters are written in pen and ink, or an artificial white slate, with black pencil. The latter have been introduced in some of the German schools.