

PHOTO-SCULPTURE STUDIO.

Inventor Boese Arrives at Rome, There to Found His First Establishment.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Charles Boese, who recently invented a new process of photo-sculpture, which, according to the scientific publications, is destined to revolutionize the photographic art, has just arrived in Rome, where he intends to start his first establishment. The young inventor was born in Florence; his father was German and his mother French. He is only twenty-five years of age, and admits that he owes his discovery to chance. To a correspondent of The World he has explained the way he is able to reproduce in relief all sorts of pictures by a very simple process.

The fundamental principle of the invention lies in the discovery that gelatine sensitized with bichromate of ammonium, loses the property of absorbing liquids in proportion to the length of time it has been submitted to the action of light. A cake of such gelatine immersed in a special liquid under a photographic negative, will, after a while, show reliefs and depressions representing the image on the negative. The difficulty in M. Boese's invention was to produce a negative in which the transparency would be proportioned to the degree of relief which it was desired to obtain. In order to do this the object to be photographed is placed in a dark room in front of a specially constructed camera, and a special blue light filtered through a red prism is projected on it. Two poses are necessary, so that, having obtained the first impression, the operator rapidly reverses the negative and takes a second picture on the same plate.

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duce in relief the picture, with the utmost perfection of detail. Mr. Boese is enthusiastic about his invention and has already given practical demonstrations before the Camera Club and the Royal Institution of London, and the Urania Society in Berlin, where his relief pictures were much studied and admired.

RUNAWAY MATCH LED TO PRISON.

Young English Couple Set Up in Style. A nice-looking little English woman was crying her eyes out in the corridors of the Court House yesterday, while her youthful husband of 22, to whom she was married here a few days ago, was cooling his heels in the adjoining cells.

The young man, who gives the name of Parker Thompson, with his cross-ex address as Chesham-Cum-Hardy, near Manchester, arrived in Montreal by the Allan line steamer from Liverpool on Oct. 22, accompanied by a young woman. It was a runaway affair, and within a couple of days of landing they were married by Rev. Mr. Gordon. The couple set up in good style in a high-priced suite at the Windsor Hotel, and, in addition, made purchases to a considerable extent at some of the city stores. On Thursday there is said to have been some little trouble between the young people, as a result of which the wife made certain representations to Mr. Weldon, the hotel manager, who promptly brought out a bill amounting to \$100. The same day Thompson was found at the corner of St. Urbain and DeMontigny street, suffering from what seemed to be a fainting fit, and was removed to the General Hospital, where he remained until arrested on Saturday under a warrant charging him with obtaining board at the Windsor under false pretences.

When brought before Judge Choquet yesterday he pleaded guilty, and on the application of his advocate, Mr. St. Julien, the case was adjourned until Wednesday, pending receipt of reply to a cable message sent to the father of accused, who is said to be a man of considerable means.

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND.

Marriage Declining—Longer Life and Fewer Births.

(London Chronicle.)

Life tends to become longer, marriage later, and families smaller among the people of England and Wales, if we may judge from the sixty-fifth annual report of the registrar general of births, deaths and marriages—that for 1902—which has just been issued.

The deaths registered in that year were in the proportion of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, of all ages. Never since 1857, when civil registration was established, has the English death rate been so low as this, the nearest approach to it having been for the year 1894, when the rate was 16.6. Further, this death rate is lower than that in any European country, with the exception of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

At a time when so much attention is being drawn to the lamentable loss of infant life, it is satisfactory to find that the mortality of children under one year old was in the proportion of 133 per 1,000 births, against 163, 154 and 151 respectively in the previous years, an average age proportion of 154 in the decennial period of 1892-1901. Further, not only are the death rates lower for all age groups of both sexes than the corresponding rates in the decennial period, but the greatest saving of life has occurred among children under five years of age.

At the same time, the death rate for this age period is still relatively high. How largely death is caused by the unhealthy conditions under which masses of the population are living in our large towns is shown by the extraordinary disparity in the mortality rates in rural and urban districts respectively.

Thus, in the five years between 1897 and 1901, the average number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 157 per 1,000 births, but in the same period out of every 1,000 children born in urban districts 170 died, while for every 1,000 born in the country only 128 died. The average mortality among boys under five years was 70.8 per 1,000 in the towns and only 45.4 per 1,000 in the country, while the rate for girls of the same age were respectively 60.0 and 36.7 per 1,000.

Turning to the returns of the causes of death, tuberculous diseases are noticeable for more than 7,000 fewer deaths than was the case on the average during the ten preceding years. Deaths from the fashionable disease of appendicitis have increased in number, and so have those from cancer.

It is still more remarkable to see an increase recorded in the number of deaths from alcoholism. During 1873-7, the average male death rate from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease closely associated with alcoholic intemperance, was 11 per million of the population, and the female death rate from the same cause 7.4. During 1898-1902 the average male death rate had increased 40 per cent., to 15.5 per million, while the female death rate had risen 55 per cent., to 11.5 per million.

The married state, it is to be feared, is growing less popular. The mean marriage rate, calculated upon the total population, has indeed slightly increased, but the marriage rate calculated on the unmarried and widowed portion of the population above fifteen years of age, who alone are in a position to enter that happy condition, shows considerable progressive decline.

On this basis, if a comparison of different localities is made, it appears that the young people of Durham fall in love and marry most easily, and, one hopes, do not repent at leisure; while Westmoreland and Carlisle show the most singularly cautious about entangling themselves in matrimonial meshes.

Poets may, perhaps, find some consolation for a decreasing marriage rate in the greater constancy now displayed by widowers and widows to the memory of the "dear departed." Between 1874 and 80, on the average, out of every thousand marriages 136 were those of inconstant widows and 98 of those of inconstant widowers, but the proportion has been gradually declining, and in 1902 only 91 per 1,000 marriages were those of widowers and 68 of those of widows.

At the same time, a widower, no matter what his age, is still a great deal more likely to marry again than the bachelor of the same age is to marry, a fact which should be indisputable testimony to the happiness of the married state, and which goes to show how old Mr. Weller, who complained that more widows got married than single women, it is evident from these returns that after a certain age is past widows have a far greater chance of remarriage than spinsters have of marriage.

Average age of marriages is evidently rising both among men and women. In 1902, forty-seven husbands and 154 wives were returned as minors per 1,000 marriages, being the lowest proportion yet recorded.

The spread of education is shown by the fact that signing the registers by mark is rapidly disappearing in London, nearly all the signatures by mark occurred in marriages either of foreign Jews or foreign Roman Catholics. Wales, however, must look to its educational laurels, seeing the proportion of illiterate bridegrooms and brides in the principal counties is considerably above the average for England and Wales.

Taking the statistics of births, we find the birth rate for 1902 was 28.5 per 1,000 and was identical with that for 1901, this rate being the lowest on record. The number of male children born was 479,144 and of female children 461,365. The superfluous female population of this country is due to the lower death rate of that sex.

In 1902, the total deaths included 277,216 of males and 258,322 of females, the death rate averaging 17.4 per 1,000 among men and 15.2 among women.

The report also includes some "Remarks on the Conspicuous Meteorological Occurrences in the British Isles in 1902," which appear to have but a very shadowy connection with the subject of population.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Expressing his attitude on the recent divorce canon of the Episcopal church, Coadjutor Bishop Charles P. Anderson made the following statement to-day in connection with the announcement of Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee that he would not permit the remarriage in his see of persons who had been legally absolved from their marriage vows: "I shall not myself preside at the remarriage of any divorced persons, and I do not think that there are many Episcopal clergymen in the diocese of Chicago who would do it. But I shall not forbid any priests to do so."

SECRET OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

Marvelous Technical Education Results in \$300,000,000 Worth of Chemical Products Every Year—The Romance of Artificial Indigo.

(U. S. Consul Frank Mason, of Berlin.)

Germany, being mainly dependent upon foreign markets, requires technical development to maintain her place. In no field is the demonstration more striking than in chemical manufacture, of which the total annual product is valued at about \$300,000,000. The organization of chemical study in Germany for industrial purposes was begun by Prof. Justus von Liebig. His great work was to train pupils to explore the secrets of nature and to find what processes could be made to serve the practical needs of mankind.

From the technical schools of German universities have come the army of young chemists who have made applied chemistry the most vigorous of German industries. Four-fifths of all the world's annual product of dye stuffs, as well as a large proportion of the medical preparations derived from coal tar, are made in Germany.

The aniline industry began in Great Britain, which is the largest producer of benzole, and spread to France, Switzerland and Germany. In the latter country it was met by a throng of trained chemists.

It is these men, who now number between six and seven thousand, who are willing to work in original research in laboratories provided by the great chemical companies for small salaries and an interest in whatever of value they may discover, who have brought the chemical industry of Germany up to its present leading position.

They have made it possible for Germany to import benzole from Great Britain, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, and to sell its ultimate products, multiplied many times in value, to all civilized countries. Not less than 29,336 tons were exported in 1902.

The history of one of these coal-tar products—artificial alizarine or indigo, made synthetically from anthracene—reads like a romance. In 1852 the German Chemist imported 3,556,740 pounds of natural or vegetable indigo, valued at \$4,450,000. In May, 1857, Dr. Bayer, a chemist at Munich, solved the problem of making indigo synthetically, since which time German imports of the natural dyestuffs have sunk to \$833,000 in 1902, while the exports of artificial indigo have risen to 9,154 tons in 1903, of which 2,743 tons came to the United States.

It is largely due to the work of expert chemists that the saccharine contained in sugar beets has been raised from 5.72 per cent. in 1840 to 13 per cent. in recent years, whereby the German sugar industry was saved. Similarly in iron and steel manufacture and in textile production it is only the possession of a vast army of skilled chemists, metallurgists, designers, dyers, weavers and spinners, who have enabled Germany to practically monopolize certain special forms of manufacture.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

Most of the houses on and near the Leas are larger than the wont of American houses, and the arrangement much more agreeable and sensible than that of our average houses; the hallway opens from a handsome vestibule, and the stairs ascend from the rear of the hall, and turn again on a little more than a right angle. But let not the intending exile suppose that their rents are low; with the rates and taxes, which the tenant always pays in England, the rents are fully up to those in towns of corresponding size with us. Provisions are even higher than in our suburban areas, especially if people live as cheaply in Folkestone as, say, in Springfield, Mass., or in Buffalo.

For the same money, though, they can live more handsomely, for domestic service in England is cheap and abundant and well ordered. Yet, on the other hand, they cannot live so comfortably, nor, taking the prevalence of rheumatism into account, so wholesomely. There are no furnaces in these very respectable houses; steam heat is undreamed of, and the great majority of every room and are not of ignoble size, scarce suffice to keep the mercury above the early 60s of the thermometer's degrees. If you would have warm hands and feet, you must go out of doors and walk in the sun. It is not a bad plan, and if you can happen on a little sunshine out of doors it is far better than to sit covering over the grate, which has enough to do in keeping itself warm.

NO GIRL BABIES IN THIS FAMILY.

(Hawaiian Star.)

A remarkable condition in the family of Captain Roesch, master of the barquentine Wrestler, is reported to exist. Female children are absolutely unknown to the men of the family. According to the story told while Captain Roesch was here with his vessel discharging lumber, for generations based on the coast, the family has been a male.

Captain Roesch, of the Wrestler, is one of the four brothers. He has three children and all of them are boys. One of his brothers had fourteen children, and another had nine children. All of them were boys. These boys have married and have families, but in every instance the children have been males. In no recent instance has a female child been born to the men of the Roesch line. Captain Roesch says that this remarkable phenomenon has existed for generations in his family. He says that it had come to be a family tradition that a girl child is never born to the name of Roesch.

THE MAGNET IN SURGERY.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"A boy swallowed a two-inch nail and I drew it out with a magnet," declared a young surgeon. The boy was a Kentuckian and the nail at first gave him no inconvenience. It was the same as if he had swallowed a piece of bread. After two days, though, he began to have a great deal of difficulty with his breathing, and he began to cough. I was sent for, and I put the X rays on the lad.

"Up and down and in and out I darted them, and in the right bronchial tube I found the nail. There it stuck, hard and fast. No wonder he choked and coughed. I etherized him, I opened his throat and I put to the orifice of the right bronchial tube a good electro-magnet. It worked instantly. The big nail shot up and with a click it attached itself to the magnet firmly. I drew it out, and the next day the lad was well."

"The magnet has been used in surgery to extract bullets and needles, but I never heard of its extracting a nail before."

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EYE

Dr. Walther Thorne, of the University Eye Clinic in Berlin, has devised an apparatus to obtain good photographs of the background of the eye. Dr. Thorne's contrivance constitutes an improvement of the ophthalmoscope invented by Helmholtz in 1850, which only admits of looking at the background of the eye. It has been impossible heretofore to photograph the interior of the eye so as to illuminate it sufficiently, and even if strong light were used the exposure would last too long.

Dr. Thorne first obtained photographs of the eyes of cats, but the interior of the human eye being much darker it required many improvements before good photographs could be taken. With a soft light the eye is first so focused that its back yields a clear image on the photographic plate. The plate put in, the camera is opened by a special lever, and a flashlight composition is ignited by an electric spark. The background of the eye is lighted for a moment sufficiently to produce a good image on the plate. It is possible to distinguish healthy eyes readily from sick ones, the eye of a strongly short-sighted person being, for instance, characterized by a peculiar ring around the illuminated centre. Oculists may now watch the progress of eye diseases step by step.

LAZY FOLK.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

In the most civilized countries laziness is looked upon as a vice. If a man does not work, neither shall he eat, is the rule in such nations. But in tropical lands, where nature is very kind, food can almost always be had for the mere gathering. This will explain why the Funtis of the West African gold coast will not work. A penny a day will enable a Fanti to live like a fighting cock. Why, therefore, should he distress himself? If he wants any little extra, such as tobacco or strong drink, it is even then hardly necessary that he should work for it, for is there not his wife? He believes in a fair division of labor—the wife reaps the living and he consumes it. A hundred Fantis will do less than a dozen English navvies, and do it badly without a white overseer. Under a Fanti overseer they soon begin to shirk the work and lie basking in the sun, and by and by the overseer joins them. Every burden is carried on the head. Set them labor—the wife reaps the living and they will carry them one by one on their heads, walking to and fro, no matter what the distance. A contractor for some buildings at Cape Coast introduced wheelbarrows. The Fantis rose to the occasion. They carried the barrows on their heads!

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