

lepers at the Penikese Island colony are believed to have been totally cured of the dread disease.

"Dr. Bernard F. Carey, deputy State health commissioner stated, that in the opinion of State officials, the two men had not only been entirely cured of the disease, but were entirely immune from further infection. Commencing July 20, a board of five nationally famous physicians will make intricate tests and examinations of the two men and, if the board's decisions substantiate the belief of the State doctors, the men will be paroled from the island, allowed to return to their families, with the understanding that they report every six months for minute examination.

"The examining board will include Dr. Victor Heiser, of the International Health Board of New York, the man who in 1916 brought chemulga oil to this country for treatment of lepers, Dr. Safford, of the Boston Health department, Dr. Algernon Goolidge, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. F. H. Parker, superintendent of the Penikese Island colony and Dr. Townsend Thorndike, a Boston skin specialist."

The Penikese Island officials had already made sufficient tests, resulting negatively, to convince themselves that a miracle had been accomplished, and that two human beings afflicted with one of the worst diseases known to medical science, had been cured. The announcement of this fact, which is of international importance, has created unusual interest in Boston medical circles.

"On February 17, 1916," continues the Boston Post, "Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director for the East International Health Commission, announced to the world that he had brought chemulga oil to the United States. The oil is a violent irritant, administered at first through the mouth, if the patient's stomach is able to stand it. Although the initial treatment is simply five drops the dose is gradually increased in capsule form and administrations are also made under the skin hypodermically.

"The two patients whose response to the treatment has been so marked are described by Dr. Carey as being ordinary patients, who have been gradually worked to the point where they can stand forty drops of chemulga oil. Recently lesions have disappeared entirely, and no nodules remain on the patients. Satisfied that remarkable work was being done State officials made minute examinations and tests all of which were negative."

While the Insular Health Department has not yet been able to secure a supply of Chemulga oil, in order to experiment with it at the leper colony on Cabras Island, they are eagerly waiting to hear from Federal authorities as to just how and where a supply may be obtained to carry on this work which may mean a new era for the leper colony of Porto Rico. The Porto Rico office has been in

communication with a government office in Hawaii, which is said to have a supply of chemulga oil on hand, and it is believed that it will not be very long before there are tests made here.—*Porto Rico Progress*, 23, July.

TO ESTABLISH BUS LINE.

The Royal Blue Line has been incorporated for the purpose of operating motor buses in the island and has taken over the line running between San Juan and Fajardo. It is planned to purchase new and larger buses than are at present in operation here and to establish a service between San Juan and Ponce. Other lines will be started as there is demand for them. Walter J. Cox, who is one of the chief promoters of the project, has been interested in motor transportation in the island for the past seventeen years.—*Ibid.*

REOPEN MANGANESE MINE AT JUANA DIAZ

Approximately one thousand tons of manganese ore is being taken from the mine near Juana Diaz and prepared to be shipped to the United States. This makes the mining operation there the most important in the island.

During the War a considerable amount of manganese was taken from this deposit but following the Armistice the mining operation was stopped for a time, but recently they have been renewed on what probably will prove to be a permanent basis.

A considerable improvement will be made about the mine so as to make it easier to remove the ore and also to transport it down the mountain. At the present time all of the ore is brought down by mule back. Mechanical equipment is being installed to do away with the necessity of using mules.

At present the production is limited to from 35 tons to 50 tons per day while the improvements now being made the output will be considerably increased, it is believed. The quality of the ore is said to be equal if not superior to that found in any one of the deposits of manganese under the American flag.—*Ibid.*

THE MARCH OF THE PRIESTS.

High Mass & Vestments At The Anglican Church.

Since the Reformation no more distinctive celebration of High Mass has taken place in connection with the Church of England than that yesterday at St. Alban's, Holborn, as a prelude to the Anglo-Catholic Congress.

Prior to the celebration a great procession of white-surpliced clergy, some of whom were bareheaded, marched four abreast from St. Alban's Schools, down

Gray's Inn-road to the church in Brooke-street. Crowds watched the silent course, and many men removed their hats as it passed.

Striking Vestments.

In the procession to the altar there followed many bishops in striking vestments and mitres. An interesting feature was the young black acolyte accompanying the Bishop of Accra, and a striking personality was presented by his beatitude the Patriarch of Cyprus, in black flowing robes bringing up the rear. Amongst the English bishops were the Bishops of Salisbury and Grantham, and from more distant dioceses the Bishops of Zululand, North-West Australia, Kimberley, Antigua and Kalgoorlie. There were also present the Bishops of Pennsylvania and Atlanta.—*The Daily News*, June 30th.

SUGAR NOTES.

The French government has been endeavoring to purchase the whole beet sugar crop of France and various prices have been offered varying from 250 to 375 francs per 100 kilograms but the sugar makers opposed this very strongly and at last the thing has been given up as a bad job. Then at one time the government sought to stabilize the price of sugar at 375 francs per hundred kilograms and guaranteed to furnish the factories with coal below cost, but this too went on the scrap heap. The French industry is fighting hard to regain ground and it is believed that if the industry is given a fair chance it will return to its own ere long.—*Louisiana Planter*.

Poland exported 505,000 pounds of beet seed in 1919-20 showing that the ancient land is getting on its feet again. An agreement has been reached by the minister of agriculture and the sugar makers union whereby sugar beets will cost 60 marks per hundred weight, 20 per cent higher than potatoes. The government will also offer a premium of 20,000,000 marks to beet raisers on an area of 25,000 acres.—*Ibid.*

THE PALM SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BENGAL.

Throughout the tropics several varieties of palm trees are utilized in the production of sugar, just as is the juice of the sugar maple trees utilized in the United States and in Canada. In Bengal the leading varieties are phoenix and the borassus palms, which are cultivated and cared for for sugar production. The industry is a very old one and has been diminishing in importance for more than twenty years. It is stated, however that 17 per cent of the sugar made in the British East Indies is made from the date Palm and some 64,230 tons of palm sugar are being exported annually against 366,000 tons of cane sugar.—*Ibid.*