

nizing death after he entered the 3200-year-old tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen on Nov. 26, 1922. The British adventurer, who financed archeologist Howard Carter's quest to find the tomb of the last king in the 18th dynasty in Egypt, may have fallen victim to a highly virulent disease that was lying dormant in the underground burial chamber for millennia.

Dr. Sylvain Gandon, a researcher at the Laboratoire d'Écologie in Paris, has shown that microscopic spores can become extremely potent and are capable of surviving for long periods outside a living host body. "The death of Lord Carnarvon could potentially be explained by infection with a highly virulent and very long-lived pathogen," says Gandon. His findings, which recently appeared in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, support Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's conviction that Carnarvon died after breathing germs in Tutankhamen's burial chamber. Doyle, the creator of the *Sherlock Holmes* mysteries, suggested that spores were deliberately placed there by priests to punish grave robbers.

The fabulous riches in the tomb of Tutankhamen, who lived from 1370-52 BC, stunned the world when they were discovered 76 years ago. When Carnarvon died in a Cairo hospital on Apr. 23, 1923, after being the first man to enter the boy king's burial chamber, stories of the Pharaoh's Curse abounded.

Carnarvon's death certificate said he died of complications from an infected mosquito bite, but journalists speculated that besides its treasure, Tutankhamen's tomb contained a deadly poison. A number of other people who came into contact with King Tut's remains also met mysterious ends. American archeologists Arthur Mace and George Jay Gould both died within 24 hours of entering the tomb.

Archeologist Nicholas Reeves, author of *The Complete Tutankhamen*, said there were reports of a black fungus inside the tomb. Carnarvon was already in poor physical condition when he reached Egypt and could have suffered a fatal infection as a result.

"There are fungi that can survive in a peculiar environment like a tomb and could well have affected someone like him," Reeves says. He dismisses the idea of a curse, pointing out that if one existed, it spared the overwhelming majority of those most closely involved with the tomb exploration — including Carter, who died in 1939, and the man who performed an autopsy on the mummy.

Gandon's research explains the theoretical link between the virulence of a pathogen — a harmful bacterium, virus or fungus — and the length of time it is able to survive as a spore. But how did the spores get into the tomb in the first place? "If the Egyptians were smart and really wanted to make a curse," notes Gandon, "they could have taken a pathogen well known to them and put it in the tomb." — © Gil Kezwer

Heard through the stethoscope

Out-of-this-world salary

How much money does a Canadian physician who flies into outer space earn? Probably not as much as you think. The federal government recently set astronaut salaries at a maximum of \$126 000 annually. Because of his experience, Marc Garneau stands to earn the maximum amount, as will Drs. Steve MacLean, Robert Thirsk, Bjarni Tryggvason and David Williams. Astronauts who have completed NASA training but

have yet to make the big trip, such as crew member Julia Payette, earn a maximum of \$107 100.

Viagra follies

Viagra is cropping up in the most unlikely places, including nightclubs and restaurants. The anti-impotence medication that quickly became the best-selling prescription drug in US history, is being sold illicitly in British nightclubs under the street name of "poke." Apparently both men and women are using the erection-enhancing medication.



What's another word for . . . ?

Did you know that the English language offers 1400 synonyms for penis and more than 300 for breast? Dr. Allan Peterkin swears there are, and he should know. The Toronto psychiatrist, journalist and poet has researched and written the world's first English-language "erotic thesaurus." *The Bald-Headed Hermit and The Artichoke: An Erotic Thesaurus*, will be released as a 200-page reference book this spring by Vancouver's Arsenal Pulp Press.

The search for synonyms began as a joke after some of Peterkin's friends showed him some lists of sexual slang — he decided to search

for more. He was surprised that many words dealing with different aspects of sex weren't listed in either Roget's or Webster's. Like any true scientist, he decided to investigate.

He and his friend and assistant, Web-site designer Jennifer Kelly, scoured books on sexual and modern slang, surveyed friends and checked out some counter-culture groups, including those for gays and people with fetishes. "Certain oppressed groups have a whole language," says Peterkin. Transsexuals, for example, are gender benders, while a bisexual is a gate-swinger or Yo-Yo. "Originally it was a hidden lingo, but now it's in the mainstream."

They found lots of derogatory words, with the most degrading ones usually referring to women. A prostitute, for instance, may be called a MasterCard Mary, nymph of the pavement, painted cat or weekend warrior. "But women are beginning to get their revenge," says Peterkin. "The term 'buns' is definitely a female invention." Undoubtedly some of the synonyms for testicles, including jingleberries and mountain oysters, are as well.

They also discovered regional variations. For instance, residents of Los Angeles have developed several dozen synonyms for breast implants. "It's a rare, rich and evolving language," Peterkin says.

Why are there so many synonyms for these words? "When you can't name something in an open way, many side words appear," explains Peterkin, "and often they are inventive and playful." To copulate, for example, may be to "introduce Charley." A pregnant woman has "an Irish toothache."

Beware, though, because you'll be in deep hot water if you try some of these in a Scrabble game with the in-laws. Consider these excerpts from the dictionary.

Condom — *American sock, baggie,*

body stocking, condominium, diving suit, French letter, French tickler, Glad bag, lettre Anglaise, life jacket, life preserver, life saver, love glove, Manhattan eel, muffler, muzzle, nightcap, overcoat, party hat, party pack, pecker pack, plumber's helper, Port Said garter, prophylactic, protection, raincoat, rozzer, rubber, rubber boot, rubber duck, rubber johnny, rubber sock, sack, safe, shag bag, sheath, shower-cap, skin, slicker, snake skin, squeegee, wetsuit, weiner wrap, willie-wellie

Breast — *apple dumplings, baloobas, bazongas, begonias, berks, bikini stuffers, bulbs, butter-bags, cantaloupes, Charlies, che ches, garbonzos, Mae Wests, maracas, the warmest valley*

From *The Bald-Headed Hermit and The Artichoke: An Erotic Thesaurus* by A.D. Peterkin, to be published next spring by Arsenal Pulp Press, Vancouver (www.arsenalpulp.com, 604 687-4233) — *Barbara Sibbald*



Keeping things in proportion

A seminal Canadian study, described by the researcher involved as earth-shattering — "the kind of research that the world has been waiting for" — has found that the length of men's penises is only minutely correlated with their height or shoe size (*Ann Sex Res* 1993;6:231-5). As the

paper states, "Height and foot size would not serve as practical estimators of penis length."

Although the study is now 5 years old, it recently came to public attention after it earned a 1998 Ig Nobel Prize for research "that cannot and should not be reproduced." The Ig Nobels are awarded annually at Harvard University by the *Annals of Improbable Research*. They are designed to promote interest and humour in science, and are handed out by Nobel Prize laureates.

Dr. Jerald Bain of Toronto, the study's coauthor, explains that he was inspired to conduct the research after his mother-in-law looked down at his feet and said, "My, what small feet Jerry has." (He admits to a shoe size of 7 1/2 or 8, depending on the shoe.) When Bain's wife countered with "So what?", her mother went on to state the old adage about small feet.

Bain took his umbrage to unusual lengths. With a coauthor, Dr. Kerry Siminoski of Edmonton, Bain studied the vital statistics of 63 men of normal virility who ranged in age from 27 to 71 years. He took down shoe size and measured height and stretched penile length at rest (mean 9.4 cm, range 6.6 to 12.2 cm). "In my office, measuring penis length is not unusual," Bain explains. "I'm a reproductive endocrinologist."

A linear-regression analysis showed that there was a statistically significant correlation between height and penis length, and between foot length and penis length. However, the coefficient is so small that an observer could not reliably reach any conclusions about one from the other.

"The size of bodily parts are in general related to each other," allows Bain. "But if women want to know a man's endowment, it would be erroneous to estimate this from foot size and height."