

OPEN-AIR CLASSES

Wonderful Results Are Obtained in City of London.

Medical Examination Left No Doubt as to Highly Beneficial Effect of Regime Out of Doors Upon Children.

London.—Remarkable testimony to the success of the experiments by the London education authorities in open-air and playground classes is contained in a report issued by the day school subcommittee.

These classes were started as an experiment last year and the subcommittee considers that the London county council should now determine whether it has been successful and should be continued or whether it should be discontinued entirely.

Whatever information is forthcoming, therefore, is produced for examination.

The following are extracts quoted from a special report by the medical (education) officer relating to classes at Bethnal Green:

"The Bethnal Green district," he says, "is a very poor one, and the children selected were, as a whole, representative of the lowest stratum in that part of London. Without necessarily presenting signs of organic disease, they were ill nourished, ill clad, pallid and inert. The daily program varied in detail with the different classes and with the state of the weather; on inclement days the classes were held under cover but not indoors. Particular attention was paid at all times to physical education, including breathing exercises and the correction of faulty attitudes. The children were examined twice at an interval of three months—that is, June and October. On the first occasion anthropological measurements were made, but on the second it was only possible to make the measurements at the Daniel street class.

"The medical examination left no doubt as to the highly beneficial effect of the regime out of doors upon the children. The school doctor states that at his second visit three weeks after the inception of the class in many cases he felt momentarily doubtful whether the children were the individuals he had originally selected. The difference was partly one of complexion, but also in great degree of demeanor, which was unmistakably more alert and spirited. The hemoglobin estimations gave somewhat higher readings at the final examination, and although the doctor felt that too much confidence could not be placed in these alone, there was no doubt that the vigor of the children, both bodily and mentally, was directly improved by the open-air life; many children, formerly apathetic and morose, with improved health and color became bright, energetic and interested in their occupations.

"Generally, it may be stated that the children appeared far more natural in their behavior than is usually the case in classes," the subcommittee proceeds. "They enjoyed the freedom and the sunshine, and, instead of the apparent habitual condition of apathy and dullness, displayed an interest in their work and a readiness to respond. The health of the children in no case suffered, while colds were almost entirely absent. The attendance was also remarkably good, in one case an average attendance of 96.5 being maintained. The entire change of circumstances has in a few cases retarded the educational progress of the class, but the slight loss here has been amply compensated for in other directions.

In conclusion the subcommittee submits that the reports which have been made are extremely favorable and are sufficient to justify their continuance and extension this year.

AFRICA A PART OF AMERICA

Discovery of Reptilian Fossils Convincing Scientist Two Countries Were Once Joined.

Berlin.—The saurian fossil discoveries in German East Africa appear to be more important as well as more extensive than at first supposed. Professor Banca, director of the Museum of Paleontology at Berlin, concluding from the similarity of the bones found in Africa and America that those countries were connected in remote geological times.

Some of the bones which have already reached Berlin and have been set up in the museum beside the skeleton cast of the huge diplodocus presented to the emperor by Andrew Carnegie show that the dinosaurs of Africa were much larger than those of North America, but of such striking similarity as to indicate that they belong to the same species.

Professor Banach, the scientist, who headed the expedition to recover the fossils a year ago, now reports that deposits exist in two other places. An appeal has issued to the German public for money to secure the fossils for the Berlin museum, as otherwise they may fall into the hands of foreign scientists.

570,000,000 Nickels Yearly.

New York.—Although the New York subway takes in enough nickels day by day to pay for the cost of construction every three years, the "L" lines still lead it in point of traffic carried. Reports to the public service commission show that the elevated lines gather up 500,000,000 nickels annually, as against the subway's 270,000,000.

MR. BILLY BOWLEGS IN ZOO

Philadelphia Gardens Secure Fine Golden Eagle From Town of Ishawcoa In Wyoming.

Philadelphia.—"Tim is Mr. Billy Bowlegs, and he is a bird. Employees along the line are asked to see that he doesn't die of thirst, even in local option counties. When in the humor he eats almost anything. Beware of his claws."

With the letter of introduction mailed securely on the outside of his temporary cage Billy Bowlegs, one of the finest specimens of the golden eagle in captivity, was received by Supt. R. D. Carson of the zoological gardens, Fairmount Park.

Billy's home is somewhere in the state of Wyoming, just where no one knows. At any rate, Billy ventured too near the little town of Ishawcoa, and before he could spread his wings and fly safely away his right foot was caught in a steel trap and his days of captivity began.

John L. Dallam of 2310 Spruce street, who for several months has been living on a ranch near Ishawcoa, was Billy's captor, and that was the reason the Philadelphia zoo was selected as the place for Billy's future home.

Mr. Dallam wrote to Superintendent Carson, told him of his captive and asked for instructions for sending him 3,000 miles across the continent. Superintendent Carson replied at once, instructing Mr. Dallam to feed the bird well before shipping him and to put a tag on the crate asking the railroad employees to provide water for Billy every day.

Billy was at once placed in a large cage in the southern end of the gardens. Food and water were placed at his disposal, but so well had the request on the crate been satisfied that Billy disregarded them, perched himself upon his roost and took a survey of his new surroundings. A tawny eagle from Africa and a bearded vulture from southern Europe are caged on either side of Billy, and he spent his first day in the zoo studying his new companions.

Superintendent Carson said that Billy is one of the finest specimens of the golden eagle he has ever seen. Measuring eight feet from tip to tip he is easily the largest of the four now in the zoo.

CITY FACES GLACIAL MENACE

Ohio Professor Says Ice Sheet May Engulf Chicago in the Next Few Thousand Years.

Chicago.—"An ice sheet may settle down on Lake Michigan in the near future."

"The city of Chicago may be wiped out of existence by a rush of downpressed waters."

"The cinder line on Michigan avenue established by outpourings of Illinois Central engines may be obliterated."

"Lands on lake front made by the same railway may be destroyed, together with improvements inaugurated on the lake shore by the city administration."

"But—There is no immediate danger of this happening."

Prof. Frank Carney of Denison university, Granville, O., took this cheerful view after throwing a scare into his hearers by saying that a glacial period might reappear at any time.

"This nearness," he explained, in a talk on the subject of "The Glacial History of the Great Lakes," may mean not less than thousands of years. Possibly 20,000 to 40,000 years have elapsed since the glaciers left.

"The present great lakes," said Prof. Carney, "are but the descendants of a long series of predecessors."

Prof. Carney showed by means of maps how the lines of the great lakes have changed since the different stages. High waves caused the lakes to register the shore lines existing during these different periods. Deserted beaches, bars and cliffs can be located in many sections of the country by the student of glacial history.

The speaker saw commercial possibilities in studying the lines of old channels, a fact which is being worked out by a British commission at work on the Canadian ship canal. If the ship canal is completed Prof. Carney believes it will give Chicago a great advantage over New York in the matter of water routes.

FARMERETTES TO TILL SOIL

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Opens First Class in Agriculture for Young Women of New York.

New York.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont opened her first class in farming for girls the other day. Twenty young women "farmerettes," she calls them, garbed in blue bloomers, broad-brimmed hats and boys' shoes, are comfortably ensconced tonight in the farm house at "Brockholt." Mrs. Belmont's 1,000-acre estate on Long Island.

The young women were selected from 600 applicants from New York factories. They will first be instructed thoroughly in household duties upon a farm, and with the arrival of "planting time" in the spring will take up plowing, planting and poultry raising. Not a man will be on the premises, even to chop wood or tend the horses. The girls will receive \$4 a week during their two-months' course of instruction, and thereafter may purchase small farms from their benefactress, if they wish to do so; upon agreement to till the soil themselves.

CATCH QUEER FISH

Crew of Trawler Unable to Identify Specimens.

Little Vessel, Coquet, About a Year Out From Aberdeen, Scotland, Springs Surprise on Dealers of Fulton Market.

New York.—Anywhere along South street may be found old sailormen who remember the palmy days of the square rigged wind-jammer. But the tribe of ancient mariners were a bit put out the other day when they had to admit that the steam trawler, the Coquet, almost a year out from Aberdeen, Scotland, was a new one to them. As a matter of fact, in her rusty, blunt bowed way, the Coquet was a considerable surprise to everyone who saw her crawl in past the Hook and up to her berth at one of the Fulton Market piers in the East river.

The Coquet and about three thousand of her kind are as common in Scotch waters as tugboats are here, but not a memory along South street contained a picture of a steam trawler in New York harbor before, nor one on such a mission. She had been trawling about 180 miles off the Hook for a week, just to see what sort of fish could be caught in 150 fathoms of deep blue sea.

Mr. Craig, the Coquet's owner, was on board, and he is what might be called a prospecting fisherman. When the Coquet left Aberdeen she made Nova Scotia and fished off the banks until winter set in, when she laid up and was frozen in. After the ice loosened enough so that the crew could chop her out she began to prospect in the waters along the coast.

She had about five tons of assorted deep sea fish in her hold when she came in the other day. Four and three-quarter tons were species with which Frank Sheehy, her captain, was conversant. But all of Fulton fish market has been scratching its head, collectively and individually, over the other quarter of a ton. Fish that were never heard of and fish that were not even in the books issued by the bureau of fisheries, comprised that other quarter of a ton.

Aside from the originality of a part of her cargo, the little Coquet is somewhat of a novelty herself. Above the water she looks dirty, but businesslike, with no cushions in the wheelhouse and a remarkable absence of white painted railing. She is 110 feet long, 21 feet in beam and draws 14 feet of water. Her registry shows 61 net and 174 gross tonnage. When Captain Sheehy asserted that she had room for 100 tons of fish and 100 tons of coal, everyone wondered where she put it all.

Mr. Craig is waiting until his cargo can be inspected by Chesbro Bros, who will handle it, and see whether it will be a paying proposition for him to fish off New York. If there is nothing to make it worth while hereabouts he intends to take the Coquet into southern waters and try his luck there. Another obstacle he has to surmount is the customs regulations regarding foreign ships entering this port with a cargo of fresh fish. In the catch he has at hand are fluke and butterfish, which at this season are rare.

AUTHORESS A FACTORY GIRL

Young California Woman With \$200 Monthly Allowance Will Live on Salary Paid Workers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Miss Pauline Wilson Worth, 1539 Cambria street, will go to New York to study the condition of the girls who work in factories, department stores of the cheaper grade and are employed at similar occupations. While Miss Worth intends to live in the same tenements, to dress and amuse herself in the manner possible on the small wages of these girls, she will have, through the interest of a wealthy aunt, the sum of \$200 a month for incidental expenses.

"I believe that much of the crime and misery of the girls who work is caused by their small salaries, and I mean to find out exactly how they can live on the amount that is paid them," said Miss Worth. "To help them to better conditions I shall write a novel in which the conditions governing their lives shall be set forth, and I hope by the fiction work to present the matter so that it will make a general appeal. Harriet Beecher Stowe accomplished with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' what many sermons, lectures and essays failed to do. Perhaps I can do something for the working girl with my story-telling what students of sociology have not been able to do with learned treatises on the subject," said Miss Worth.

This young writer enjoys the distinction in literary circles of having sold the first story she ever wrote and having the second one take a prize in a magazine short story contest. That luck has not been continuous, but she has had articles accepted by several magazines of repute. She has also published a small volume of short stories called "Death Valley Slim," with the proceeds of which she took a trip through Europe last year.

\$27,000,000 From America. Vienna.—The records of the Hungarian postoffice show that \$27,000,000 were sent to Hungary during 1910 by Austro-Hungarians living in America. This sum is five times the amount received by the postoffice from the same sources in 1900.

MEN HAS A MONKEY'S FACE

New Jersey Fowl, Marked In Its Egg-hood Days, Is Hatched Out a Real Nature Freak.

New York.—Moritz Adler has a country home and farm near Deal, N. J. He also has a Plymouth Rock chicken. He gave her a place in the back yard of the home, with a dry goods box for a coop.

Though perfectly normal in every other way, Rose—that's her name—has the shrewd face of a monkey. She drinks soup from a spoon held in the hand of her nurse. Having no beak, she does not peck at meat scraps, after the manner of fowl, but picks them up daintily with her strawberry-hued lips.

The facial expression of Rose is piquant. She has a rather set expression at the corner of her mouth, indicating firmness of character. Her nose is well defined. Rising from her rather broad forehead is a pompadour of feathers in the style that young girls affected with their hair a year ago, when Rose was a smooth white egg instead of a remarkable chicken. The general contour of her face is somewhat like that of Susie, the funny little orang-outang from Borneo who delights children at the Bronx zoo. Her snappy black eyes light up wonderfully when she sees cracked corn or oatmeal mush.

"She was born a year ago," said Adler. "I knew her mother well. She was a fine old fussy Plymouth Rock hen, who stuck steadily to the business of scratching gravel and producing eggs. She wasn't quite as progressive as some of the more flashy Brown Leghorn and Indiana game young ladies of the barnyard. She didn't take kindly to new-fangled ideas like women's rights. Nothing made her so mad as to see some other hen strutting around and clucking about wanting a vote.

"An Italian organ grinder passed the farm one day with a funny little South American monkey. He gave old Mrs. Plymouth Rock quite a fright. The old lady disappeared, and three weeks afterward I found her nest under the haymow. Twelve little yellow chicks had just hatched out. The remaining egg was cracked, and something inside was peeping sadly. All the other chicks had pecked their way out with their bills, but this one was trying to get out and couldn't.

"I broke the shell, and then I saw why—it didn't have any beak. And that's the way Rose came into the world. Because she was a freak the head farmer's wife took an interest in her and educated her, till now she is a lady all through. She talks all the time—her mouth is never still—and that's what makes me think she was marked prenatally by the suffragettes of the barnyard. But there's no way to tell."

STINGLESS BEE IS FAVORED

State Board of Immigration of Missouri Attempting to Introduce Little Mexican Breed.

St. Louis, Mo.—There is a movement afoot which proposes to substitute, after awhile, the Mexican stingless bee for the garden variety of bee whose stinger has done duty as the base of a million sorry jests.

And this coming of the stingless Mexican bee as an immigrant into this fair state is no joke, whatever may be said regarding the vain fantasies, which have been dashed off regarding his American cousin, the apis mellifica.

Co-operating with the state bee department, the state board of immigration is making an attempt to introduce into Missouri the Mexican stingless bee. Missouri has not realized until recently the absolute necessity of bees in the raising of fruit. Millions of fruit trees have been planted over the state without a corresponding increase in the number of bees, the result being that only a small percent of the blossoms become pollenized and consequently the fruit falls prematurely.

The sting of the American bee prevents thousands of our farmers from engaging in an industry which is very profitable in itself, and at the same time provides the surest possible means of pollenizing the fruit blossoms. The introduction of the stingless bee would remove this objection to beekeeping, and practically every farmer would be producing honey, one of the most healthful of all foods, and one which the doctors agree should be eaten in preference to so much cane sugar, which is the cause of a great deal of kidney trouble.

A hive of these bees will be exhibited at the state bee department at the National Land show in the Coliseum, December 15 to 21, together with a quantity of the honey. The exhibit will be in charge of M. E. Darby, member of the state bee board.

Takes Wrong Suit Case.

Seattle, Wash.—A comedy of errors which probably will result in profuse apologies on the part of A. Walters of 1413 Charles street occurred in an exchange of suitcases on a Beacon hill street car.

Walters boarded a Beacon hill car on his way home from downtown. He sat beside a woman who also had a suit case. When Walters reached home he opened the case and discovered he had taken the woman's. "These aren't mine," explained Walters to the desk sergeant at police headquarters.

"I can't wear these," as he drew forth a handful of lingerie and begged the police to assist him in locating the woman who now has a case of men's clothing.

CURES OF FUTURE SURGERY

Boston Expert Says the Blind Will Yet See and Wornout Hearts Will Be Repaired.

Boston.—Dr. Mayrice H. Richardson, the noted surgeon, took a very optimistic view of the future of his profession in a talk given in the Harvard medical school series of popular free lectures, when he said possibly the surgeon may yet be able to give sight to the blind, to furnish hearing for the deaf, and even to give new life to a heart that has nearly stopped beating from valvular obstruction.

He also hinted that it is not impossible that some day healthy human kidneys may by some sort of cold storage or other preservative means be kept till needed, and then substituted by a surgeon for the worn-out and useless kidneys of some patient, who may then recover.

He said that whereas cancer is always curable by the surgeon, if he have the opportunity early enough, not one in 50 cases of cancer of the stomach and not one in 100 of certain other kinds of internal cancer reach the knowledge of the surgeon early enough to save the sufferer. The one thing above all others that has hitherto defied the surgeon, he said, has been obstruction of the circulation of the blood, located in either the arteries or in the valves of the heart, but the wonderful things accomplished by Dr. Carrel in New York by putting a clamp on the heart, the speaker believed, open up a wonderful vista of possibilities for the future of surgery.

If some way can be found to clear out an obstructed valve, he asserted, a man who finds it almost impossible to mount one flight of stairs would be just as well as anybody else as soon as the obstruction to his blood circulation was removed.

An interesting statement by Dr. Richardson was that cancer on the lip is quite common and is largely due to smoking a clay pipe, the stem of which sticks to the lip and removes a portion of the membrane, forming the seat of the cancer. Cigarette smoking may also cause cancer on the lip, owing to the tendency of the paper to stick to the lip.

TRAINING GIRL FOR MOTHER

Woman Dean Says College Should Be Preliminary to Knowledge of How to Care for Babies.

Cambridge, Mass.—Believing that her four college years are merely preliminary to a girl's training, in which studies should serve to make, first of all, a competent wife and mother, Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons college, declares herself an advocate of "home education."

Dean Arnold says that, although the girl usually goes to college on the advice of her mother, her father is most anxious to establish her as a competent householder, and, if necessary, a wage earner.

"A girl should have opportunity to train herself for married life," says Dean Arnold. "She needs to learn how to take care of home and children and how to earn her living if thrown on her own resources.

"When the daughter goes to college the father does not often appear except in the signatures to checks. When a father does accompany a girl, or when he conducts a correspondence, a different conception of a girl's needs is generally apparent. In the conferences with fathers one may discern no less solicitude for the daughter's welfare, but often a clearer vision of the paths open before her.

"It is a pity that the wisdom of home and school should not be more fittingly associated.

"College is at fault, for it substitutes intellectual accomplishments for the kind of heart learning which has made the greatest women most helpful and most influential."

SPARKLE IS NOT NECESSARY

New York Judge Rules That Any Kind of Ring is Sufficient to Solemnize Engagement.

New York.—After being taken in as a son-in-law by the family of the girl who says he proposed marriage and having fed at the family board on "gefilte fish," "kneledele" and other such delicacies until, as he said, his waist had grown three inches, Emanuel Berstein, a cap manufacturer, refused to marry Miss Beesie Wallowitz. She is now suing him in the city court for \$10,000 for breach of promise.

Miss Wallowitz was spending her vacation in Connecticut when the defendant wrote her the letter in which he told her he was "gormandizing" at the home of her parents. The plaintiff said that they were to be married last fall, and he gave her an engagement ring. Counsel for the defendant wanted to know what kind of a ring it was, and the plaintiff said that it was a plain gold ring. The question arose whether a plain gold ring could be considered as an engagement ring. Judge Smith then handed down an opinion that any kind of a ring that was given to solemnize an engagement was an engagement ring.

Australia Discovered in 1490.

Melbourne.—M. Petherich, curator in the historical branch of the federal parliamentary library, claims to possess crowning proofs that Australia was discovered in the year 1490 by Florentine Amerigo Vespucci.

It was in the year 1490 that Amerigo Vespucci visited the American continent, only seven years after Columbus had first sighted it.

The precise date of discovery of Australia has hitherto been doubtful.

PILOTED BY EAGLE

Big Bird From Cebu Held by Twenty-Fathom Line.

Captured by American Naturalist After Two Weeks of Arduous Mountain Climbing and Watchfulness—Goes to Zoo.

New York.—Piloted up the bay by an immense American eagle, the steamship Pathan closed a two-months' trip from Cebu, in the Philippine islands. The eagle has a double claim to the title American. Its native eyrie in the mountains of Cebu is under the American flag, and the bird itself will make its permanent home hereafter in the Bronx Zoo.

After nearly two weeks of arduous mountain climbing and untrifling watchfulness, the bird was trailed to its nest high upon the face of a precipitous cliff by Professor Kingcome, an American naturalist, who had a thrilling adventure making it captive. Accompanied by three Filipinos, he climbed the mountain by a roundabout trail, coming out on the cliff some 40 feet above the eagle's nest, at an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea. The face of the cliff was sheer and presented no foothold by which the bird hunter could descend.

Making a rope fast under his arms, and taking a turn with it around a tree, he instructed the little brown men how to lower him by slacking away easily. The descent was made all right, and the eagle, found asleep, was easily captured by means of a heavy net. Getting back to the top of the cliff was another proposition. The Filipinos are not noted for big muscles, and the professor, with the added weight of the eagle, proved too much for their strength. For more than an hour they tugged and pulled at the rope, only to give out entirely with the naturalist and his captive dangling in midair some 15 feet below the first foothold on the cliff.

For a time Professor Kingcome thought his aids had deserted him, as they made no reply to his shouted orders. Finally he made them pay attention, and under his instructions a bight of the line was lowered over the face of the cliff. This he made fast to the eagle, and leaving the bird swinging there, the professor climbed hand over hand to the top of the rock. After that it was a simple matter to haul up his prize.

Throughout the trip the big bird was at liberty daily at the end of a 20-fathom line, and led the ship for hours at a time. The line, made fast to a shackle on the eagle's leg, working in a swivel to prevent jamming, did not seem to worry the captive. When liberated it would dart up into the air to the full length of the line; then, as it felt the restraint, would gradually settle down to about the level of the ship's deck, and with its wings full spread would maintain a position ahead of the ship for hours, keeping the line as taut as the hawsers of a tug. When tired of playing, the bird would come aboard and make no resistance to being tied up with a shorter line on deck.

When the Pathan leaves here for Baltimore there will be a vacancy in the berth of one serang, Hussein Ben Ali, bo'n and serang of the Malay crew. Was attacked with appendicitis and taken to the Long Island College hospital, where the surgeons operated on him. The bo'n has been with the ship for three years, and is an important man on board from his authority over the crew. The Malays will choose one of their own number to act as serang until the ship reaches Liverpool, where Hussein Ben Ali will rejoin her if all goes well.

This is not the only surgical case entered on the ship's log since leaving Cebu. While at sea, near Singapore, Chief Officer Walker was superintending the breaking out of some cargo to get at a spare anchor, when the tackle slipped and one of the big grappling hooks struck him on the cheek, fracturing the jaw. Whether the eagle's presence was responsible for these casualties on board the ship's company does not say.

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GOVERNMENT PIE IS LATEST

Ice Cream Also Is Made for Laborers Constructing Panama Canal—Consumes Much Meat.

New York.—Since the United States undertook to build the Panama canal and incidentally to feed and clothe the men there, the government has been getting much experience in such homey pursuits as the baking of pie and the making of ice cream.

Something like \$5,000,000 represents the value of the food and supplies handled in 1910. More than five million pounds of fresh meat a year are handled, yet the loss does not exceed twenty pounds a year.

The commission supplies the American laborers with good old-fashioned apple pie and a variety of other pie. Ice cream has become more popular than ever. Although 91,321 gallons were produced last year, it is expected to increase the output this year by at least 50 per cent.

Britons to Mail Kaiser.

London.—Announcement that Emperor William would attend the unveiling of the national memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham palace May 16 has been confirmed officially. The news was welcomed by Britishers. The German emperor will be accompanied by Empress Augusta Victoria.