

FLOCK OF CHILDREN

One English Woman Successfully Manages 384 Children.

Miss E. E. A. Beattie, Employed by Government Trustee, Acts as Official Parent to Nineteen Score of Youngsters.

London.—A woman who can successfully manage and look after 384 children—a task few mothers would like—has been discovered in London.

She is Miss E. E. A. Beattie, the official "mother" on behalf of the public trustee, and her duties consist in attending to the daily wants and cares of the children whose financial affairs are in the hands of that official.

While the public trustee sees that the money or property of the child is properly invested or managed (until he is 21), Miss Beattie is the "human" trustee—she attends to the happiness and creature comforts.

Miss Beattie was seen to her neat, businesslike office at St. Clement's Inn. Instead of looking very tired and careworn—as one might reasonably expect—Miss Beattie was smiling and optimistic.

"My work is absorbingly interesting," she said. "Every day I have to solve some new problem of human interest, to decide a child's home or education or arrange his or her future."

Travels All Over England.

"Since Christmas I have traveled all over England, personally inspecting my 'flock' or looking after children whose financial affairs are to be placed under the care of the public trustee."

"Naturally in interviewing parents, guardians, etc., one has to exercise a certain amount of tact and delicacy. One is also expected to possess an expert knowledge on all sorts of out of the way subjects."

Some of the every day duties of Miss Beattie are as follows:

To decide a career for a headstrong youth of seventeen.

To persuade widowed mothers to let their sons go away from home to enter a profession or trade.

To keep a watchful eye on a child's home life and find out its likes and dislikes. Severely to admonish unkind or thoughtless guardians.

Here are a few of the human problems which this wonderful government "mother" has had to solve:

A kind-hearted woman left a settled sum of money to be invested for her five young nephews, but the mother of the boys wished to spend the money in her own sweet way, not caring about the lads' future. The money was successfully tied up and invested for the boys.

Five young ladies, after the death of their father began squandering money and got into debt. Established them all comfortably in positions.

Sixteen-year-old girl determined to run away to "become a milliner" without finishing education. She went back to school.

Young man, to come into money when twenty-seven, became acquainted with a number of good-for-nothing, "sponging" friends. Gave up friends.

Miss Beattie, in dealing with dozens of cases like the above, has to be sympathetic, but firm and businesslike—that is the secret of her success.

A mother called on her at St. Clement's Inn. A week before this woman's only son had gone to a country town to learn a trade.

"She wanted him back again," said Miss Beattie, "although the boy had a good career before him. For three hours we talked it over—mother's love versus common sense."

"Then she went away, having decided that my views were at least the more practical. That is part of my day's work. Is it not interesting?"

ALLIGATORS STARVE A BOY

Keep Louisiana Youth Up a Tree Until He Dies of Hunger.—Note Told His Story.

Palmetto, La.—The body of Ernest Pothgen was found in the topmost branches of a tree in Gish Bayou swamp by a searching party that had been looking for the boy for a week. The youth took refuge in the tree from alligators several days ago and starved to death.

note found in his hat told the story of his death. He had been fishing in the swamp when alligators swarmed around his skiff. The alligator attacked the boat, and the boy ran to the cypress tree. He climbed over the boat and climbed the tree, thinking the alligators would go away.

They maintained their vigil at the foot of the tree each day and night until the terrified, stricken lad lost his nerve and dared not attempt to escape in the boat.

Ticked by 10,000 Volts. Columbia, Pa.—William Foults, president of the Keystone Wireless Telegraph company, is alive and suffering but little inconvenience when 10,000 volts of electricity passed through his body.

Foults was making an adjustment of his wires had a wire in each hand, and an operator opening a key made his body a circuit. The key was quickly closed off the wire dropped from Foults' hands and he fell unconscious, but was soon revived.

The current that passed through Foults was of the high frequency character. Had it been low frequency the would have been killed.

BEAUTY IS YOURS FOR TAKING

Moles Are Easy to Cure and Red Noses Are Caused by Nervous Disorders.

Chicago.—How to be beautiful though possessed of a fair sized collection of moles and blemishes furnished diverting subject matter for a lecture delivered by Dr. Joseph Zelsler the other night under the auspices of the Chicago Medical society.

Bald headed men and beautiful women listened side by side to instructions how to grow hair or kill it, when warts should be worn, and why red noses are.

Blackheads aren't dirt. Not a bit of it. They are simply subcutaneous deposits of ultramarine pigment caused by a weakening of assimilatory functions.

The lawyers are in part responsible for the blackheads that exist. If a lawyer keeps his stenographer shut up in a stuffy office, lets her go long, enough to eat a cold lunch and an ice cream soda, and then shuts her up again, she'll get blackheads sure as fate. The only good way to cure these ultramarine deposits is to get the whole system into good shape.

If you have a good many blackheads you probably are sick all over. Go out of doors a lot, fix up your diet, take exercise, breathe deep, and your blackheads will go.

Same way about being bald. Most men are bald because they don't wash. Soap and water is a good thing in such cases. The time will come, says Dr. Zelsler, when it will be just as much a shame to be bald as for a man to neglect his teeth until they fall out.

If your hair is falling out, look at your teeth. You'll find they need attention. Fix your teeth and your hair will stick.

Be careful about moles. Keep them while you are young if you wish, but soon as you cross the middle age line have them cut out.

Dr. Zelsler thinks warts are catching, though they start with little children who play in the sand and get little particles under the skin. Warts should be cut off, but not every one can slash a wart without damaging the foundation. It should be done with antiseptic before, beside, and behind.

Neither is a red nose a sign of a hard drinker. Infrequently is such the case. Red nose generally comes from some nervous disorder and is another of the cases where the whole system is out of order and where the same may be cured by readjustment of the whole general system.

According to Dr. Zelsler, dopes, cosmetics, prescriptions and massages are good things to leave out of the luggage when starting on a campaign to beautify the face. Right living, sensible diet and normal activities are worth ten times over all the rest put together.

MANSION IS TOO LUXURIOUS

Alfred Bell's Park Lane Palace, Costing \$2,500,000, Begging for Purchaser.

London.—A millionaire's palace on Park Lane is going begging. It is one of the most sumptuous private residences in the world. It is in the market, and no one has yet come forward to buy.

"Too splendid" is the objection of the many wealthy people who have nibbled at the bait, but refused to bite.

The palace in question belonged to the late Alfred Bell, South African millionaire, who spent \$2,500,000 on it. He died in 1906 worth \$15,000,000, having lived in the house a comparatively short time. The real estate agents who have the property on hand admit they see not the slightest chance of selling it, because "people simply haven't the price."

Built in Portland stone, with half-polished black granite columns, the house has more the appearance of a Fifth Avenue mansion than a typical London "town house." It stands in a spacious garden, and is fitted with practically everything that modern ingenuity in luxury can suggest. It is waiting for the next American multimillionaire who comes to settle in London.

ALLOW LADYBUGS FREE RIDE

California Railroads Give Them Free Transportation to Large Melon Fields.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Millions of ladybugs are receiving free transportation on the various railroads while traveling from the state insectary at Sacramento to the melon fields of the Imperial valley.

Three consignments have passed through Los Angeles en route to El Centro and other valley points, where they will be turned loose to browse upon aphides and other insect pests that harm the melon crops.

There are on hand in the insectary at Sacramento 52,000,000 ladybugs, weighing in the aggregate more than a ton. These are to be distributed free among farmers who apply for them.

Use No More Towels. Houghton, Mich.—Towels have been tabooed at the Michigan College of Mines.

This does not mean that soap also has been put under the ban, but that the faculty has decided that towels are relics of barbarism and are insubstantial and expensive.

Now when a student washes his hands and face, he uses a big sheet of paper for drying purposes, and then throws it into a waste basket.

WATER UNDER TEXAS

Vast Quantities Are Found by Sinking Wells Deeply.

Supply Shows No Signs of Exhaustion Despite Increasing Drain That is Continually Being Put Upon it.—Perseverance Rewarded.

San Antonio, Tex.—That practically the whole of southwest Texas is underlaid with artesian strata, found at depths of from 600 to 2,000 feet, is being established by the boring of a large number of wells now going on in every part of the country.

Up to a few years ago the extent of the artesian areas was very problematical, and many failures were reported by well drillers. Failure of a man to bring in water as a rule condemned a whole section. The theory held was that if a driller had struck no water at a depth of about 1,500 feet he was not likely to strike any at all.

During the last two years, however, this theory has been proved to be an erroneous one. Several men who had reached the 1,500-foot level with no water in evidence decided to go down a little farther. Their perseverance was rewarded most generously, for another 300 to 500 feet tapped water carrying a stratum capable of sending 4,000,000 gallons of the purest water through an eight-inch pipe.

A rather odd feature in hydrostatics is being presented by this lower stratum, and that is that it throws its water higher than the upper strata do.

A well of very nearly 2,000 feet, in Dimmit county, is showing a head of nearly 40 feet, while several other in the vicinity, although only from 800 to 1,200 feet deep, are just plain gushers, exuding their water with no great show of force. To this, however, there are several notable exceptions within a radius of less than ten miles.

A well at Brundage, having a depth of but 800 feet, is throwing its water to a height of 125 feet.

The fear that the artesian strata in southwest Texas might become exhausted through excessive demand is gradually making room for a more optimistic feeling. In several cases wells have been sunk to the same level within a very small compass without affecting the flow of others.

In one instance even the sinking of a second well on the same tract caused a gradual increase of flow in the older one. The explanation for this, as given by geologists to whose attention the matter had been brought, is that a greater demand upon a stratum may ultimately result in a greater intake.

The best illustration of this, perhaps, is furnished by the water supply system of San Antonio. Although over 20 wells have been sunk to the same level within the confines of a city block, there has been no decrease in the supply.

THIS STRAY CUR IS COSTLY

New Jersey Township Compelled to Pay Bills Amounting to More Than \$300.

Moorestown, N. J.—In addition to various other expenses incurred here about six weeks ago, it cost Chester township \$303 for two bills presented by Mrs. James L. Young and Walter S. French for damages caused by the same dog.

Mrs. Young's bill was for \$148 for expenses involved at the Pasteur Institute, New York, while undergoing treatment for a bite received from the animal, and French's bill was for \$155 for the same cause for his little eight-year-old daughter Esther.

No provision is made by the New Jersey law for damages done by dogs to human beings, although sheep and fowl are provided for. Representative citizens were present at the meeting and urged payment of the bills, offering to contribute money if necessary to defend any action taken by the committee. The bills were passed without a dissenting voice.

GIVES AUTO FOR REPAIR BILL

Horse Dealer is Satisfied to Use Man's Best Friend Again—Leaves Machine.

Wilmington, Del.—The story of the man who gave his horse to the plumber to satisfy a bill for repairs has a revised version here.

John F. O'Neal, a horse dealer of Mount Cuba, has been coming to Wilmington for eight months in a big automobile. With the approach of summer he sent the car to a shop for an overhauling. When he received the bill it staggered him. He went to the shop to remonstrate, but could not have the amount reduced. Then he proposed a settlement on the basis of a receipted bill covering the costs of repairs in exchange for the automobile.

This was accepted by the repair man, and now O'Neal swears he will have no more automobiles in "his'n."

Curtain Hatpins. Lynn, Mass.—Following the crusade against long hatpins in Chicago a movement has been started in this city to make it a misdemeanor for any woman to wear a hatpin which protrudes from her hat one inch.

Councilman Edward J. Moran, Jr., will introduce an order in the council providing a \$10 fine for such an offense.

PELLAGRA DUE TO SAND FLY

Dr. Sambon Will Try to Prove His Theory as to Origin of Dread Disease.

Atlanta, Ga.—Medical men of the south are seriously interested in the coming investigation by a committee of European medical and scientific experts into the case of pellagra. It was originally assumed that one of its prime causes was to be found in the consumption of corn, especially when the grain was in a damaged condition.

Under the direction of this committee Dr. L. W. Sambon, who now contends that the disease is communicated to man probably by sand flies, just as it is with the tsetse fly, with his assistants will proceed to a pellagrous area in order to carefully and extensively investigate every phase of the dread disease and seek to find its cure.

For a considerable time, it is stated, pellagra has prevailed extensively in Lombardy and other parts of northern Italy, in the Austrias, in Gascony, Roumania and Corfu. It is common in lower Egypt, where in certain villages Dr. Sandwith found as many as 36 per cent of the inhabitants to be affected. Dr. Lavinder found it still more common in upper Egypt. Doctors Cuthbert, Brown and G. C. Low have recognized it in Barbados, and several other authors have mentioned its occurrence among the Zulus and Basutos of South Africa, while Dr. U. Ray observed several cases during a brief stay in North Behar, in India.

All exchange of views of these men who form the investigation committee tended to the conclusion that the malady is essentially of a chronic character and chiefly affects cultivators of the soil. A large number of pellagrous peasants end their days in lunatic asylums, while many more drag out a miserable existence in their native villages. The changes discovered after death have been of such a character as to indicate a general tissue degeneration, more especially of the brain and nervous system.

The tendency to melancholy, imbecility or mania and the curiously mummified state of the body are quite peculiar to the disease, and point to some special cause for the group of symptoms with which they are associated.

For many years it was assumed that this cause was one to be found in the extensive use of maize, often of damaged maize, as a staple article of diet among the populations chiefly affected, and this view derived plausibility from the conditions existing in Lombardy, where the food of the peasantry has consisted of this grain of their own growing, the product of poorly cultivated ground, sown late, harvested before maturity, stored carelessly in its wet state and either made into a sort of porridge or into loaves which were baked hastily on the surface and left wet within, large enough for a week's consumption, and apt to turn sour and moldy before the week had expired.

GIRL'S MIND MADE NORMAL

Dwarfed Child Thrives When Serum of Sheep's Thyroid is Injected Into Her.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—If all the sheep in the world were to die suddenly, physicians say fifteen-year-old Katie Faringa of this city would become a hopeless imbecile.

When Katie was thirteen years old doctors discovered that she had the mentality of a two-year-old. She was as small as a child of four. The physicians discovered that Katie's thyroid gland was not normally developed. This they said was the cause of her mental and physical deformity.

The injection of a serum from the thyroid gland of a sheep was tried. Immediately Katie began to grow brighter and several inches were added to her stature. But she is dependent on the serum.

This is the reason that now, when Katie goes into the sunshine, she sends up a prayer of gratitude for the sheep in the meadows.

FARMERS CANNOT KEEP HELP

Railroad Construction in Far Northwest Causes Aggravating Shortage of Labor.

Spokane, Wash.—Farm labor is scarce in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, where larger areas will go into wheat and other grains, root crops and fruit this spring than ever before.

The scarcity of labor, the greatest problem that confronts the ranchers and orchardists in the irrigated and dry farming districts, is accounted for in a way by the great expansion in industrial lines and railroad building, and though more than 150,000 settlers came into the country last year the situation has not been relieved. In fact, farmers say it is more acute today than during any similar period in the history of the northwest.

Bees Sting Man and Team. Williamsport, Pa.—At Ralston the other day a dog upset a hive of bees just as Robert Irvin, driving two horses attached to a wagon, was passing. The enraged bees attacked Irvin and the horses.

The horses ran over half a mile in a mad effort to get away from the clinging, stinging insects, while the bees formed a hood over Irvin's face and head and stung him so badly that when he reached Dr. Maness's office in town he was in a state of nausea, as if saturated with poison.

He is in a critical condition from shock and stings, his head being swollen as large as a peck measure.

OPERATE ON ANIMALS

Hospital in The Hague Where Dogs and Cats Are Treated.

Surgical Operations Successfully Performed by Aid of Anaesthetics—Feline and Canine Strays Given Good Quarters.

The Hague.—The Hague is the first town in Holland to possess a clinic for animals, where operations are performed under anaesthetics. Some time ago there was quite a discussion in the press whether it was possible to administer anaesthetics to animals.

Several specialists averred that in every case it had been tried the creatures had died. At The Hague three veterinary surgeons were, however, repeatedly successful in their attempts and this year a special clinic has been opened here in connection with the "home for wails and strays," where dogs and cats find shelter and care.

Such a hospital for household pets was greatly needed here. Many a dog and cat had been suffering with tumors and other ailments for which the surgeon's knife was the only remedy; yet, because of the intense suffering involved, their owners hesitated to trust them to the ordinary practitioner to be operated upon while fully conscious. At the new clinic the special attendant surgeon has his hands full with all the cases that are now brought to him.

When the correspondent visited the clinic and animal home several little patients had just been discharged as cured. There was a brown dachshund that had been operated on for rupture three days before, but now the bandages had been removed and when the kennel was opened the friendly little creature sprang gaily out. No one would ever have guessed that it had been so ill. A white cat was being treated for ear trouble and it, too, was well on the way to recovery. The charge for medical treatment, board and lodging is 50 cents Dutch (20 cents) a day for every animal in the hospital, but as this price is prohibitive for many people the fees are to be reduced next summer.

The operating room looks much like that in a hospital for "humans," only on a much smaller scale. There are the operating table and the surgical instruments neatly laid away on glass shelves behind glass doors. There are hot and cold water, packages of sterilized cotton wool, bandages, medications, and last but not least, the appliance for the administration of anaesthetics. Near the operating room is the consulting and waiting room. Then there is the hospital proper, a large, well-warmed room with large, comfortable arranged cages and kennels all around it. Next comes a small kitchen. Then there is a spacious yard, in and around which are built "apartment houses" for the paying guests. Needless to say, all the borders are dogs and cats. On the ground floor are the dog kennels, arranged much like the animal cages in the zoological gardens, having an inner kennel with "straw nest" within the building, and an outer kennel or little sand-strewn garden patch. About 950 dogs are cared for in a year.

About 481 stray dogs are brought in annually. There were but very few stray cats, as this was not quite the "season" for them. About 425 stray cats are brought in every year.

THINKS HE IS MOST UNLUCKY

Delaware Man's Life Punctuated by Accidents That Break Many of His Bones.

Roxana, Del.—That he is the most unlucky man in the state is the belief of Edmund J. Evans, and he had another limb broken yesterday, to back up his theory.

When Evans was eight years old a tree fell on him and broke his right arm, collar bone and skull. Unconscious for days, the boy finally recovered and had no serious accident until he was eighteen years old, when he was run over by a heavy wagon and was in bed for several weeks.

Then he cut one heel, severing a stave, and for 55 days he lay in a Philadelphia hospital until that was mended. Later a large bone of one ankle was broken and he was compelled to use crutches for a long time.

In 1899 both bones of his right wrist were broken, and he took another enforced vacation in a hospital. Last September he fell in Philadelphia and sustained a compound fracture of one leg, spending 17 days in a hospital at that time. Yesterday he fell and broke the leg again and another trip to a hospital is in order.

Half Million for Sanitarium. New York.—Russians here have received advices from St. Petersburg that John D. Rockefeller has given a large sum—reported as \$500,000—to establish a sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers at Abbas-Tuman, a watering place in Transcaucasia. At the Rockefeller offices at 26 Broadway, no one could be found who knew anything about the reported gift.

Pigeon Belies His Sex. York, Pa.—An old cock pigeon in the cote of John Baughman the other day sprang a surprise when it appeared with a tiny chick in tow, which it had hatched from an egg of a little Leghorn hen, accustomed to visit the pigeon house.

CITY TO SAVE MANY BABIES

Unique Plan is Devised by Health Department of Chicago—How to Rear Children.

Chicago.—Notify County Clerk Haas when a baby is born in your family and get a pamphlet telling how to rear it.

That is the opportunity provided for every father and mother in Chicago by an arrangement between the county and the Chicago health department that is exploited as the very last word in municipal zeal for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Haas is the custodian of the daily list of births registered, and under the arrangements sends the list daily to the health department. Thereupon a pamphlet printed in the language indicated in the list to be that of the parents is mailed by the health department to the proud mother.

It sets forth what is the best diet for the new arrival, if the natural supply fails, what is necessary in the matter of sanitation, how the baby may be protected from contagious diseases, and many other matters with which mothers, especially young mothers, may be supposed to be unfamiliar.

The pamphlet arrangement is merely the first step in a "baby-saving" campaign announced in the weekly health bulletin which has been undertaken for the summer by the health department and the United Charities of Chicago. Another step mentioned is "the hardest fight ever made to get the milk clean." Still another is an effort to check more effectively the ravages of diphtheria and scarlet fever. On this the bulletin says:

"The warm weather causes the children to congregate for play. If there is one child in a group who has a 'sight sore throat' or a mild scarlet fever, all will be endangered.

"The danger to the neighbors when the child is very sick is slight indeed. It is the mild case and the convalescing child that is dangerous. A bad neighbor, one who neglects ordinary precautions to prevent the spread of contagion, is a very dangerous person."

FIND RUINS OF ANCIENT TOWN

Ostia, Once Seaport of Rome, Existed Long After It Was Thought to Be Destroyed.

Rome.—Systematic excavations on a large scale at Ostia, the ancient harbor of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber river, have had successful results. Extensive remains of a large city dating from the imperial times and probably built by Emperor Hadrian over the ruins of the old republican town, have been uncovered. Archaeologists compare it in importance to Pompeii.

Hitherto it has been believed that Ostia was founded by Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, destroyed by Marius during the civil wars, rebuilt during the republic, and sunk to insignificance, was buried in the sand deposited by the Tiber when Trajan built a new port and the city of Portus. Now, instead, it is certain that Ostia not only continued to flourish under Hadrian, but that the old level was raised six feet. The republican town served as a foundation for the later city.

There are rectangular wide streets, temples, squares, and fora. There are two quarters, one aristocratic and one for the merchants and ship owners. The old town has yielded such harvests of statues, sarcophagi, tablets, inscriptions, and terra cotta that five large rooms of Ostia's modern castle has been converted into a museum.

Student of Sociology Agrees With Chicagoan on Intermarriage of Whites With Reds.

Los Angeles, Cal.—After reading the statement of Prof. William Matthews of Chicago, that a little American Indian blood mingled with that of white Americans would produce a race that would be hard to equal, Prof. Rockwell D. Hunt of the department of sociology, University of Southern California, and a student of Indian life, says that he agrees thoroughly with the Chicago professor.

"While there are wide variations in the different tribes," said Prof. Hunt, "by choosing the better Indians, I believe that the intermarriage of Indians and members of our race would result in good."

"Some of the best families of Kentucky have a strain of Indian blood in their veins. In Oklahoma and South Dakota I know of marked examples of intermarriages."

Woman's Hats Bigger. Washington.—Replying to the complaint of the Millinery Jobbers' association that rates are too high, railroad and express companies charged, before the Interstate Commerce commission, that women's hats have grown so large and so light that now one hat weighs less and takes up more room than ten did ten years ago, and that a freight or an express car will hold only a tenth of the hats it once did, and the carriers raised the rates to make up the difference.

Roosevelt to Lecture. San Francisco.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, announces that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will deliver a course of lectures at the university during the spring of 1911.