

# GIRL TRADE SCHOOLS

Practical Arts of Home Art Taught Young Women.

Boston Has in Full Operation Two More Advanced Institutions for Those Who Expect to Enter Industrial Field.

Boston.—In addition to the industrial classes for girls in the regular day elementary schools Boston has now in full operation two more advanced schools for girls who sooner or later expect to take up some industrial pursuit. These are known as the Girls' Trade school and the High school for practical arts. The Girls' Trade school is conducted for the purpose of giving a trade training to girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years who are obliged to become wage earners. It does not matter how far a girl has progressed in the elementary schools. The principal in charge selects from the number of applicants those only who are most likely to be able to satisfactorily complete the course.

There are four distinct courses given at this school: Dressmaking, millinery, straw machine operating and clothing machine operating. A girl on being admitted to this school selects one of the courses, which she learns thoroughly. She is also required to take supplementary studies in spelling, reading, business forms, arithmetic, business English, textile color and design, cookery and physical exercise.

In domestic science she takes her part in the preparation of the daily luncheon of the school. She learns the value of simple and nutritious food, the maintenance of health, economy of buying and attractive serving. The care of the body, the necessity of proper food, sleep, exercise, correct standing and sitting, and the need of fresh air are taught.

In this class in design instruction is given in costume sketching, combinations of colors, garment designing and sketches for millinery. This work is immediately and definitely correlated with the shop.

Articles are also manufactured and placed on sale. The standards of the school in every department are the same as found in outside shops and factories. The prices are the same as charged in the better shops, and the quality of workmanship must be as high. Thus in the school the girls meet the same high conditions that they afterward meet outside. The school begins in September, when the other schools begin. It requires about a year for a girl to reach a satisfactory standard of proficiency. Having completed a year at the school the girl is given a certificate of proficiency.

The high school of practical arts has inside of four years outgrown its quarters twice and at present can not meet the demand made by hundreds of girls for admission. This school was started four years ago under discouraging conditions, in the Lyceum hall building, Meetinghouse hill.

It had an offering class of 75 members and five instructors. There are now about 700 pupils in the Sarah J. Baker school, Roxbury, and Lyceum hall building, Meetinghouse hill, and the corps of instructors considerably augmented. The school authorities are wondering where they will find rooms to accommodate the hundreds of girls who next September will want to be admitted to this school.

This school aims to prepare its pupils, graduates from the elementary schools to meet the conventionalities of home life, to give direct training in the forming of judgments of the type required for home making and to ground them thoroughly in the subjects that underlie the practical arts of the household.

The upper classes are divided into two groups, both being trained for home making, though one spends more or less time in industrial work.

In connection with the school a house is maintained at 8 Perrin street, Roxbury, in which general housekeeping is taught. This home contains a laundry, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom and a number of chambers.

Instruction includes laundering, work of the kitchen, care of the dining room. The setting and serving of luncheons, the furnishing and equipment of the house and the arrangement of furniture and decorations are taught. On the second floor there is a room fitted up for the study of nursing.

The course is four years in length, two-thirds of the time is for academic subjects and drawing and one-third to industrial work, English history, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, chemistry, physics, biology and hygiene.

At the Sarah J. Baker school building, Roxbury, there are working and classrooms in the building. The two school kitchens furnish the noonday lunch for all the pupils.

Prize for Killing Owls.

Henry, Tenn.—Hawks and owls are killing so many chickens that farmers in Henry county have organized a hawk and owl club and are offering a prize of \$100 to the person killing the largest number.

Big Catch of Pike.

London.—Forty-two pike, weighing over 200 pounds, have been caught in one day's fishing in private water in Warwickshire by Messrs. T. and G. Smith of Naseaton.

## RAISING TROUT FOR CHICAGO

Interesting and Profitable Industry Is Carried on in Beautiful Section of Michigan.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The ideal place for a trout hatchery is what a member of the Michigan fish commission who recently visited it pronounced the Glen Springs hatchery, four miles southeast of here. It is also famous as one of the beauty spots of Van Buren county, on account of its location in a gien on the east bank of the Paw Paw river, almost wholly inclosed by natural embankments forty feet high, covered with a beautiful grove of forest trees.

Aside from its natural beauty, the place is most interesting because of the work carried on there. Just now there are in the ponds about one million trout in all stages of development, from the eggs to the fish large enough for the market. The fish are marketed principally in Chicago when they attain a weight of a fourth of a pound, and bring high prices all the year round, the demand for them always exceeding the supply.

The eggs are taken from the fish by hand by a process known as stripping, extreme care being taken in the handling of the fish. Each female fish will produce from five hundred to one thousand eggs, which, after being taken from the fish, stick together about forty minutes, during which time a slight jar will destroy them. At the expiration of this time they are washed and counted (by measure) and placed on trays in troughs of running water in the hatchery building. In thirty to forty days the eyes of the embryo fish begin to show through the shell of the egg, and the fully developed fish puts in an appearance after the lapse of sixty to ninety days.

When being prepared for the hatchery the eggs are placed in trays, fifteen thousand eggs in a tray, three trays being placed one upon another.

When hatched the fish drop through the egg tray upon the fish trays. At this stage of life there is a food sack attached to the body of the fish upon which it subsists for about thirty days, during which time it swims very little, but, for the most part, lies quietly on the bottom of the tray.

After the food sack is absorbed the fish are up and doing and ready for artificial feeding. Their food consists of finely ground and sifted liver, which is obtained in large quantities from the Chicago stock yards and which constitutes the only food of the fish during their entire lives. At the end of sixty days the fish are taken from the hatchery building and placed in what are called the rearing ponds.

Brook trout are the worst kind of cannibals, one fish being able to eat another of half its own size. In consequence of this habit the fish have to be carefully and constantly graded, each different grade being all kept in a separate pond.

## DUTCH TEAROOM IS QUIANT

In Gentle Glow of Lighted Candles One Is Waffled Back to the Land of Queen Wilhelmina.

New York.—Sturdy Dutch simplicity, with occasional reminiscences of Brittany, are the characteristics of one of the quaintest tearooms in all New York city, as its circular says. There are slantbacked old Dutch chairs brought together after a search far and wide for them; narrow tiny paneled windows with little shelves underneath; Jewish prayer lamp, hung from the jaw, rough boarded ceiling, and warming pans and other relics of colonial days on the walls, while rows of small, green tables, among which fit blue gowned, white aproned, Dutch collared waitresses in pretty Holland caps, dot the sand floor.

In the center of each table is a tall candlestick with its lighted candle sending forth a soft, gentle glow through yellow shades, calling to mind the old nursery rhyme, "You'll get there by candlelight and you'll go back again." All the illumination is accomplished by candles, in contrast to the street light just outside. Incidentally, all the rest of the furnishings of the place are of the sort to accord harmoniously with the simplicity of those candlesticks.

There is a fireplace, speckless as all things else in a real Dutch kitchen are, and it is flanked with andirons and copper pieces whose brightness is eloquent of industrial application of damp wood ashes—or would be to the wooden shod housewife of Queen Wilhelmina's land.

Egg yellow dishes, with their crude, bright colored birds and flower decorations, add to the "atmosphere" of the room, and one is convinced, with the first taste of the delicacies, that somewhere around there is a great Dutch oven, for from such a source only could such rare old-fashioned favors be obtained.

Early Beech Root Workers.

Norristown, Pa.—Workmen repairing the roof of the home of Nathan Walker, in the Chester valley, were routed by a swarm of bees. When William Earnshaw of Bridgeport, an apiarist, had swarmed them he obtained from beneath the roof nine buckets of honey. He also found several bushels of walnuts which squirrels had carried into the place as provender for the winter.

Visiting Cards in Colors.

London. Among the new fashions which have developed during the parliamentary season is the colored engraving of visiting cards. Black is no longer used exclusively; olive green, purple, bronze and navy blue lettering is now turned out by the smartest shops.

# VICAR SETS RECORD

Thirty-Seven Couples Married in 75 Minutes.

Confusion Will Result Unless Great Care Is Exercised—Woman Tells Minister Not to Marry Her to "Wrong Bloke."

London.—Thirty-seven weddings in twenty-five minutes, seventy-four people made happy at the rate of one a minute, was the record achieved by the vicar of St. Luke's Canning Town ("the cathedral of the East") and his curate on a recent holiday morning.

Never was there such a rush of marriages at this beautiful church in Dockland. Despite all the persuasion of the vicar, these thirty-seven couples insisted upon being married on that particular morning, after due calling of banns and payment of fees. Canon Buckley would have spread the weddings over several days, but Canning Town refused, and only one couple postponed the ceremony.

How was it done? The day before the ceremony was performed most of the couples called at the vicarage and furnished the particulars required for the registry of the marriage. By 9 o'clock next morning they began to assemble in a vestry-room adjoining the church. Here they were sorted out and instructed by the curate, and at 9:45 o'clock the couples marched in twos and threes—once six couples—at a time to the altar. By 11 o'clock they were all married.

Canon Buckley maintains an admirable discipline in such occasions. He permits no one to lay a trail of confetti in the church which he has labored for so many years to decorate and beautify. Before now he has been known to order a bride to leave the church and shake the little colored bits of paper from her skirt before she approached the altar. He allows no laughter or talking, and should he see a woman's head uncovered he requires her at once to cover it with her apron. In spite, therefore, of the rough character of the people who flock to these holiday weddings, order is often better preserved than at a fashionable West End wedding.

Poor though they are, the brides of the dock workers and shipyard men of Canning Town insist upon a "carriage wedding," with two horses and white favors. "What," said one bride in a tone of indignation, "me, walk in my wedding! I should think not?" And the vicar's gentle hint of economy was lost.

When more than one pair stand before the altar some care has to be exercised to prevent a mixture of husbands and wives. The difficulty was increased at a recent double wedding at St. Luke's when both brides happened to have the same name, which led to an audible request from one that she should not be married to "the wrong bloke."

As soon as the necessary words have been spoken the couples return to the vestry and others immediately take their places. The signing of the registers is a source of considerable trouble. Not infrequently the men are married under wrong names and return to the church some weeks afterwards with a request that the vicar shall put the matter right.

## TRY NUT DIET FOR CANCER

London Physician Is Confident the Dreaded Disease Can Be Cured by Means of Food.

London.—A nut diet is the latest idea in the medical world as a possible cure for cancer. Dr. Alexander Haig, the noted authority on the influence of uric acid in disease, is the one who advances this theory. In a letter to the Lancet, a medical publication, he appeals to the profession to assist him in probing the possibilities of a real cure of cancer by dieting. It has been generally assumed hitherto that when a recovery from cancer takes place the disease has not been properly diagnosed.

Dr. Haig now appeals to his professional brethren to send him thirty or forty cases of inoperable cancer for treatment. He has for years held the belief that diet is an important point in the treatment of cancer. The cases he requires must have a probability of at least six months of life, as change of diet produces little visible effect on the patient under three months.

Dr. Haig's treatment consists in putting the patient on a "free-from-uric-acid" diet and from that on a nut diet, with fruit juices and distilled water as the only liquids allowed.

Five Dollar Tax on Bachelors Asked.

St. Paul, Minn.—The legislature of Minnesota is seriously considering a bill to impose a tax of five dollars annually upon all male persons above the age of 30 years who are unmarried or who cannot prove that they are persons of such moral character as to be suitable for matrimony. It is designed to use the money collected by this "male poll tax" for the support of indigent spinsters if the bill is passed.

According to the bill's provisions it will be in force from and after February 29, 1912.

King of Siam a Turfman.

Bangkok.—The king of Siam ran six horses at the Bangkok race meeting and scored five successes. This was his majesty's debut as a sportsman.

## 200 FOLK BANQUET GUESTS

Boa Constrictor, Snakes and Waltzing Mice Behaved Well, but Monkey Acquired a Jag.

New York.—Since Harry Lehr gave society new thrills by having a monkey as a guest at dinner, most dining rooms have been reserved for humans. But Raymond L. Ditmars appears in a banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria with a collection of suit cases filled with live samples from the Bronx zoo, where he is a curator of reptiles. The hunters known as the Rocky Mountain club had invited Ditmars to eat with them and tell them things about his business. He came prepared for a good object lesson.

In order to avoid surprises he opened the cases upon arrival, and in the progress of the dinner from soup to nuts the 100 club members had the intimate company of a variety of snakes, lizards, tortoises, monkeys, waltzing mice and others of Ditmars' daily associates. They lolled on or scamped over tables, tried various courses and were so pleased with the style of things that they were ready to pose as exhibits when the curator arose to speak.

Ditmars first set out to prove that except for weight a boa constrictor would make a good muffer. He had one 25 feet long, which was heavy to lift, but which snuggled close to the speaker's neck when placed there, and pinched no harder than would have been comfortable in the outer air. A king snake, a gopher, corn and pine snakes, rattlers and moccasins went through similar performances, and wriggled their delight as the early shudders of the onlookers were succeeded by applause.

There nearly was trouble for Ditmars when he called upon a woolly monkey from Brazil to go through its paces. That animal had made friends at all the tables in the course of the dinner, and had taken a social glass with everybody who offered it. As a result his efforts to respond to the call of his keeper were confused by the vision of several Ditmarses, from whom he had great difficulty in selecting the one to whom he belonged.

When assisted to the right place he tried to join in the discourse concerning himself, and his stumbling utterances and grimaces put him straightway out of the dignity list. He was the favorite of the evening, however, and everybody wrote down his name to remember it for another meeting. It is Don San Paolo y Chamolinas y Mantequina y Lagotrhls.

A group of jiji runners, a pigmy kangaroo, waltzing mice from Japan, and a Borneo monkey, who breaks the necks of wolves, and eats them, completed the exhibit. Ditmars telling all their good qualities, and skipping the bad ones if they had any. They all went obediently into their suit cases after the speaking, and Ditmars carried them home to the zoo.

## LARGE SALES OF ANTIQUES

London Merchants Look Forward to Disposing of \$25,000,000 Worth in Coronation Period.

London.—Dealers in antiques in and around St. James', where ancient articles of fabulous value repose in the shop windows, cabinets and store-rooms, are preparing for a record season on account of the coronation.

Representatives of all the dealers are scouring the country for articles of vertu which they think may find a purchaser among the throngs of visitors who will be in London this summer. There is one dealer who is prepared to purchase collections at a figure as high as \$250,000, and he estimates that antiques of a total value of \$25,000,000 will leave England this summer, purchased by Americans, colonials, Europeans and celestials.

"In an ordinary season the sales would not amount to more than \$10,000,000," he added, "but this season we expect exceptionally big prices, owing to the huge demand for antiques, and we can afford to offer a higher purchase price."

The articles principally in demand are porcelain and China bearing the imprint of the factories of Chelsea, Worcester, Plymouth, Derby, Bristol, Dresden and Sevres.

The fact that the king's name is George has created a great demand for Georgian antiques. Furniture of the Georgian era is expected to command good prices, for the fashion among collectors inclines toward that period now. With Americans and colonials English antiques are more popular than the foreign antiques which find their way to the London markets.

## HUNDRED BRIDES ON STEAMER

Young Women Bound From Britain for Canadian Northwest to Be Wives of Farmers.

Halifax, N. S.—On the steamer Royal Edward, which has arrived here, were more than 100 prospective brides from England, Scotland and Ireland. All these young women were bound for the Canadian northwest in search of husbands. They were in charge of a matron appointed by the steamship company and the matron will chaperon them as far as Toronto, where special representatives will accompany them farther west. Most of the young women have decided to settle near Regina.

\$500 Gift for Edward Memorial.

London.—The king and queen of Norway have sent to the lord mayor a check for \$500 as a donation to the fund for erecting a memorial in London to King Edward.

# FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL

Southerners Turn to Other Crops in War on Pest.

Cotton Acreage Reduced as Much as Possible While Corn is Gaining in Favor—Truck Gardens and Alfalfa Profitable.

Birmingham, Ala.—Crop diversification is the weapon farmers of Alabama have chosen with which to combat the inroads expected this year from the boll weevil. Already the cotton pest has been reported in the southwestern corner of the state, and it is expected its march across the commonwealth will proceed this summer at the usual rate of speed.

While every precaution has been taken and while the legislature has passed a bill donating \$20,000 to the entomologists to assist in the war on the weevil, Alabama farmers are aware that the damage to the cotton crop by the little insect necessarily will be large, and in order to lessen its effects as much as possible the acreage of cotton will be reduced and land hitherto devoted exclusively to the southern staple this year will yield other products.

Along the Florida line extensive truck gardens are being planted, and it is the belief of the landowners that the profits therefrom will be greater than if the soil were turned over to cotton, as has been the case in the past. Ready markets are afforded at Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham for Alabama-raised truck, and it is believed that the Florida product will meet with serious competition.

For many years strawberry culture has been a most profitable enterprise in the sections around Cullman, in north Alabama, and Castleberry, in south Alabama. These berries are nearly perfect specimens of their kind, and top prices are paid for them in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities of the east. It is thought the strawberry crop this year will be by far the largest ever raised in Alabama, and that the profit will be correspondingly greater.

Recently the Birmingham chamber of commerce inaugurated a farm movement that promises to result most beneficially to Jefferson and surrounding counties. Steel, iron and coal corporations of this district own many thousands of acres of land which at the present time lie absolutely idle, and these corporations have agreed to rent them to settlers at a price virtually gratis. It is the intention of the promoters of the scheme to obtain settlers who are familiar with the raising of truck to take advantage of these liberal offers.

In the last five years extra attention has been paid to the culture of corn in Alabama, and as a result there has been an appreciable increase in the net yield per acre. With the increase in the production of corn has come more attention to the raising of cattle and hogs.

In each of the congressional districts of Alabama there is a school devoted to inculcating the principles of scientific agriculture. These institutions have been liberally supported by the state, despite the protests of backwoods legislators, who inveighed weightily against "new-fangled" methods. The wisdom of this policy of liberality is now being demonstrated.

A yearly feature of the work of these agricultural schools has been the formation of "boys' corn clubs," prizes being offered to the boys who succeed in obtaining the greatest yield from an acre planted in corn, and preparing a statement setting forth the method employed, the time and number of plowings; the amount of fertilizers used and when applied; the kind of seed planted and the method of its selection, etc.

Although in its infancy in this state, the growing of alfalfa has become one of the staple industries of Alabama. In the counties of the central western division alfalfa has almost driven cotton from the field. The Alabama product compares favorably with that of the western states.

## VIENNA FARM LABOR BUREAU

Ministry of Agriculture of Hungary Plans Department to Place Agricultural Workers.

Vienna.—The ministry of agriculture has decided to organize an agricultural employment bureau in conjunction with the land owners. The plan is to study conditions in the labor market, to supply laborers where they are most needed and also to watch and influence labor legislation in the interest of the land owners. Organized labor looks upon the project with much suspicion, believing that it is a scheme to tie the hands of farm laborers.

The development of agriculture and the increase of the live stock industry in Austria are greatly hampered owing to the shortage in farm workers. This is due partly to the increasing migration from the land to the cities, but more to the vast immigration to America and to the movement of season workers to Germany and France.

Harriman Tax to Build Capitol.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Of the \$780,000 inheritance tax paid to Utah by the Harriman estate, \$150,000 will be appropriated by the legislature for a state capital building.

## LOVE FOR SPORT DECREASES

Britons of Younger Generation Not Taking Active Interest in Games Fathers Played.

London.—Is the capacity for enjoyment and happiness disappearing in the younger generation of Englishmen?

Does the young man of today, who spends his afternoons in teashops, watches rather than plays games, and goes about in gloomy silence and muffled up to his eyes lest he catch cold, show promise of developing into a member of the cheery, hearty middle-aged class—men who scoff at colds and petty ailments, who still find life a joyful business and who still can hold their own at games with youngsters half their age?

The whole question of the decadence of the rising generation, its want of enthusiasm and vigor, and its general lack of gaiety and "joie de vivre" is raised by a correspondent.

"I call it 'The survival of the unfittest,'" he writes. "In the club it is the old men who gather round for a hearty chat and a merry hour before dinner—the young men sit solitary and silent."

"In the streets it is the young men who go by muffed up to the eyes in woolen comforters, downcast, spectacled, and leaning heavily on their walking sticks, as though the veriest breath of east wind would be fatal to them."

"This muffed habit is peculiar to the young generation."

"New rules for our English games are being invented every day, and every rule is framed with the object of making the game less vigorous and less exciting."

"Nowadays we have to frighten young men out into the fresh air," a Harley street physician said. "Left to themselves, they would spend the afternoon in the basement of a teashop reading the patent medicine advertisements in the newspapers and wondering how many diseases they suffered from."

"In my youth one took it for granted that a man was a game player—we usually had to warn patients against overdoing things. Now we have to warn them against doing exactly the opposite."

"The middle-aged men are full of heartiness and all smiles as they race around," said an official at the Olympia skating rink. "They might be so many overgrown school boys bent on having the time of their lives."

"The young ones are like a lot of serious minded hypochondriacs. They skate around silently, sedately, sadly. This is not amusement, one can imagine their thinking—we are here simply and solely for the benefit of our health."

## PRICE ON JACKRABBIT EARS

Kansas House Would Make Payment of County Bounty Compulsory—Limit of \$1,000.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas jackrabbit is doomed or so the legislature thinks. No longer may he roam at his own sweet will the crop-covered quadrangle called Kansas, and with impunity beat down wheat, alfalfa and the kindred mortgage hitters of the Sunflower state, if the lawmakers can prevent. He has lived and thrived and multiplied beyond forbearance. The house of representatives has placed a compulsory bounty upon his head.

Kansas had had laws for many years which gently read that a county "may" offer bounties for a jackrabbit's ears, but that didn't solve the problem. The house, sitting in the committee of the whole, struck out that word "may" and substituted therefor the word "shall." That makes it so that if a person brings a pair of jackrabbit ears in the office of any county clerk in Kansas, he must be paid five cents.

One restriction was put on it, however. No county shall be compelled to pay more than \$1,000 every year for jackrabbit ears.

The trouble with the old law was that neighboring counties, where the jackrabbit crop was just as prolific and plentiful as in their own county, had no bounties, and no matter how many were killed, there were always plenty from the other county to come over.

The eastern Kansas members of the legislature didn't fret any about the bill. But the western half of the state was up in arms, demanding that the eastern members not make light of the matter, but join them in ridding the western half of the state of a menace that is not to be speeded at.

## EAT RADIUM AND BE YOUNG

French Doctor Made an Old Nag Fat and Frisky by Injecting Two Milligrams of Metal.

Paris.—The rejuvenating qualities of radium have been discovered by Prof. Gabriel Peltit of the veterinary school at Alfort. He injected two milligrams twice in the jugular vein of an old horse with surprising effect. The animal seemed immediately to gain a new lease of life. It put on flesh and became frisky. Considerable traces of sulphate of radium appeared in the blood. The red globules increased in number.

The injections, Doctor Peltit says, produced a lasting radio-activity of the system. He thinks it highly probable that a radioactive serum may be obtained in this manner, which will arrest to a certain extent the advance of physical decay in human beings. In other words, radium may be made the basis of a real elixir of life.