MUSIC BRINGS CURE

Rhythm Charms Disease of Afflicted Little Children.

Of Melody in Treatment of Infantile Paralysis, Heretofore

Considered Incurable.

Inndon.— The wonderful results which can be obtained from the scientificuse of music and rhythm in infantile paralysis were the subject of an impromptu demonstration at the Tiny Tim guild, an institution in City road, London, for the treatment of paralysed children who are considered incurable at the general hospi-

The first patient was a boy of 6, whose right arm had been totally paralyzed following an attack of acute infantile paralysis. A drum and his seal for beating it in time so as to become a professional drummer when he grows up have been his salvation. What massage and electrical treatment alone could not do, constant working at his drumming has accomplished, and now the paralyzed arm is almost as useful as the other.

The record case was a child of 3, who six months ago was totally paraTyred in both legs. Her treatment consisted of "marching" to an inspiriting stune played on the plane, while seated on the edge of a low wooden chair.

"The secret of the treatment," Miss Hawthorne, the founder of the guild, explained, "is to make them build up the strength of the paralyzed muscles and nerves by encouraging them to use their limbs in the way each individual likes best. The music keeps their interest up and prevents their becoming bored and tired."

The most interesting case was a girl of 10, who three years ago was refused admission at one of the great London hospitals as being hopelessly incurable. On being brought to the guild, so her mother explained, the right leg and arm were almost useless, while paralysis of certain of the throat and tongue muscles rendered the child's speech almost incoherent.

Dull and mentally deficient in many ways, her interest in musical sounds gave the clew to the treatment. Singing exercises were devised in which, to pronounce the vowels correctly, the semi-paralyzed musicles had to be i used, while a weoden clapper and a heil to be sounded by the paralyzed foot and arm respectively completed the apparatus.

The other day, after almost three years at the guild, this patient, now a sormal looking little girl, sang a number of songs in a rich, full voice, prenouncing the words faultlessly, and then, as a grand finale, she skipped the rope to show the marvelous control the musical treatment has grined over the injured limb muscles.

PROUD OF FIVE GENERATIONS

Telling of Days When Dances
Were Lively.

Pennsburg, Pa.—One of the oldest, most ammensua, and infinential familiae in the Perkiomen valley and just gerose the line of Montgomery, in fireford iowaship, Berka county, is the Gery clan, whose progenitor was kielesel Rery, who settled at Palm, pear here, in the dawn of the eighteenth contury. He, with Peter Hillegass, a nephew of Michael Hillegass, the first treasurer of the United Brates, was a ploaser linesed oil manufacturer in this section.

Epraim Gery, son of Michael, who is ninety-two years of age, in his youth was teamster for his father and Billegass, and made weekly trips by saam to Philadelphia, 75 years ago, with oil; returning with flax seed and the necessaries of life, as was the cusism in those days. On these trips Mr. Sery mays he need to take with him issed for the horses and victuals for hierself, as well as bedding, so as to seep on the floors of the barrooms arong the route.

Mr. Gery voted for President Van, Moren in 1840. The old man is hale and hearty and a favorite with the, symmunity, because of his cheerful disposition and his love of good stosies, of which he has a ready fund.

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The one story of his interesting life which the nonogenarian is fond of residing in his experiences as fiddler at the froits 75 years ago. Mr. Gery is his younger days was possessed of gredigious strongth, and was the favorite musician at old-fashioned dances for two reasons. In the first place, they liked his fiddling, and then sea in whenever a rowdy tried to break hy a dance, as was the custom, the braky fiddler would quietly lay down his violin, grab the bully and throw

Dives to Escape Sees.

York, Pa.—Waiter Dashier, a Scrightsville youth, leaped into the Sunquehanna river the other day to dreape the stings of a swarm of bees which he had attempted to hive. He could not swim, and was taken from the water barely in time to escape drewning.

Dashler undertook to hive the bees, which had settled upon a tree. Ingread of entering the hive, the bees muzzed about his head and body until tertured beyond endurance by their stings he made a rush for the river and dived in.

There he was rid of the been, but he was beyond his depth.

TIDAL EFFECTS ON THE LAND

Delicate Seismographic Instrument Shows That Buildings Salute Twice Each Day.

London.—As a result of a series of experiments recently carried out by Professor Milne, the pioneer of modern seismology, it is now known that twice each day at high tide the buildings along opposite sides of tidal basins salute each other

The experiments were carried out at Bidston observatory, near Liverpool, one and a half miles from the sea, with a modified form of seismograph designed to record tidal effects and the more minute movements which other seismographs would not or not often record. The instrument recorded photographically, a tilt on the pillar supporting it causing a definite

deflection on the film.

From the very first the instrument gave very clear and definite records of the strange effect of the tides. Twice a day the recording needle, swung in one direction, showing that the steepness of the hillside on which

it rested was increasing.

At high tide the be dof the Irish sea became depressed from an increased load, and the effect of this was to pull the shores together. The amount of this change was not very great, although much greater than might have been expected. At Bidston the amount of deflection was about equal to one inch in sixteen miles.

In thus securing a measurement of the deflection caused by the tide Professor Milne has succeeded where others have failed. Many years ago he showed that our ordinary, apparently stable English valleys opened when the sun fell upon them and contracted during the night. He also showed that apparently the whole of the Isle of Wight tilts up at high water owing to the greater weight of the water in the English channel as compared with that in the Solent.

His latest work is the complement of earlier research and tends to show that the earth is a great deal more elastic and responsive to pulls and strains than is commonly appreciated.

ARMY HORSES VERY SCARCE

Cavalry Hampered by Prevailing Situation and Investigation is Ordered.

Washington. - The quartermasters in charge of the purchase of horses for the military establishment are confronted with an unprecedented increase in the contract price of those animals. The latest bids received for a supply of some 500 horses, to be obtained for the Middle West, show an increase of 10 per cent in cost. and an investigation has been instituted by order of Quartermaster General Aleshire to ascertain the cause of affairs, which seriously hampers the military authorities in obtaining horses for mounted troops and as draft animals in the transportation

A report received at the war department from Captain Kirby Walker, who has made a study of the problem, shows that the supply of good cavalry horses has diminished from ten to one as compared with twelve years ago. Captain Walker says that in the period named the type of horse suitable for cavairy purposes has not been bred so extensively as before. Horse raisers have found it more

profitable to deal in draft animals.

Captain Walker adds: "The visible supply of cavalry horses at the present time is small, and apparently will be amalier in the future, while the demand will be as great, if not greater, than in the past, even in times of peace; whereas, in case of war, it would be practically impossible to secure enough horses of the proper type for our mounted service."

A way out of the difficulty is promised by the plans of the quartermaster general, who has established two remount depots, in Montana and Oklahoma, to which young horses, purchased wherever they may be found at advantageous prices, are sent for the special training they require to fit them for military use.

"LOST" 40 YEARS, IS FOUND.

Weman Sees "Hackbreack" in Print, and Remembers Then Sister Lives Thars.

Canton, O.—The chance sight in a local paper of the word "Hackensack" has resulted in the reunion of two sisters who had been separated 40 years.

Mrs. Henry Metsei, when fifteen years old, parted from her eight-year-old sister in their native home of Frankfort, Germany. She came to America, where she married and settled in Canton. Her sister came to the United States later and married John Lamp of Hackensack, N. J.

Mrs. Metrel lost her sister's address and could not even recollect the name of the town where she lived. Mention of Hackensack in a newspaper refreshed her memory. A letter addressed to that town brought an answer from the sister.

War on Rindersont

War on Rinderpoot.

Oakland, Cal.—Dr. William Boyston.,
once a star fullback on the football
eleven at the University of California,
leaves on the steamship Siberia for
the Philippines to stpdy rinderpost
and other natural diseases which have
decimated cattle.

The work will be under the combined agencies of the war and agricultural department.

RUSSIANS LIKE U. S.

Emigrants Favor This Country in Preference to Siberia.

Problem Engages Attention of Able Muscovite Writers and Economists, Who Advise Authorities to Check Outflow.

St. Petersburg.-On the question of emigration and immigration a considerable change has come over the world during the last forty years, new countries being more careful about the sort of immigrants they receive and old countries being more concerned about the sort of emigrants they part with. Forty years ago the British government looked on emigration much as the doctors of those days looked on blood-letting. Now it looks on emigration, even from Ireland, as the doctors of these days look on blood-letting. Russia is now beginning to do the same, judging from a series of articles entitled "The Future of Russian Emigration to America," which has been appearing in the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, from the pen of Julius Nelidoff. Mr. Nelidoff, who has personally investigated this problem for many years in America, thinks that the Russian government should do all in its power to get its stream of immigration directed toward Siberia instead of toward New York, and that if a section of the Russian immigrants insist on going to America in any case the Russian authorities should do all in their power to make that section consist of men who will come back and in due time enrich their fatherland with the experience, the money, the knowledge of agriculture and of industry which they have picked up abroad.

He fears, however, that the stream of emigration which is flowing Americaward cannot be stopped and he calculates that it will soon consist of half a million persons yearly from Russia alone. As he also calculates that the British, German, Italian and Austrian emigration to America will shortly fall to insignificant figures, it is probable that this great wave of Slavonic immigration will be the last great billow of the kind that will strike the United States. It would be interesting, therefore, to speculate on the effect which this addition of Slav blood will have on the ultimate American type. It will probably make that type more dreamy, philosophical and artistic, and consequently improve it, but Mr. Nelidoff does not deal with this aspect of the question.

He sticks to hard facts and these show him that while the emigration from Russia formerly consisted chiefly of Jews, Finns, Germans and Letts, pure Russians now take the first place, Poles and Letts occupying the second In 1907 our Russian writer found on Ellis island Russians from the governments of Smolensk, Mogfleff, Chernigoff and Voltnsky. Now he finds them from the central governments and even from beyond the Volg. The emigration is kept up by the emigration companies, who are as active in Moscow as they are in Tokyo and who have behind them American manufacturers, hungry for cheep labor.

GERMAN WOMEN OPERATE BAN

Institution at Wilmerstorf,
Near Berlin.

Berlin.—How systematically the development of the woman's movement is progressing in Germany may be judged from the fact that an Independent Wemen's Joint Stock bank is about to be established.

The bold step is being taken by a number of women in Wilmersdorf, a suburb of Berlin; who have formed themselves into a species of syndicate and have issued a circular in which they state that many of the obstacles in the way of women's independence have been removed, but that there is still no organization to protect and assist woman in times of need.

The ordinary banks are somewhat skeptical concerning the business capabilities of women and it is not their previous to lead small sums.

The object is to supply this demand and to start with a capital of \$25,000, in chares of \$25 each. It is hoped that many independent women will open deposit or saving accounts. From this money advances would be made to women and general banking carried on.

A considerable proportion of the profits is to be added to the reserve fund of a matual benefit society to furnish the aid at times of motherhood. Should a femule who has been insured from her infancy not marry or remain childless she receives other benefits for the premiums paid.

. Loquete Grence Raile.

Scranton, Pa.—Millions of sevenyear locusts have invaded the village of Peckville, near here, and the valley is being rapidly devasted of vegetation by the peets.

From early morning until sundown the noise made by the whirring of the locueta is all permetting, and can be heard a mile, sounding like the faraway blowing of a factory whistle.

They have covered one of the little

eoal branches of the Ontario & Western railroad, swarming around the rails, which gather and retain heat during the day, until it is impossible to operate the road, and tons and tons of coal are standing on the sidings besause the locomotives can make no headway against the slippery bugs.

PUT SPECTACLES ON RAVEN

Ophthalmic Surgeon Tests Eyes of 400 Animals and Birds and Could Remedy Defects.

London.—Lindsay Johnson, the well-known ophthalmic surgeon of Cavendish square, has now employed the ophthalmoscope upon 400 animals of different kinds—lions, tigers, reptiles, cats and birds. Assisted by A. W. Head, the artist, he has completed over 1,000 drawings of animals eyes, in addition to a large number of photographs.

Mr. Johnson examined the eyes of every animal in the zoo, except the giraffe, and could now furnish spectacles for all which have defective sight.

A raven, which was operated upon for cataract, has actually been provided with spectacles, which are fitted to the eyes by means of a kind of hood. The improvement in its sight was obvious. Food mixed with sand was placed before it, and the bird at once began to pick out the edible matter.

The examination of so many animals was not accomplished without many interesting and dangerous experiences. A puma, which had been taught by its owner to box, was one of the patients. A pair of boxing gloves was put on its paws to prevent it from using its claws, and when Mr. Johnson stooped down the puma hit out vigorously with its "right."

Once only did Mr. Johnson use chloroform. This was in the case of a tiger cat, which was valued at \$300, and unfortunately the animal died under the anaesthetic. He found that in seals and walruses the lens of the eye is moved forward to enable them to see under water.

"My method of examination," said Mr. Johnson, "was to get into a darkened cage in which was the animal and remain for several hours at a stretch at a distance of only an inch or two from the eye of the animal, with a strong light cast upon the eye. I examined six lions like that and found that they were not difficult animals to deal with. They became partly hypnotized, and there was a tendency for them to fall into hypnotic sleep. Kangaroos when examined always went to sleep"

That crocodiles can cry Mr. Johnson has proved by squeezing onion juice into their eyes. They shed copious tears, but not outwardly from the eyes. The tears ran down into the throat and the mouth. "Thus," said Mr. Johnson, "the crocodile does not cry to express emotion, but to lubricate his food."

HAND-PAINTED SHOE FASHION

Floral Decigns Are Also to Be Seen on Gleves Which Are Embellished for Gustomers.

London.—There will be interesting work for those girls who can use a paint brush if the revival of hand-painted articles for feminine wear becomes general.

Women will be able to make birthday gifts to their friends of gloves or shoes on which they have painted the recipient's favorite-flower. Would be lovers can subtly bint at the state of their feelings by sending to the object of their affections a pair of forget-me-not gloves or, if very sorely stricken, gloves ornamented with a design to they

At present only white satin shoes are painted, but fine kid could be easily ornamented in this way, it is said. Pretty senigns are in apple blos-

soms, forget-me-nots, or beather.

A new shoe, for brides in white is being sold by another West End firm. This has the top edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, and on the toe a small knot of myrtle blossom.

Evening gioves, of white or light shades, are again to be hand-pointed in floral designs.

"It is four or five years since these gloves were in fashion," a representative of a West End establishment said. "We can supply gloves in any

desired design.

"To obtain a successful appult the glove must be put on a 'mosel' while the work is being dose. It will be then fully stretched, and the floral spray wifl be as it would appear when worn."

New York.—Barnum Brown of the

American Museum of Natural History has left town with two associates bound on a hunting trip for game 3,000,000 years old. Their quarry is to be the dimeaur, of the cretaceous period, or all that is left of him, and expecially and particularly the great born dinosaur, whose skull, seven feet long, Mr. Brown brought home two years ago.

moth creature and set them up with the skull in the hall of dinosaurs is the primary object of the present trip. The destination of the present expedition is Glascow, Mont. Thence they will work their way down into

To find the other bones of this mam-

The destination of the present expedition is Glascow, Mont. Thence they will work their way down into the Bad Lands some 40 miles south along the tributaries of the Missouri river.

Kansse Jelie Are Empty.

Topeka, Kan.—Kadens has soly 512.
paupers within its confines, abcording
to a report filed by the state hoard of
control the other day. Twenty-eight
county poer farms have no inmates
at all. There are 53 counties of the
state having no prischers under sentence, and 34 with no prisoners of any
kind in their jails. These statistics
show a remarkable absence of crime
and poverty in a state of more than
1,506,000 people.

WOMAN AS FARMER

Makes Money on Land Neighbors
Had Said Was Worthless.

Graduate of Massachusetta Agricultural College Shows That Scientific Farming is Much Better Than Stenography.

Worcester, Mass.—Fersis Bartholomew, a graduate of the Massachusetts State Agricultural college at Amherst, is a scientific woman farmer. She manages Evergreen farm, in Westboro, about fifteen miles from this city. Last year she cleared \$650 on five acres of land which neighboring farmers said was not worth turning over.

She is 23 years old, was graduated from the agricultural college at Amheret in 1908, and picked out an abandoned farm in Westboro as the place to put her education into practise. She selected for its cheapness a farm that everybody said was too far gone to bother with, and this year expects to make \$200 an acre. She was not an agriculturist by inheritance, in fact, she knew not the slightest thing about farm life and never took an interest in agriculture until her health began to fall and she abandoned her original idea of becoming a stenographer to look for outdoor employment.

Her home was in Meirose. Neither she nor her parents had a penny to start her in the farming line. She came to Worcester, where she rented Evergreen farm in Westboro from L. C. Midely, a grower of roses. She borrowed money to pay the first month's rent, and with her father and mother and two friends began her career as a soil tiller.

The first year Miss Bartholomew devoted five of the twenty acres of land to small garden truck. To get the best results she mixed her own fertilizers and was criticised for it by the old time truck raisers in the neighborhood. She specialized in vegetables, selected her Worcester market and made her own contracts. She made daily trips to Worcester in the season, starting from the farm at 3:30 o'clock in the morning, reaching here at 6 o'clock and was back at work on her farm at 3 o'clock.

She paid no attention to the hay hand the first year, devoting her eatire energy to the five acres of land which she developed along scientific lines and kept a set of books concerning every detail of the work, even charging her father and mother for everything taken from the farm for the table.

Her most profitable crop the first year was tomatoes, but she raised a considerable crop of peas and corn. Her help consists of schoolboys, who go to the tarm before and after school in the season of pulling weeds and planting. She pays them 10 cents am hour. The boys average 15 years old. She says they do more work than men, and cost much less.

DIDN'T MAIL WIFE'S LETTERS

In Midst of Thrilling Eposch in Court
Attorney Remembers Duty and
Turns Pale.

Trenton N. I.—In a trial of the \$220,000 damage suit of the Goodwin Manufacturing company against the Edison phonograph works there was a sudden interruption, caused by former Attorney General Robert H. Mc-Carter stopping in his argument for fully a minute.

There was a fixed look on his face and an apprehensive gleam in his eyes. His arm, used in gesture, remained extended.

Thinking that he was suffering from a sudden attack of lileses, those in the court room attred uneasity, and several court attendants made their way to the lawyer to give him assistance.

Slowly, as if, in a dream, Mr. Mc-Carger reached, to an inside mocket and drew forth three letters, at which he gased suctulty. Then he gave the following brief-explanation, which convulsed the court room:

"My wife gave me these letters to

"My wife gave me these letters to peat, and I forgot them until this minate."

Straw Flower is Imperied.

New York—New York floriets have added to their stock a new variety, the straw flower, which after two years' experiment, has been transplanted from Europe. It is a variety of the Immortelle family, and is of Illusive beauty, by reason of the silver gray sheen which covers its exterior. The petals are of a cerise shade and the center of the flower a deep yellow.

Migh Prices for Antiques.
London.—At the sale of the antique furniture and works of art belonging to the late Sir William Q. Orchardson, R. A., four Sheraten satinwood elbow chairs sold for \$255. One of the chairs is depicted in Sir William's famous picture, "Hard Hit." An empire jardinlers of mahegany, with oval panels, fetched \$160.

Shop Closed After 94 Years.
Steabenville, Ohio.—After being inoperation for 94 years Means Foundry
in this city has been abandoned.
When established in 1816 by Arthur
Philip and Robert Carrell, it was one
of the first foundries west of the Alleghenies. The late President McKinley's father worked in the foundry as
a molder in the twenties.

CUT PACIFIC COAST FORESTS

They Will All Disappear in Thirty-Five Years If Present Rate Is Maintained.

Seattle, Wash.—From the reports of all the counties in the timbered section of Washington it is shown that there are 213,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in the state. The reports were made by cruisers for taxation purposes and are believed to be accurate.

This immense forest is being made into lumber at the rate of 5,000,000,000,000 feet a year. At the present market price the lumber made last year was worth \$15 a thousand, making the cut for 1909 valued at about \$90,000,000. It is estimated that fully two-thirds, or \$66,000,000 represents the amount of money paid to labor.

According to the latest statistics, Washington leads in the production of lumber, and during 1909 shipped 45,000 cars of shingles and 85,000 cars of lumber. The lumber and shingles totaled 1,800,000,000 feet. Over 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber was sent to foreign parts and to coast towns, and this, added to the home consumption, or 1,600,000,000, makes the annual production of lumber by the sawmills of the state total over 6,000,000,000 feet.

One-half the area of the state of 35,000 square miles is timbered. The timber of the state would make a plank road three inches thick and 500 feet wide around the earth. It would load 10,000,000 cars of 200,000 feet each 45 feet long, equal to 85,227 miles of trains. These cars would reach nearly three and one-half times around the world.

A six or-eight-room house for five people each requires about 40,000 feet of lumber. The timber of this state would build 5,000,000 such houses, which would be sufficient to house one-third of the population of the United States.

The density of the forests of Washington is unequaled in any other section of the world. In Claliam and Chehalis counties, according to official estimates, the entire timbered area runs 20,000,000 to the square mile. The stand on smaller areas is phenomenal. In Claliam county one acre was recently found to have 300,000 feet of standing timber.

A Pacific county mill cut 500,000 feet of logs from a little less than two acres. The logs average from 12,000 to 15,000 feet each, and would present a serious problem to the mill equipment of the timbered section of the upper Mississippi region.

BILLS TO INCREASE BABIES

Measures Intended to Burden Backpiors Are Offered in French Parliament.

Paris.—Prof. Lannelongue, semicor and member of the Institute of France, has introduced in the senate legislative measures designed to increase the birth rate of France, following the result of the census recently completed under the direction of M. Bertilion, the statistician. The senator proposes:

anator proposes:

1. Additional military service for celibates more than twenty-nine years old. "If they will not serve their country by rearing children they must serve it in other ways," says Professor Tannelongue.

2. Obligatory magriage for all government employes, high and low, more than twenty-five years old, because "functionaries should set an azantyle to other citizens." The senator urges that all government safaries be made adequate for the support of a family.

3. Give the father the right to bequeath his property without remiristions, repealing the present law requiring an equal division among the children. "This removes the father's fear that the fortune will be dissipated among many children and also accustoms the children to relying upon their own powers instead of waiting for their patrimions."

Professor Lannelengue's project is supported by many members of the five learned academies constituting the institute of France.

SPIDER BEAUTY SPOT LATEST

Entirely New Departure in Womes's Fachions in Capy of Indect on Outside of Voll.

Paris.—The spider beauty spot in the intest novelty effered to women. Women have wern veils that hive obscured their eyes by black patches or given their faces a speckled appearance. Leaves, fusects, birds and aeroplanes have figured as part of the mesh.

Now, however, an entirely new departure is shown in the spider beauty spot, for the spider is a copy of the insect itself in black plush and is posed outside the vell. It is almostan inch and a half in diameter. The veil itself is worked in the pattern of a spider's mesh. The spider beauty spot owes its origin to Paris.

Casta Real Pearls to Swine,
St. Louis.—A second valuable pearl
found around Hardin, Calhous county,
Ill., was discovered by James Outle
in his hog pen. It is what is called a
high-button pearl and weighed 56

Mr. Ontis soid it for \$000 in Hardin to S. L. Fitte, a pearly buyer, who two weeks ago burchased for \$1,000 a pearl from two shellers which was found near Hardin.

Ontis, who is engaged in shelling on the Illinois river, near Hardin, feeds the clams to his hogs. The pearl had evidently been thrown with the clams into the hog trough.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS