

READING AS A CURE

To Prevent Seasickness Read Exciting Story.

University of Chicago Professor Saves Particularly Engrossing Detective Narrative Until Big Storm Is Threatened.

Chicago.—Interesting literature as a preventative of seasickness is advocated by a University of Chicago professor, who declares that his own personal experience upon the rolling seas has been such as to demonstrate the practicability of his plan.

"I gauge the intensity of the story I read by the roughness of the seas and the height of the waves," the professor laughed. "Yes, I know it is a unique cure for seasickness, but in my case and in the case of another professor here at the university to whom I preached the strange doctrine it has been uniformly successful."

"I have one detective story which as yet I have never been called upon to use," he went on. "I am saving it for some awful storm, and when that time comes I shall have more faith in that detective story as a sure preventive than the old-fashioned grandmothers had in goose grease as a panacea for children's ills."

"How do you explain your unique method of prevention?" he was asked. "Concentration of the mind upon some other subject than the height of the waves or the possibility that the boat may sink," was the reply.

"I often have occasion to do ocean traveling and I have found fear of seasickness and constant dwelling of the mind upon its related horrors are largely responsible. So I have devised a way to keep from having the illness. Keep your mind off it and keep your mind busy by reading an absorbing book. If you like detective stories get out the most exciting one you own when the captain tells you that a storm is approaching from the starboard quarter. Interest yourself in the story and you'll scarcely notice that a storm has struck when it does come."

"Whenever my students signify their intention of taking a trip abroad I never fail to give them my scheme for dispelling danger of seasickness. And they have reported to me, upon their return that the method was successful. Perhaps if they did not apply themselves in their reading—did not become sufficiently interested, I mean—they were seized with the illness, but those who really interested themselves in their books crossed the ocean and were in tiptop physical condition the whole way over."

The professor's unique views have caused considerable comment among his fellow educators at the university, many of whom make it a practice to go to Europe or some other trans-oceanic point every two years. Some have taken the suggestion as a joke, its exponent declares, and others have taken it seriously. In most cases the ones who take it as it is given—in all seriousness—are the ones who are not taken with seasickness, while those who think it is a joke are kept in their cabins for three or four days.

TOO MUCH NOISE FOR GERMAN

After Ride in Subway and Sight of Tall Buildings in Gotham Farmer Decides to Return.

New York.—One hour of New York was enough to convince Julius Larenzen, a German farmer, that he was better off in his own country, and he will sail back on the next steamer. He will take back with him intact the \$2,500 which he brought over to invest in an American farm.

Larenzen was met at Ellis Island by a friend who took him to see the sights. They entered the subway at the Battery, bound uptown. At Wall street, the second stop, Larenzen decided to get out as he was afraid the "tunnel would collapse."

His fright was not lessened in the streets. The towering buildings in the financial district overcame him entirely. He told his friend that after one hour in New York he did not want to be an American farmer and begged to be taken back to Ellis Island.

Quarter Million Dead Rats. London.—Rat catchers reported at the last meeting of the Tending district council that they had killed 250,000 rodents in the crusade started by year of cholera.

WARD FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

Treatment by Psycho-Analysis to Be Made on Patients in Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Baltimore, Md.—Johns Hopkins hospital will soon have the first ward in the world for the treatment of nervous diseases under what is known as psycho-analysis, or soul analysis. Experiments will be made on patients during sleep in this new department of the Henry Phipps psychiatric clinic, which is being built with money given by the New York millionaire.

The theory on which the new treatment is based is that every person is possessed of two personalities, conscious and subconscious. It is held that when a person is asleep the subconscious personality is at rest and the conscious personality is predominant, hence dreams are the natural interpretation of the repressed ideas of the subconscious personality.

"Dream analysis" is the chief method employed in the diagnosis which affords a guide to the proper treatment of the disease.

In completeness of its equipment the ward is without parallel in the world and it is believed that it will bring much light on the treatment of nervousness; an affection so common in this country that it has come to be known among physicians as the "American" disease.

Psycho-analysis will be practiced in the hospital by Dr. Trigant Burrow, who has been studying this science for three years in Europe under Doctor Freud and Doctor Jung of Zurich, Switzerland, who are authorities.

The treatment aims at the unification of the personalities. Knowing the wishes and wants of the conscious personality as derived from the conversation of the patient, there remain to be ascertained the wishes and wants of the subconscious personality. The principle of the school is that there lurks in every dream, often disguised, a repressed wish for fulfillment.

Although this phase of the treatment of nervous diseases will be in the hands of Doctor Burrow, it is due in great part to the efforts of Dr. Adolf Meyer, head of the department for the treatment of neurotic disease, that the ward will be established. Doctor Meyer is a native of Zurich, Switzerland. He came to Johns Hopkins last year from the New York State Pathological Institute at Wards Island, New York city.

CORN NOT PELLAGRA CAUSE

This Is Gist of Report of Illinois Commission—Asks Money for Further Research.

Springfield, Ill.—Indian maize or corn of the variety that Illinois grows and is feeding to the world is in no manner responsible for pellagra, that mysterious disease which has been perplexing medical men of many countries for years, according to the first report of the Illinois pellagra commission. The commission asks the legislature to appropriate \$15,000 with which to prosecute its researches in the next two years. Illinois is the first state in the union to recognize the disease officially and to make official investigation of its origin.

Soon after pellagra was found to be so prevalent at the Peoria state hospital for the insane, where many deaths have been recorded, Governor Deneen named the following medical men of Illinois as a pellagra commission and empowered them to make a thorough inquiry:

Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, president; Dr. J. L. Greene, alienist of the state board of administration; Dr. H. Douglas Singer, director of the state psychopathic institute; Dr. H. S. Grindley, Dr. George W. Webster, president state board of health; Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, Dr. W. J. McNeal and Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby.

There are official estimates from the boards of health of 37 states in which they acknowledge the presence of at least 7,000 well defined cases. North Carolina reports 2,000, Georgia—2,000, Mississippi 800, Virginia 400. The mortality is estimated at 50 per cent.

Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Peoria, sees a dark future. With no certainty that we may not have to deal with pellagra as a national health problem," he says, "I have seen nothing in my study of the disease here or abroad that is reassuring and I can only offer congratulations that Illinois is the first to give official recognition to it, with a view of determining its cause and the means of prevention."

State Egg Costs 300. Pine Grove, Pa.—Local poultry dealers who send their products to the leading hotels of Philadelphia and New York announced that they are now able to get between 55 and 60 cents per dozen for guaranteed fresh eggs. One dealer, who gets 60 cents, has a novel agreement, that if he sends a single stale egg, he must forfeit the price of 300 eggs, but as the product is forwarded every day, he has no fears on this score.

Decrease in Yale Students. New Haven, Conn.—The general university catalogue of Yale, just published, shows a decrease in the total number of students to 3,232, as compared with 3,312 last year. The largest losses are in the departments of medicine and law, due to the more stringent examination system adopted two years ago. The academic department remains about stationary while the Sheffield Scientific school and the graduate schools show increases.

LONDON PENNY BETS

Much Gambling Carried on by Poorest of Children.

Boys Deprive Themselves of Necessities of Life to Place Wagers on Horse Races—Youngsters Pass Coppers to Tout.

London.—T. H. Manners Howe contributes an article to the Graphic which he heads "Demoralized Boy Workers" and which contains a painful account of the gambling that goes on among the poorest of the children of this city. It is a subject that previously has been little investigated, and Mr. Howe's article has created an unpleasant sensation.

Mr. Howe describes how a friend of his, the manager of a large London warehouse, found one of the boys employed in it in a dead faint. He made an investigation, and found that the boy was earning less than two dollars a week. He lived with his parents, who took the greater part of his earnings, and allowed him 36 cents a week for his car fare and midday meals.

Instead of spending the 36 cents for these purposes, however, the boy walked to and from the office, ate nothing away from home, and spent every penny he obtained in backing horses and in repaying the "gutter usurer" to whom he had been driven when he got into debt.

This boy, says Mr. Howe, was only a type of numerous others—self-starved, worried young weaklings, with lives incessantly exposed to the persistent attacks of "those evil geniuses of the street, the penny bookie and petty usurer of the gutter." Mr. Howe goes on to say: "I have studied this question of juvenile betting for some years, and have seen the evil of it working among the lads. It has become such a profitable business that there are bookies who devote themselves to it exclusively. The transactions are entirely in coppers, and a boy is allowed to have a bet in a single penny. But he has to pay for the privilege by submitting to a severe handicap, which, although offering the bait of a proportionately large prize, places nearly all the chances in the hands of the bookie."

"This handicap is embodied in what is known as the composite system. That is to say, the boy is compelled to spot three placed horses in three separate races. He is not allowed, when betting in coppers, to win by backing one horse only. His task is, of course, a much harder one, and his chances of losing his money far greater.

In spite of this, however, the lads, with wages averaging from 5s to 10s a week, most of which goes to their parents, literally swarm around these pestilent tempters, who haunt the entrances to the big warehouses and printing establishments. At the crowded dinner hour, when the streets are fullest of bustle, the youngsters pass their coppers and slips of paper into the ready hands of the tout, darting away with their heads full of the prospect of a win or the tip for some fresh race which the tout has confidentially imparted.

"Only a little while ago a friend of mine was standing idly at a street corner looking about him, when suddenly a small, dingy-looking lad thrust something into his hand and instantly bolted. My friend found he had been presented with a couple of coppers wrapped in a piece of paper inscribed with the names of three horses entered for as many forthcoming races. He had evidently been mistaken for some street bookie who—the inference is—must have been in the habit of appearing in a very decent guise."

The ingenuity of these street bookmakers in baffling the police is described as beyond belief. They and the other parasites, the small money lenders, who advance sums from 12 cents up, are responsible for the ruin of thousands of young lives, turning promising boys into street loafers, hooligans and wastrels.

MAKES RUBBER TUNING FORK

Lecturer Shows How Material May Be Made into Noise Maker—Notes Clear and Vibrating.

London.—"Children are always children and they haven't changed in the 12 years since I last gave these lectures," said Prof. Silvanus Thompson in reference to the first of the annual series of lectures at the Royal Institution.

"I don't try merely to teach, but to amuse and interest them. But I had a difficulty the other day, for there were some very much grown-up children at the lecture. Lord Halsbury, for instance, was there, and also one of our greatest mechanicians."

"I think I interested them with an experiment I did, which has not, I think, been shown before. India rubber is generally regarded as the most silent and inoffensive of materials. I took a rubber tube and filled it with liquid air, freezing it hard, and then when I knocked it it gave out a clear, vibrating note like a tuning fork."

Cannot Cage Bald Eagle. Bellefontaine, O.—That it is against the Ohio law to hold bald eagles in captivity was the ruling received from Elmer Fawcett, a Logan county farmer. Fawcett has one of the birds, captured after a fierce fight several weeks ago, and the attorney general ordered its release.

PARIS BIRD CHARMER IS OLD

Frenchman, 75, Who Loves Feathered Tribe, is to Be Decorated by Minister of Agriculture.

Paris.—Many American visitors to Paris have seen Henry Pol, the famous bird charmer of the Tuilleries. He has been photographed and written about, and now he is to be decorated by the minister of agriculture, who has further determined to hold him up to the nation as a true lover of birds and beasts.

Mr. Pol is seventy-five. He was employed in the postal administration for forty years and has a small pension on which he lives. He has been interviewed as to his new honors and said regarding them:

"No matter how indifferent one may be to honors, a distinction like that of being decorated is always a pleasure. I shall be more than pleased, because it will draw attention to my little proteges and perhaps I shall have imitators."

"Formerly, I used to go fishing sometimes, but that is a cruel pleasure. Charming birds is a much more agreeable occupation. They all know the hours when I come. When I am sick in bed they fly over as far as the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli to see if I am coming."

"During nesting time it is perfectly charming. My pensioners are then scattered all over the gardens. Then, instead of remaining in one place, I move about. I call out, and the bird that has heard its name flutters down through the trees and perches on my hands to pick a crumb. The she birds when they see me fly from their nests and come to get a crumb for their little ones."

"A few days later, when the young ones have barely learned to fly, they bring them to me and introduce them as to an old friend. Just look at that bird there. His name is Rouget de L'Isle. He was hatched this year, and his mother brought him to me when he was only five days out of his nest, and he is now one of my most devoted friends."

HOW TO BECOME BEAUTIFUL

Millennium for Fair Sex, as Far as Personal Appearance Is Concerned, Says Artist.

Roston.—The millennium has come for women of high and low degree—fat, thin, tall, short and middling—as far as personal appearance is concerned, says Henry Turner Bailey, the Boston artist, if the rules laid down by him are followed. Perfection of beauty depends on dress tones, says Artist Bailey.

"To begin with, the athletic or manly girl is unattractive from every viewpoint," he says. "When I say a woman can be well gowned if she lives up to certain artistic rules, I am talking only of feminine women, not of those who try to ape the men."

"In regard to the color of the costume, that should be determined by the complexion of the wearer. The larger and plumper a woman the more quietly she should dress. In nature it is the butterfly who is brilliant, not the elephant. One very great danger is in overdoing dress. This fault is most evident among the newly rich. The costumes of self respecting shop girls are better, as a rule, than the costumes of the newly rich woman."

"If one is tall she should wear gowns made on horizontal lines and never have dresses too long or too short. If short, the costume should be made on vertical lines. Never have your dresses short, regardless of style. If one is stout, dress plainly in one color scheme. If one is thin, mixed goods are permissible."

"The use of animals and birds for trimming should be banished from millinery. Women are sometimes barbaric of themselves. Anything that echoes the barbaric or animal is out of place. There is also the danger of sharpening the finger nails until they remind one of bird and animal claws. The eye should never be attracted to the feet. Women possessing large feet should never wear tan shoes."

HUMILIATED BY HER HOBBLE

Garment Splits, Then Turns into Kilt—Wilkesbarre Girl Has Tailor Arrested.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Twice deeply humiliated by a hobble skirt, Miss Anna Berkowitz the other day caused the arrest of George Casco, a tailor, who had sold her the skirt. She declared in Alderman John F. Donohue's office that she would never wear another of that style.

Miss Berkowitz ordered one of the latest New York patterns from Casco. It attracted attention and she was pleased. But she grew tired taking the short steps it required and started to board a street car to go home. As she stepped vigorously upward for the high step of the car the skirt split up one side.

She returned the skirt to Casco, demanded another, and got it. The first day she wore it she was caught in a rainstorm and the skirt was transformed into something like a kilt. She refused his offer of another hobble skirt and Alderman Donohue gave her judgment for \$25.

Radium Yields Two Grammes.

Paris.—Nearly two grammes of radium, all produced at the Nogent-Sur-Marne factories, were sold in 1910. The exact amount was 1.92 grammes. The price paid per gramme for this microscopic quantity of precious metal was \$20,000.

IDEAS OF MORALITY

Anthropologist Talks of Primitive Man's Standard.

Religion Has No Natural Connection With Morals As Is Often Supposed—Incest Cannot Be Based on Reason.

Berkeley, Cal.—Addressing the Philosophical Union on the subject of "Moral Theory and Practice in Primitive Life," Prof. A. L. Kroeber of San Francisco, head of the department of anthropology at the university, announced a doctrine that reverses the general idea of morality and its existence. The savage, he says, is just as moral as the civilized man of this or any other age, and man, as a race, is moral and immoral because he is made that way and cannot help it.

"There are four stages of morals," said Professor Kroeber, "instinctive morals, which are evident in the animals as well as ourselves; next, morals shaped by social standards, as in primitive man; then a stage where conscience enters, and, fourth, a stage that no race has yet reached, but which it may, where morality is entirely a matter of intelligence."

"But all these later stages arise from the first, wherein we do not differ from the lower animals, but feel instinctively that a thing is good or bad, and base our actions on that instinct. The repugnance which murder, incest and cannibalism have for us are purely instinctive, and are possessed by the savage just the same as by the civilized man."

"Where real virtue arises is in living up to our standards, and in that sense we are no better than the most primitive savage, often not as good. The setting of our standards is not a moral matter, but one of culture and civilization."

"Religion has no natural connection with morals, and the two do not go hand in hand, as is often supposed. Religion is a product of our civilization. At certain times religion gets an opportunity to seize upon morality and incorporate it into itself, but the two never assimilate. It is due to this that morals have now become almost entirely divorced from religion and the two institutions stand separate."

In discussing the matter of incest, Professor Kroeber said that it could not be based on reason, because it is a biological fact that the nearness of relation of parents does not produce inferior offspring. It is a popular mistake that marriage of cousins and near of kin is an occasion of weak children, unless it has been continued for generations; and in the case of horses and dogs, breeding is customarily done between animals of the nearest blood relationship.

The fact that there is nothing more at the bottom of our morals than these vague feelings or instincts causes different peoples to go on trying to justify them in reason, with widely opposite results. In England, until recently, it was thought wrong for a man to marry his brother's widow, while in other nations it was frequently made compulsory for him to do so, he said. In England the instinct against incest was built upon to an abnormal degree.

Doctor Kroeber told the story of a Pacific island mother who went to a white woman visiting on the island, telling of an awful wrong other people had done in eating her baby. The white woman, of course, had an equally keen sense of the wrong, but, on investigation, learned that the mother considered herself wronged because she had not been allowed to participate in the meal. This exemplified, he said, the way people often attempt to condemn an act in reason and do so by directly opposite means. In conclusion, he stated that we should not go back of our instincts, but let them stand as reason in themselves.

PROPOSE GARDENS FOR POOR

City of Buffalo Planning to Rent Ground for Municipal Farming—Loan Tracts to Worthy.

Buffalo, N. Y.—"That it would be a good business move for the city to lease, for stated periods, tracts of available land, and turn the same over to the worthy poor for municipal gardening purposes," was an idea advanced by Louis J. Kennigott, city overseer of the poor. "Heretofore," said he, "the municipal gardening done here has been on plots of ground, the use of which has been donated by the owners."

"These plots have been loaned, with the understanding that possession of the same was to revert to their owners in case the lands should be sold. So the poor, who planted crops on these plots, were always facing the possibility of losing the results of their labor by having their plots, when under cultivation, taken from them through a change of ownership. Of course, such deprivation would not happen often."

Swiss Alps Claim English.

London.—Though the south of France and the Italian Riviera claimed many who left England, Switzerland this year has more English visitors than ever before during the winter season. It is the fad to go to the Alps for the winter sports, and the hotels are crowded with men and women eager to take part in the skating, skiing and sledding.

HAWAIIAN STAMP AT \$5,000

Boston Enthusiast Claims Increased Interest Among Philatelists—Trip Well Spent.

Boston.—A trip to Hawaii for the express purpose of studying the postage stamps of the island, with the consequent purchase of two of the rarest stamps of that sort in existence has just been completed by Warren H. Colson of Boston, who, with the true collector's enthusiasm, considers the trip well spent by the single acquisition of the two bits of crudely printed blue paper that sold half a century ago for five cents each and that are now valued at \$1,200 apiece.

That stamp collecting is to receive a great impetus in popularity among grown men once more is the belief of Mr. Colson, who points out the fact that King George V. is a devoted philatelist and gave up his position as president of the Royal Philatelic Society of London only when his accession to the throne made this procedure necessary.

Mr. Colson has himself become one of the best-known collectors and connoisseurs in the world of philatelists, and so he is averse to the impression that his trip to Hawaii for study in his chosen field should be confused by nonphilatelists with the stamp collecting that every schoolboy indulges in at one time or another.

For example, he has gathered material during his four months' journey for a monograph on Hawaiian stamps from the time of the earliest missionaries through the provisional government to the present day. As for the two rare stamps he acquired, they are known among philatelists as "the Hawaii five-cent blue, 1851-52," of the visionary issue. They were printed by Henry M. Whitney, the first postmaster at Honolulu, and the son of Samuel Whitney, one of the early missionaries sent out by the board of American missions in 1819.

To the average person these stamps look like ordinary poor examples of printing, though their association with the early days of irregular mails by the first missionary families and occasional visitors gave added interest. Still, to the philatelist their very crudity in printing and sparing makes them more precious. Each one of the first sets has been identified and its minute differences from its fellows ticketed as in the case of early books and prints. If the difference between the original five-cent value of this stamp and the present-day valuation of \$1,200 seems startling to the nonphilatelist, there is another sort of Hawaiian stamp that presents an even greater rise.

This stamp, which was seen by Mr. Colson in studying the exhibits at the Bishop museum in Hawaii, is of only a two-cent denomination, but it brings today about \$5,000.

SINGLE CHILD IS SPOILED

Viennese Scientist Says They Are Generally Unhealthy—Over-Anxiety Is Cause.

London.—The health of spoiled children is the subject on which Dr. Friedjung, a Viennese physician, lectured the other day before the Medical society of that city. He discussed especially the case of families in which there was a single child.

As a result of his examination of hundreds of children of both sexes between two and ten years of age, he found that of 100 children each the sole offspring of its parents only 12 could be described as entirely healthy, while 87 were more or less nervously afflicted and 18 suffered from nervous debility and hysteria in a severe degree. Fifty children out of 100 were troubled with digestive complaints and 37 were confirmed dyspeptics.

Dr. Friedjung found that these children invariably suffered much more than others who had brothers and sisters from any illness affecting the nervous system, such as whooping cough, Forty-nine slept badly, and eight of these had severe recurring night terrors.

In great contrast stand children belonging to large families. Of 100 of these 69 were quite healthy and only 31 showed signs of slight nervous defects in various forms.

As the chief cause of the unsatisfactory health of single children Dr. Friedjung gives the fact that their parents spoil them from over-anxiety, although there are deeper physiological reasons also. In large families, he says, children are under less constant supervision by fussy parents. They are of necessity more left to themselves, and this has an excellent effect on the general health of the child.

EIGHTH IN NEW BUILDINGS

Record for December Showed an Increase of 216 Per Cent. for Kansas City.

Chicago.—Only one city in the United States, with less population, exceeded the record of Kansas City during the month of December in the number of its building permits, and even then Kansas City is eighth in amount of permits with an increase of 216 per cent over December, 1909. The total for December, 1910, was \$1,005,920, against \$318,780 for 1909. Such cities as Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee are all far behind, while only Portland, Ore., of cities of less population, goes ahead. In average value of buildings for which permits were issued in December, Kansas City ranks sixth among the twenty largest cities of the country.