

RESTORING A LOST MEMORY

Case in London Becomes Jersey City Dynamic Explosion Case

London.—The case of a young woman in Jersey City, who received such a shock by the tremendous dynamite explosion on February 1, that she lost all memory, and was lately hypnotized into a recollection of her husband's name, has been duplicated here in the case of a man named Moore, who, with complete loss of memory was taken from Westchester workhouse and reported on by Dr. H. H. Brown.

Dr. H. H. Brown does not see the word "hypnotism" in his treatment, which is introduced by an apparatus he calls the monoscope, by means of which he suggests the influence of the complete state. It is a small black mask fitted on a spectacle frame. There are two apertures, but two white dots where the eyes should be. The patient has to concentrate his attention on these white dots, and think of nothing else. And the two white dots become one.

HUMOR ALMOST STIRS REVOLT

Mob Gathers in Portuguese Capital and Troops Are Called Out to Suppress It

Lisbon, Portugal.—A mere suspicion of a humor skit here almost precipitated a revolution, a thing which is expected any hour. A woman appeared in the Orlado wearing an unusually tight bubble skirt and the people who saw her mistook it for the latest (and last) fashion—the trousers skirt. In a few moments a great crowd gathered about her and their rudeness quickly developed into an uproar to a riot.

HEIFER FRIGHTENS THE COOK

Surprised Servant Seeks Refuge Under the Kitchen Sink Until Young Animal Proceeds Out

St. Louis.—While scrubbing the kitchen floor at a boarding house conducted by Mrs. Louis Francis, Lela Stewart had the fright of her life when a red heifer dashed in at the front door and made an unceremonious call on her.

PASTEURIZE MILK, HE SAYS

Only Way to Insure Purely, Declares Health Officer—2,000,000 Quarts Used Daily

New York.—New York city uses daily 2,000,000 quarts of milk, secured from 18,000 farms in six states, according to figures presented to the International Pure Milk League by Health Commissioner Vanderhaeghe.

PLANT FRUIT ON HIGHWAYS

Wyandotte County (Kansas) Commission Planning an Innovative Product Clean Farmwork

Kansas City, Mo.—Within a few years fruit and nuts will be easily obtained in Wyandotte county, Kansas, across the state line from here.

SHOW BLOOD GERMS

Flashed on Screen to Illustrate Popular Lecture

Pictures Taken at Pasteur Institute and Brought to This Country to Illustrate Doctor Lee's Address on Medicine

New York.—World objects writhed over the moving pictures shown at the American Museum of Natural History, a few nights ago, when Dr. Proctor H. Lee, professor of physiology in Columbia, showed his audience how the germs of the sleeping sickness "drive" and the blood corpuscles. He also had pictures showing how the movement of a rabbit's heart is studied, and a series illustrating how scientists inoculated monkeys with fever germs in order to study the disease, a very singular process to the one which resulted in the recent discovery of a malarial parasite, he said.

In speaking of his animal pictures, Doctor Lee, who is a leader in combating the antivivisectionists, made tempered remarks concerning them. "In view of the great extension of the commendable humane movement of the past half century," said he, "it is, perhaps, not surprising that opposition to the use of animals for scientific purposes is hotly maintained by a few individuals. This opposition sometimes willfully denies the value of animal experimentation in scientific advances; it sometimes assumes the extreme and abjectly indefensible attitude of denying the right of a man to use animals at all as experimental objects, and it has as its practical aim the establishment of legal restrictions against the practice. These vary in degree from slight limitations to total prohibition.

The antivivisectionist view is psychologically of great interest. It rests on a low intellectual and ethical level and exhibits in a singularly simple way the qualities and power of emotion. It is almost sympathetic for animals. It is almost sympathetic for animals. It is almost sympathetic for animals.

The speaker said that one of the main causes of distrust of medicine and doctors, which, he said, had existed since ancient days and was still in force, was "the appalling ignorance which people possess of their own bodies and bodily processes."

"The ordinary man feels certain symptoms," said the lecturer, "but he does not understand their real significance. He knows not whether they are important or unimportant, or whether or not they demand a doctor's knowledge. He trusts blindly to the hope that if he neglects them they will pass away. If they persist, he diagnoses his own case and attempts to treat it. If, at last, he is forced to appeal to the doctor, he learns that of the real significance of his disease he knows nothing, except what the doctor may tell him."

After the lecture, it being the concluding one of a series, there was an impromptu reception to Doctor Lee. Doctors and medical students, as well as lay members who were in the audience, greeted him. One woman told the doctor she was seventy-four years old, but in spite of that, had not missed one of his lectures.

Eats Tobacco and Dies at 100. Hamilton, Pa.—Kathleen Young, who celebrated her 100th birthday last November, died the other day in Butler county. She used to inhale great quantities of tobacco and it is related that she never went to bed without a chew of tobacco in her mouth, and that she always smoked it. Physicians who saw the tobacco was a stimulant and served to prolong her life. She was a farmer.

SEAL CATCH IS DIMINISHING

Instead of 50,000 Seals Annually Yield in Behring Sea Does Not Exceed More Than 4,000

Washington.—The seal catch in the Behring sea has diminished to a point which is a far cry from the 50,000 seals which were reported to have been taken in 1909. The result has been that the seal rookeries in the Commander islands are rapidly becoming exhausted.

Whereas, formerly 30,000 to 50,000 seals were obtained annually, the present yield does not exceed 4,000. This number is attained only by the slaughter of a fair proportion of young animals. This procedure is necessary, since the killing of the males is already leading to a decline in the number of breed seals.

The conclusion arrived at is that unless some measures are taken to stop a step to plugging would it would be best to kill off the whole herd. Although the seal catch has diminished the stock in the Behring islands, the enforcement of the 30,000 seal limit has enabled the Americans partially to cope with the evil. The main and, indeed, the only offenders appear to be the Japanese. Although Japan has not recognized the 30,000 seal limit, American guards, commit innocent depredations, and boldly come ashore after fur seal and other.

Much satisfaction is felt here over the prospects of putting an end to this deplorable state of affairs. Japan, although her willingness to take part in the impending conference at Great Britain accepted the American invitation, which has been assured, thanks to the consent of Canada. All the interested powers will thus be represented.

Spanish Copyist Wrote in Will "Hija," Daughter, Instead of "Hijo," Son, Creating Confusion. New York.—Because Spanish copyist of the will of Jose Sevilla mistook one little letter and wrote "hija," which means daughter, instead of "hijo," the Spanish for son, a legacy of \$100,000 has hung fire for 25 years.

Sevilla was a native of Peru, but came here, was naturalized and died in 1888 worth \$2,000,000. His will contained a bequest of \$1,500,000 for a home for poor girls at Lima's point. On a contest by relatives the courts declared the will invalid and said the estate must go to natural heirs. By this means Leopoldo Barrancha, of Peru became executor of the estate.

Mrs. Kemper alleges that the accused received the claim of her husband and promised to pay it. When she called him to account for failure to pay he wrote to her that all the money had been distributed. She found that No. 106 West Twenty-second street belongs to the estate, and hopes to get the money from the accumulated rents of that property.

Wireless Apparatus Is New. Bell Telephone Laboratories. Bell Telephone Laboratories. Bell Telephone Laboratories.

DOG SENDS IN FIRE ALARM. Flame of Big New Haven Building Block Lights Up Sky Water of Long Island Sound. New Haven, Conn.—Fire swept away the roof of a downtown factory building in the downtown section of this city. The flames of the burning building were captured and three basement houses adjoining were burned.

Refuge to Wed; Win \$30,000. New York.—Three girls of New Haven, Conn., Misses Belle, Henrietta and Marion Prochberger, will receive \$30,000 each from the estate of their uncle, Meyer Prochberger, for not marrying during his lifetime.

LOSS TO METROPOLIS

Says Population of London Will Shrink

London.—Much interest was aroused in the report of the London traffic branch of the board of trade recommending 100 miles of new roads leading out of and around London. Sir Herbert Jekyll, controller of the scheme, said the provision of new "garden suburbs" in the districts traversed by these roads. He urged its immediate adoption on the ground that, heavy as the cost will be now, it will be a heavy loss to the city in eight years hence.

The Labor party in its favor of the proposed roads being put in hand as soon as possible. "They would find work," said a Labor M. P. yesterday, "for thousands of men now walking about half-starved."

One of the oldest West End real estate agents, discussing the report, said: "I remember the time when London proper, the business and shopping quarters, will be as deserted at night time as the city is today. I have seen this change coming for a long time. The difficulty of letting houses in the West End increases every year. People who can afford to live farther out simply will not stay in town."

"The scheme of the report, if it is ever carried out, will make every one able to afford it. Then, instead of streets blocked by every kind of vehicle, there will be plenty of room in the center for the necessary traffic."

"There is clearly a great future for garden suburbs. The better kind of people will not live in the ordinary builder's house now. They want something more distinctive, nicer to look at. I think there will be garden villas pretty well all round London. Along the wide avenues leading out east and west there will pass every morning thousands of men from homes as far as out as Brentford and Uxbridge, between Brentford and Romford, there are stretches of country only waiting to be inhabited. Fortunately, the town planning act will prevent them from being developed by the speculative builder in the bad old way."

"I am not among those who think the population of London will go on increasing. As people are better off, they are likely to prefer to remain in the country or to be turned into warrens for the lowest class. It is a serious outlook for those who own land or who have long leases on house property. I do not suppose that Belgrave will ever recover, for example."

Factories are going to be built round the city, especially in South London, which used to be busy till its machines and work people were whisked off into the country."

TIGHTER MINE LID URGED. British Authorities Want More Drastic Ventilation Laws—Permit Two and One-Half Per Cent. Gas. London.—The third report of the Royal commission on Mines has been issued. By the second report the commissioners expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to have such a standard of ventilation as to prevent the appearance in any open and readily accessible position of a fully formed "cap" of the lowered flame of an ordinary safety lamp, burning the oil in common use, and that the men should not be allowed to work in places where this standard is exceeded.

Since that time they have studied the subject more closely, and now deal with the percentage of gas which should be allowed by this standard, and recommended that it should be made law that no men should work or pass in the ordinary course of their employment in places where there is more than two and one-half per cent of gas in the general body of the air.

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NO WORLD'S FAIR FOR PARIS

Uncertainty of Labor Conditions Prevents International Exhibition in France in 1920

Paris.—Paris is not to have an international exhibition in 1920. So ruled the council of ministers today. The council did not give any explanation of its decision, but it is an open secret that the real motive is that given by the Paris chamber of commerce, which, when officially asked for its opinion on the subject, rejected the proposal to hold another world's fair at the capital.

Mainly speaking, the rejection by the chamber of commerce and country committees to nothing less than tribute to the growing power of the labor organizations. The president of the chamber of commerce, in whose name the report was issued at the beginning of the week, says that since the last exhibition conditions governing the execution of great public works have undergone changes which must be taken into consideration in estimating whether or not another exhibition is practicable.

It is the common experience in Paris, he says, to see laborers in general and navies in particular, suddenly stop work with the result that contractors can neither tell how much a job will cost, nor how long it may be kept waiting before it is finished. This state of uncertainty is so pronounced that employers of labor whose co-operation would be indispensable are unanimous in stating that they could not undertake to have any building or grounds ready at any given date.

The fact that the chamber of commerce omitted in its report even mention of any other of the numerous arguments which have been brought to bear against the scheme, such as the excessive influx of capital to Paris to the detriment of the provinces, the giving away of French ideas to foreign imitators, is in itself sufficient illustration of the despotic power exercised by the labor party in France against all other classes of citizens.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS INCREASE. Sixty-Five Places Instituted for Children Afflicted With Tuberculosis Since January, 1907. New York.—Since January 1, 1907, 65 open air schools for children afflicted with or predisposed to tuberculosis have been established in 28 cities, according to an announcement made in a bulletin issued recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The first open air school in the United States was established in January 1, 1907, by the establishment of Providence, R. I., at the instance of Dr. Ellen A. Stone. The next school was established in May of the same year at Pittsburg, a third one at Boston in July, 1908, and the fourth at Bellevue hospital in New York in December, 1908. During the year 1909 ten schools in five different cities were opened; in 1910, 16 schools in 11 cities were opened, and eight schools in five cities have been opened in April 1, 1911; while definite provision has been made for 27 more schools in six cities. Many cities are considering the question and will act during the coming year.

New York city now has in operation 12 open air schools and classes, and definite provision has been made for 14 similar classes to be opened by next fall. Boston has five open air classes in its schools, and Chicago also has several.

According to reports received by the National Association, the result of the open air class work has been to restore most of the children to normal health and efficiency. One of these open air schools or classes should be established for each 25,000 population, especially in cities.

"RAH-RAH" BOYS AFTER JOBS. Eastern Colleges Inquire About Prospects for Work in Kansas Wheat During Coming Summer. Topeka, Kan.—Eastern "rah-rah" boys, to the number of about 100, are inquiring about the prospects of jobs in the Kansas wheat harvest this summer of Charles Harris, director of the state free employment bureau. The majority of the inquiries are from colleges in Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The college boy has a very high rating as a wheat harvester. Kansas farmers say that the chap with the turned up rimped-up pantaloons and the "go-to-Gebenna" hat is a top-notch as a laborer in the fields.

Every season letters come into the free employment bureau from big wheat men asking especially for college boys and fine are the compliments which these farmers pay the lads.

Many Cigars to Smoke. New York.—Members of the faculty of Columbia university are unable to determine what disposition shall be made of 60,000 unsmoked cigars, said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000 left by the will of the late George Crocker, together with a sum exceeding \$1,000,000. If the lawyers find they do not come under the bequest, they cannot be sold.

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MAKE PUPILS GOOD

Graphic Method of Recording Attendance and Standing

New Jersey Teacher's Principle Attended With Such Success It Is Likely to Meet With General Approval. New York.—Practical application of one of the principles which he was teaching in class to some of the activities of the pupils by the principal of a school in New Jersey has been attended with such success that it is likely to meet with general adoption.

During a lesson on the graphic method of representing variations of quantities with time this teacher conceived the idea that the method might be used very easily to show the variation of one of the quantities which was at that particular time giving him a certain amount of food for thought. The regularity of attendance at his classes was not what he thought it ought to be, and he was on the lookout for something to improve it. The lesson he was teaching suggested a possible method of improvement. Suppose he were to represent the variation in attendance graphically and post it in a place where his pupils could see it at any time. He tried the method and it had good results.

On a large piece of paper he set up the attendance figure each day, and drew the curve showing the variations. The pupils at once became interested in what they were doing, and whenever the curve showed signs of falling they began to look around for the delinquents who had caused it. Such was the general desire to see the line on the upward grade rather than going down that not only did individuals alter their conduct of their own accord, but pressure was brought to bear on erring members of the class, which resulted in further improvement.

A list of numbers used in the same way made practically no impression, but the graphic method, with its powerful appeal to the eye, produced results. At the same time the value of the method was so admirably illustrated to the pupils that much class room talk and work was saved.

The same idea used in another connection has produced corresponding results. In the weekly report of position of pupils figures were used to show the percentages of marks obtained each week. Instead of noting that the pupil got 80 this week, 75 last week and 85 the week before, this teacher plotted the percentages on paper and enabled the pupils to see much more clearly just what they were doing. Such was the desire for continued improvement, and the opposite was so clearly shown that the efforts put forward by the pupils were found to be very much increased. By marking the curve of the best boy pupil alongside of that of any particular pupil, as well as that of the average of the class, the standing of any individual can be clearly shown, and the power of emulation utilized. Besides pitting the pupil against himself it is possible to pit him against the rest of his class.

MRS. EDISON IS SKEETER FOE. Wife of Inventor Gets Stove From Board of Health to Banish Buz-zars From Home Basement. West Orange, N. J.—No matter if mosquitoes do infest Llewellyn park again, as they have done every summer for the last 50 years, driving the wealthy residents to other climes, the cellar of Thomas A. Edison's house will have no part in the responsibility for the visitation.

Mrs. Edison was the first to take advantage of the offer of the board of health to loan fumigating stoves in clear cellars of the hibernating buzzards. She had it set up in the basement of her house, shut all the doors and windows tight and then abandoned it to its destructive work.

The apparatus consists of an alcohol lamp, a fuse about the size of an ordinary stovepipe and a receptacle for kerosene, the same given to the substance which does away with the insects. The police will loan the apparatus and the Women's Improvement league will also aid those who are desirous of helping rid the community of the pest.

TO TAKE PLACE OF RUBBER. Product of Soya Bean Has Same Properties and Can Be Vulcanized—High Cost Is Barrier. Berlin.—The American consul general at Frankfurt-on-Main says that, according to a publication to that city, a German patent has been secured for a product to take the place of rubber.

The process consists in the reduction of the oil of the soya bean to a thick tough liquid by the addition of stearic acid. After further treatment with alkaloid solutions the mixture is heated to 150 degrees, giving a tough, highly elastic product, similar to rubber, which can be vulcanized by the same process as rubber.

Numerous attempts have been made in the past to manufacture artificial rubber. Processes which in the laboratory gave promising results have been found impracticable on account of high cost.