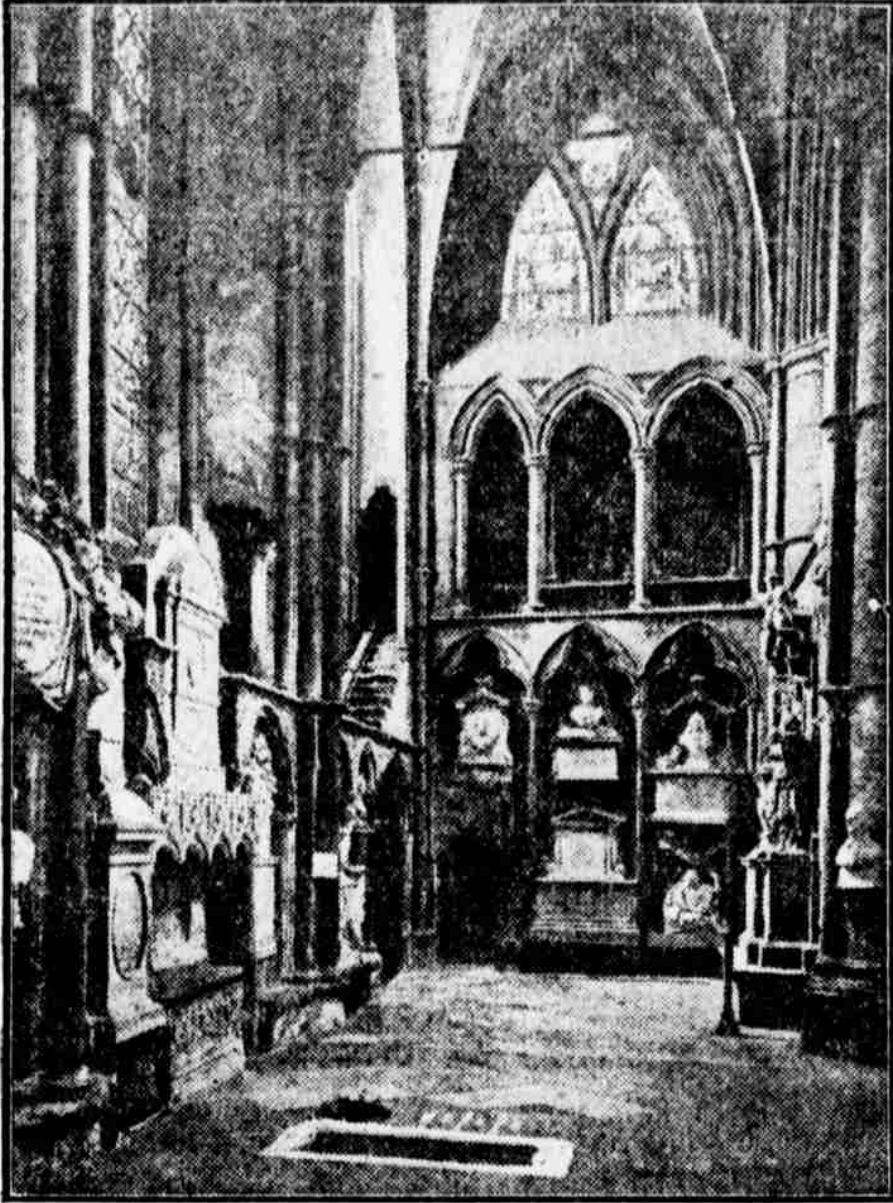


The World's Wonders

Strange Things Found in Various Portions of the Earth

Where Tennyson Is Buried

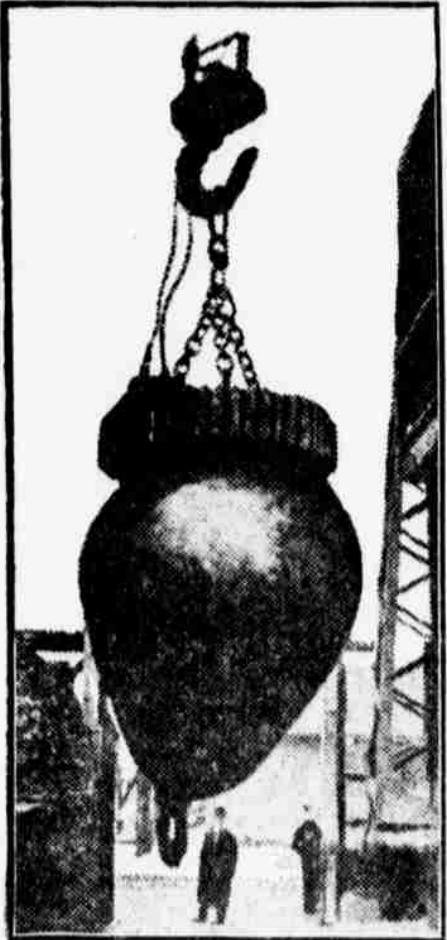


Alfred Tennyson, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated this year, was laid to rest in Westminster abbey on October 12, 1892. In the illustration his grave is seen marked by a wreath on the floor. On the extreme right is a bust of the poet as a young man.

GIANT LIFTING MAGNET.

It is almost inconceivable that a magnet can be made to lift 50,000 pounds, but one that has been installed in America can do so with ease, though without any visible force whatever.

The magnet in the illustration is



lifting an enormous "skull cracker ball," used to break up imperfect metal that is to be remelted. It is 60 inches in diameter, and its weight is 4,800 pounds.

When the great weight has been lifted high in the air the electric magnetizing current is turned off, and the "skull cracker" falls on to the metal to be broken, crushing it to atoms. The ball is then easily picked up again without assistance from any one on the ground.

During the last few years the magnet has been applied also to various other uses.

CHILD HAD REPTILE'S HEART

A strange case was investigated at Kensington Coroner's court in London recently, at an inquest on an infant whose heart had two cavities instead of the usual four. The heart is described in the medical evidence as "a reptilian heart," the organ being the same as in the case of reptiles—a most unusual occurrence in human beings. The child was strong and healthy, but for the malformation of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

INDIA FISH THAT WALK

It may seem absurd to speak of fishes as walking. The flying fish is well known, but its flight looks much like swimming in the air. We naturally think of fishes as living always in the water, as being incapable, in fact, of living anywhere else. But Nature maintains no hard and fast lines of distinction between animal life which belongs to the land and that which belongs to the water. If we can believe the accounts of naturalists, there are fishes that traverse dry land.

It is reported that Dr. Francis Day of India, has collected several instances of the migration of fishes by land from one piece of water to another.

A party of English officers were upon one occasion encamped in a certain part of India, when their attention was attracted by a rustling sound in the grass and leaves. Investigation showed it to be caused by myriads of little fishes that were making for one direction and were passing slowly on. There were hundreds of them moving by using their side and small fins as feet; now upright, now falling down, squirming, bending, rolling over, regaining their finny feet and again pressing on.

These fishes were the famous climbing perch, about which so much has been said and written, and they were passing over the country to avoid a drought. When the stream in which they have been spending the season dries up, they scale the banks, and, directed by some marvelous instinct, crawl to another.

REMARKABLE SWIMMING FEAT

The aquatic feat performed by Jules Gautier recently is one of the most remarkable on record. With hands and feet manacled and his movements hampered by a rope being attached round his waist to a waterman's skiff, he swam over the varsity boat course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of just over four miles, in an hour and a half. He finished quite fresh and clambered into a boat without assistance at the end of the swim.

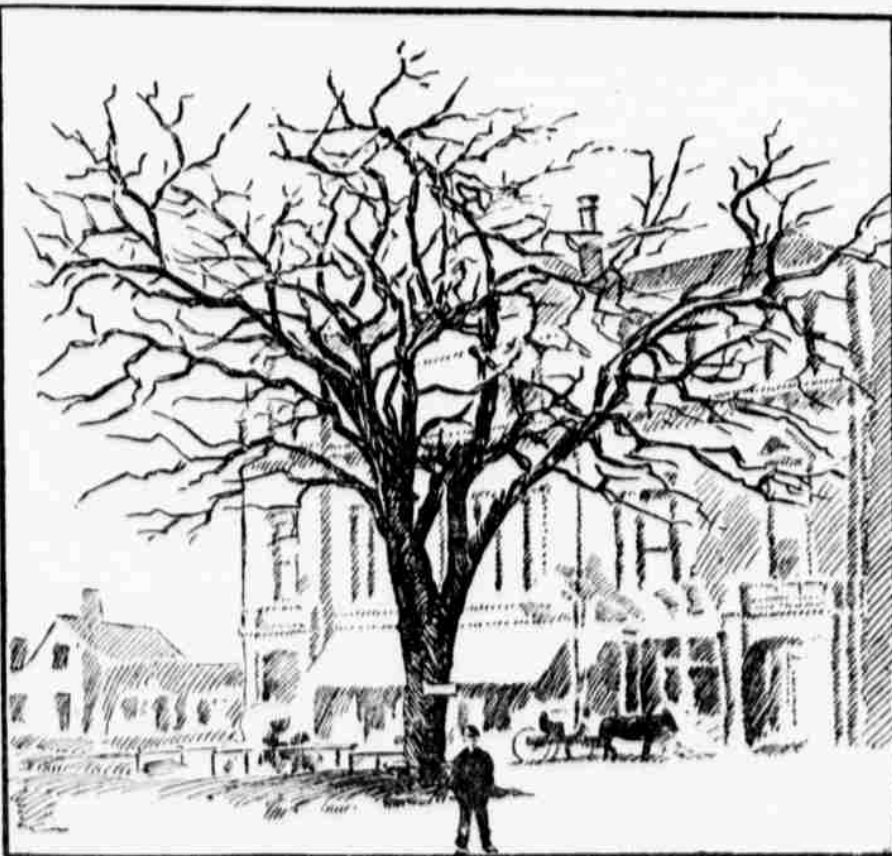
It is not the first time, however, that Gautier has swum a long distance with hands and feet tied. Five years ago he swam from Putney Pier to Tower Bridge, a distance of nine miles, in just over two hours, with wrists and hands manacled together, and has dived from London bridge at low water similarly handicapped.

Particularly daring, however, was the feat of a certain music hall artist, who jumped from Westminster bridge into the river while manacled with an iron band round his neck, linked with an iron chain to leg irons, and five handcuffs stretched across his arms. He could not swim a stroke, but was quickly hauled into a boat waiting for him after he had struck the water.

Explains Cost of Attar of Roses.

Over 3,000 pounds of rose petals are used in the manufacture of one pound of attar of roses perfume.

Its Roots Entwine Rum



In the public square of Northboro, Mass., stands a great elm tree, at least three score years of age, which many a connoisseur of fine liquor has looked with longing eyes and with the silent wish that some providential windstorm might level it to the ground.

"That elm tree," says E. F. Rice of Northboro, "was royally chartered when it was planted. According to tradition, a bottle of the best New

England rum that could be obtained was placed beneath its roots. By this time the liquor should possess a rare richness of flavor.

"Some day, if the bottle is still there intact, if the growth of the roots of the tree has not crushed it to atoms, there will be some fine New England rum drunk in Northboro, and the scribe should be on hand to make a note of it."

WIFE OF JUNIOR INDIANA SENATOR.



Mrs. Benjamin F. Shively, wife of United States Senator Shively of Indiana. During her residence in Washington before the adjournment of congress she was one of the most popular of hostesses.

TO AID IN SURGERY

Moving Pictures Latest Innovation in Study of Physical Ills.

Planned to Furnish Films of Rare and Difficult Surgical Operations to Medical Associations of Country.

Chicago.—The invasion of the moving-picture camera has given the educational world a great impetus. It is now proposed to furnish films of rare and difficult surgical operations and the treatment of different diseases to the county medical associations throughout the country. For some time Dr. L. Blake Baldwin, the city physician, has been experimenting, in collaboration with a local company, at their laboratories, and films have been made which in their continuity of exposure show the growth of germs in such a manner that a physician in some cross-roads town may now study them as carefully in his home village as he could if he had the time and money to spend weeks of study in some foreign city.

Dr. L. Blake Baldwin's first work along this line was in the study of locomotor ataxia and paralysis agitans, by means of moving picture films showing the muscular actions peculiar to them, as well as hemiplegia and Huntington's chorea. Each day, during the treatment, a patient was made to go through the same exercises and moving pictures were taken of the progress of the disease or of the cure, as the case might be, and shortly the films will be ready to send broadcast for the benefit of the medical fraternity as well as for the education of the public. Films are now being produced by the Selig Polyscope Company showing the causes, the symptoms and the cure for the white plague, and doubtless some night when you part with five cents to visit a moving-picture show, instead of seeing a train hold-up or comedy, you will learn how to avoid consumption or how to cure it and will go home with more real information on the subject than you could otherwise have gained.

In connection with the taking of regular moving pictures, William Selig has harnessed a powerful microscope to the moving-picture camera, and in collaboration with Dr. Victor D. Lespinnasse has been making films showing the movement of the typhoid bacilli, the Asiatic cholera vibrio and the inoculation and growth of germs in culture media. By means of a device on the camera, regulated by clockwork, the moving-picture camera makes only one picture each hour, showing the growth of the culture, and by this means a film can be shown on the screen in five or ten minutes that may have taken months to photograph.

It is not practicable, in study, for more than a few people at a time to observe carefully growths such as these, while hundreds of physicians cannot only see the film at the same time but see the details much more plainly. A microscope will show the movement of typhoid bacilli magnified to about 870 diameters on the moving-picture film, and each of these little pictures, about an inch square, will be enlarged to about fifteen feet on the screen where it is viewed.

In surgery the moving pictures will present to physicians everywhere the rare and difficult operations which very few could otherwise witness, and with the new advances which are being made in film color photography they may soon be able to show in color replica, craniotomy for brain tumor, the growth and cure of cancer of the esophagus, or the extremely rare pneumotomy (an operation on the lungs by means of a Sauerbruch chamber).

GERMAN TREE PESTS

Electric Search Beams Lure Moths into Death Traps.

Measure Made Necessary by Ravages of Insects Known as "Nuns," Which Threatened to Destroy Conifers of Saxon Forests.

Berlin.—The foresters of Germany lure noxious insects to their doom by the use of electric lights and other fiery attractions.

The experiments of the foresters were made necessary by the ravages of moths, known popularly throughout Germany as the "nuns," which threatened to destroy the conifers of the forests of Saxony.

The moths in question are most active between the hours of 10 p. m. and 1 a. m., and they are then attracted powerfully toward sources of light.

Experiments demonstrated that the "nuns" were attracted by the flame of burning wood; more strongly by acetylene or magnesium lamps, and most powerfully by the electric arc.

The alluring of the moths was accomplished at Zittau by co-operation between the foresters and the municipal electric works. The entire stock of arc lamps was linked together, after the globes had been removed, and set in activity after nightfall.

Although the forests were several miles distant the effect of the total illumination was sufficiently strong to attract vast swarms of moths from their leafy shelter.

They fluttered about the glowing carbons and quantities fell to the earth with singed wings. Although great numbers were permanently disabled, it was evident that the destructive factor must be greatly multiplied to attain appreciable results.

For that reason another plan was tried. At 11 p. m. the street lights were turned off. Electric searchlights with a current of 40 amperes were mounted and their powerful rays were directed upon the neighboring forests.

These searchlights exerted great attractive force, which was increased by linking to each two arc lamps with a powerful suction ventilator was stationed. A piece of wire netting was placed opposite the outlet of the ventilator a few inches distant.

The results were startling. The moths came from the forests in enormous numbers and sooner or later were sucked into the ventilator and hurled by it against the wire netting with such force that the wings were broken and the insects rendered helpless or killed outright.

Four of these devices were installed in the town of Zittau on the roofs of buildings. A few minutes after the searchlight is turned on scattered moths appear. Then the number rapidly increases until thousands arrive simultaneously and flutter in and out of the great beam of light.

Steadily they near their source until suddenly they are within the grasp of the unseen suction of the ventilator; and in a second they pass through it and fall crushed and helpless to the bottom of the wire cage. The maximum result attained in a single night by this method was a total weight of 141 pounds, representing about 400,000 dead moths.

The outcome of these experiments has been so convincing that it will be continued on a much more extended scale. The officials of the United States department of agriculture have been greatly interested by the reports, as the question of protection from insects enemies of shade trees in New England and of American forests generally has of late assumed much prominence.

Experiments in America, it is reported, along the lines laid down by the foresters of Zittau will probably be un-

dertaken under the auspices of the department of agriculture next year.

GEINKGO LEAF AIDS SCIENCE

Spokane Professor Discovers Evidence Showing Japan and America Once Connected.

Spokane, Wash.—Prof. T. A. Bonser, member of the faculty of Spokane college, has made a find of importance to scientists the world over by the discovery of a geinkgo leaf in a deep cut near this city. He declares this confirms the theory that North America and Japan were connected by land centuries ago, adding:

"The geinkgo is distinct among plants, in that it is without near relatives. There is only one genus and one species of it extant, and this is found only in Japan. While to the layman the finding of the geinkgo, buried deep in the soil, means little or nothing, to scientists it is a very important discovery, confirming the theory that some time in the dim past this continent and Japan were connected by land."

Prof. Bonser believes that as soon as the news of his discovery is given to the world some of the foremost scientists in the country will come to this part of the northwest to carry on research work in the Columbia basin and near-by hills.

Long Walk Wins Wager.

Los Angeles, Cal.—After having completed a foot-journey across the continent to Seattle, Carl Livingston, a youth of Tulsa, Okla., is on his way home to claim a wager of \$100. He arrived here on the steamer Hanalei.

A condition of the wager was that the youth must return with \$1,000 earned on the trip.

He has \$750 of the amount and expects to earn the rest before he gets home, as he still has 70 days before the time limit expires.

Strange Lapse of Memory

Spokane Man Forgets His Identity and Wanders About Country for Four Months.

Spokane, Wash.—Max Passler of No. 639 North Toledo avenue, a prosperous, high-salaried electrical mechanic, has had the strangest case of lapse of memory ever known in Spokane.

On April 10 Passler, steadily employed here for more than two years, owning his own home and with a wife and two children, suddenly dropped out of sight. The police were unable to find any trace of him and his wife feared he had been held up and thrown into the river.

He reappeared at his home a few days ago, accompanied by a friend, who met him wandering up and down Montgomery avenue, near his own home. Passler remembers little of the four months during which he was missing. He recalls that on April 10 he went to a physician's office because of a headache. He remembers nothing else except working long hours on a farm, tending cattle and pitching hay. This is attested to by his sunburned face and his calloused hands.

One other detail stands out. He was washing his shirt one day on the farm and a woman passing said, "You should have a wife to do that for you." That started a feeble memory. He began to imagine that he had a wife, but could not remember his own name or her face.

The next thing he remembers is being in Sandpoint, Idaho, and then all is forgotten until he found himself wandering around the streets here and was recalled to consciousness of

his own identity by seeing a Montgomery avenue sign on a telegraph pole.

J. J. White, a neighbor, found Passler standing staring at the street sign, and took him to his waiting wife, who long before had given up hope of ever seeing him again. Passler had apparently recovered all his faculties and is none the worse for his experience.

Farmers Aid Cripple.

Shiloh, N. J.—Although no money has been collected as toll on the turnpike for two weeks, a potato toll has been cheerfully paid by the many farmers who are busy hauling the tubers to market. At the railroad crossing a barrel has been set up and a sign posted on it reading, "A potato for the one-arm watchman." Every farmer as he passes throws in a potato, and in this way the watchman will get a good supply for winter.

Relics of Romans Found.

Paris.—During excavations by the Societe des Sciences de Semur at Mount Auxois a paved street, below which were water pipes, was brought to light at the south of the Gallo-Roman theater. In a well a number of bronze, iron and wooden utensils were found, including a Roman grain measure.

Germany Studying Cotton.

Cuxhaven.—Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, who left recently for the United States, where he will study cotton-growing in the south, will be absent from Berlin seven weeks. He is accompanied by Herr Busse, head of a bureau of agriculture.