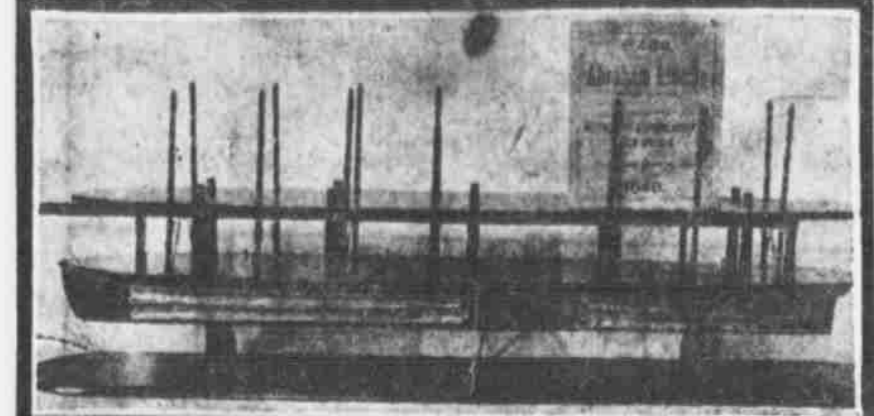


# EDS AND NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM AROUND THE GLOBE

AN INVENTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



**THE** most interesting curiosity at the Patent Office in Washington, is doubtless an invention which was patented by Abraham Lincoln many years before he became President. It is a contrivance for lifting river steamboats off of shoals when they happen to get aground, and was particularly intended for use on the Mississippi River, where such accidents are not infrequent. The device consists most importantly of a sort of balloons running along each side of the steamboat, which, by being inflated with air, can be made to lift the craft and so float clear. The invention was patented May 13, 1848, and the number of it is 4,489.

### Life of the German Girl.

**NOTHING** could differ more in every way from the life of a girl in our country than that of the middle class German girl. What she becomes is due more to her birth and the example of the elders than to the schools. Her school duties begin at the early age of seven in summer and a quarter to eight in the morning in winter. The rules which govern her there are of the strictest, and any German maid would rather go without her breakfast than reach school a few minutes late. But in spite of the rigorous discipline she loves her school with its bright rooms, interesting lectures and melodious songs. When she graduates, at the age of fifteen or sixteen she has a smattering of history, geography and literature combined with a great respect for her elders. Because the curriculum was arranged in the day when it was thought that the proper sphere of woman was the home, the education she gets is far behind that of her brother or the Russian girl of her own age and station. But the idea of fitting a girl for a self supporting life is rapidly making headway in Germany. Hitherto after a girl left school, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, her time was taken up learning to cook, sew and perfect herself in music. And though she would not be considered well equipped, still she is far better fitted for the struggles of life than the English girl of the same class. Thrice she most certainly is, for she has watched her mother turn over every penny before spending it, and has seen every scrap of food utilized to the way.

All the German girl's education and accomplishments are to assist her in making a good matrimonial alliance, and to the credit of the nation it is said that a lack of money is no barrier to an early marriage. There are said to be 150,000 families in Berlin alone which live on less than \$2,500 a year, so it is no wonder that a thirty housewife is considered one of a man's best assets.

### The Bar of an Owl.



**MAN** is not the only animal capable of closing his eyes as he desires. Indeed the outer edge of the ring of feathers which surrounds the eye of an owl can raise or depress at pleasure. Beneath this valve of skin is the ear, which in some birds some resemblance to the human ear. The bird has the power of raising the valve as much as is represented in the cut, which is of natural size.

### Population of Portugal.

Vice Consul Kincaid furnishes from Lisbon the census figures of Portugal taken in December, 1900, and just published. The population was 3,514,000, including the Azores. The percentage of illiteracy was 71 per cent for the males and 85 per cent for the females. The government, however, is bestirring itself on the educational question. The foreign residents in Portugal numbered 29,341, of whom sixty-six were Americans.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken. M. Daguerre, the co-inventor of the art, came to London to patent his discovery, and had an early visit to Lord Avebury's father. The son was playing in the garden and was successfully photographed.

In some respects London is very much behind many English villages. Practically every rural police station has its telephone, but Scotland Yard, the head and centre of London's criminal administration, still holds out against the means of communication.

### THE LARGEST LEAF IN THE WORLD.

**THE** plant which has this most remarkable leaf is named after Queen Victoria. It was the tribute of a British traveler in a far away land when he discovered the unusual growth. The leaf was more than five feet in diameter, and around it extended a rim about three to five inches high, on the inside light green, like the surface of the leaf, on the outside like the leaf's lower part, of a bright crimson. The stem of the flower was an inch thick when fully developed, covered completely with its hundred petals.

When it first opens the flower is white with pink in the middle, which spreads over the whole flower the more it advances in age, and it is generally found the next day of a pink color. As if to enhance its beauty, it is sweet scented; like others of its tribe, it possesses a fleshy disk and petals and stamens pass gradually into each other, and many petaloid leaves may be observed, which have vestiges of an another.

"We met them afterward frequently," says an explorer, "and the higher we advanced the more gigantic they became; we measured a leaf, which was six feet five inches in diameter, its rim five and a half inches high, and the flower across fifteen inches."

### Inoculating the Soil.

**GERMAN** agricultural chemist named Hellriegel discovered at least half a century ago that leguminous plants enrich the soil by supplying nitrogen which they assimilate from the atmosphere by means of their root tubercles. Modern science has since confirmed his fact, and is able to utilize the action of bacteria for the purpose of enriching the ground from which the powerful nitrogen has been removed by too severe cropping. This inoculation makes it possible to work a cure in tired soil and render it again fertile and productive.

Methods which are to accomplish this end are sent out to the farmers by the Department of Agriculture in the form of small packages like a yeast cake. When received this cake of dried germs is dropped into a barrel of water, in which the germs revive and turn the water a milky white. The seeds of clover, peas, alfalfa and leguminous plants which are moistened in this liquid are given marvellous strength. The same soil which has produced alfalfa only a few inches high in spite of the farmer's toil will produce from seeds which have been soaked in this preparation a crop which reaches a height of several feet.

The main reason for once productive lands becoming unproductive is because the nitrogen in the soil has been exhausted. A nitrogen famine has been produced for the next forty or fifty years, and though there is a bare possibility of such a catastrophe it is extremely unlikely. Still it has long been known that successive crops of wheat and grain exhaust the soil by taking the nitrogen, without which no crop will flourish. The difficulty has been to get the nitrogen back into the soil. For though there is an inexhaustible supply of that element in the air the problem had been how to get it. But when the discovery was made that various leguminous plants were able to put back nitrogen into the ground the difficulty was met and the question answered. The reason of this is that the plant absorbs the free nitrogen by means of bacteria tubercles growing on its roots, these tubercles varying in size from a pinhead to large clusters. However, it is only the seeds of leguminous plants which are benefited by the process.

### The Sultan of Morocco.



**MULAI ABD-EL-AZIZ**, Sultan of Morocco, regarding the proper government of his country a conference of the main members of the cabinet, which was held in the palace in the city of Fez, Morocco. The Sultan is a man of great energy and ability, and has been successful in his efforts to reform the government and improve the condition of his subjects. He is a man of high character and has the respect and admiration of his people.

### Typhoid Fever and Oysters.

**ONE** of the great aims of modern medicine is the prevention of disease, and certainly this is fully as important as the cure after the disease has found a seat in the human body. The wisdom of prevention was shown to great advantage in the Japanese treatment of typhoid fever, which is now being studied in this country. The Japanese method is to keep the patient in bed, and to give him a diet of rice and water. The patient is not to be fed with anything but rice and water, and the diet is to be continued until the patient is able to take solid food.

### PICTURESQUE SOUTHERN COTTON MILL.

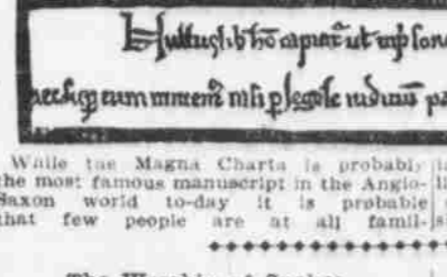


**MANY** things are comparatively primitive in the South, where folk, generally speaking, are poor, especially in the rural sections. And it is natural to follow that many kinds of manufactures are carried on as household industries. This, for example, the weaving of cotton cloth, is done in many of the rural sections. The weaving is done on a loom, and the cloth is then finished by washing and drying it.

### The Batavia Experiment.

**THE** superintendent of the schools of Batavia, N. Y., has apparently solved one of the most vexing questions which have to do with modern education. It is a realization of the Pestalozzian idea that each pupil has a right to be educated personally for what he can bear. For many years it has been charged against the public school system that the standards were set for the clever pupils, and that the dull ones were left behind. The Batavia experiment is an attempt to solve this problem by having the standards set for each individual pupil, and by having the teacher adjust the instruction to the needs of each pupil.

### THE UNFAMILIAR CHARACTERS OF A FAMOUS MANUSCRIPT.



**THE** Magna Charta is probably the most famous manuscript in the Anglo-Saxon world to-day. It is a document which has been the subject of much study and discussion. The Magna Charta is a charter of rights which was signed by King John of England in 1215. It is a document which has been the subject of much study and discussion.

### The Art of Keeping Cool.

**WHEN** the hot summer days are upon us it is impossible to change our environment the best help toward that end is to learn to adapt ourselves to it. But with all of our habit is so strong that few of us think of adaptation, and as a consequence we suffer from a way of living which is suited only to the cold winter months.

### Pictures by Telegraph.

**SEVERAL** devices have recently been put forward by which pictures might be transmitted by telegraph. This is a very important discovery, as it would allow of the transmission of pictures by telegraph. The device is a simple one, and it is hoped that it will be of great use in the future.

### Liquid Air in Medicine and Surgery.

**VALUABLE** experiments have been made in the therapeutic value of liquid air. It is an excellent antiseptic and is used in the treatment of various diseases. Liquid air is also used in surgery for the treatment of various conditions.

### PRELIMINARY BASKET WEAVING.

**THE** Indians in Arizona are exceedingly skillful in their basket weaving. They use a variety of materials and techniques to create beautiful baskets. The baskets are used for a variety of purposes, and they are highly valued by the Indians.

### Burmese Women.

**THE** Burmese woman makes an excellent wife. She is a woman of high character and is devoted to her family. She is a woman who is respected and admired by her people.

### THE TOMB OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

**JOHN THE BAPTIST** is a magnificent figure in Christian history. His tomb is a place of great interest and is visited by many people. The tomb is located in a remote area, and it is a place of great significance.

### An Experiment in Education.

**AN** innovation in educational methods has been instituted by a woman who has gained considerable experience in education. The experiment is a new method of teaching, and it is hoped that it will be of great benefit to the students.

### Lesz-Majesty in Germany.

**GERMAN** punishment for lese-majesty is especially heavy upon the soldier. It is a crime which is taken very seriously, and it is a crime which is punished with great severity.

### The King Edward VII.

**THE** King Edward VII. is the uncle of the Emperor of Germany, and he is a man of high character and ability. He is a man who is respected and admired by his people.

### REMARKABLE MUSICAL KNIFE.

**COMPLETE** sets of musical knives, which would be required to complete the orchestra, were common in composition. It was expected that these knives would be of great use in the future.

### There are no seats in Russian churches.

**THERE** are no seats in Russian churches. This is a custom which is followed by the Russian people, and it is a custom which is highly respected.

### France has 4,124,724 acres of vineyards.

**FRANCE** has 4,124,724 acres of vineyards. This is a large number of acres, and it shows the importance of the wine industry in France.

### Industrial Art Schools.

**THE** influence of artistic training upon the ordinary observer is paramount, and when examining an article in an art gallery or in a museum, the interest of the observer is often attracted to the work of the artist. The art schools are places where the students learn the art of drawing and painting.

### King Blavatsky of Cambodia is soon to visit Paris.

**KING** Blavatsky of Cambodia is soon to visit Paris, and will bring with him a number of interesting objects. He is a man of high character and ability, and he is a man who is respected and admired by his people.

### The influence of artistic training upon the ordinary observer is paramount.

**THE** influence of artistic training upon the ordinary observer is paramount, and when examining an article in an art gallery or in a museum, the interest of the observer is often attracted to the work of the artist. The art schools are places where the students learn the art of drawing and painting.

### Eighty Christian missionaries are reported as residing in the Holy Land.

**EIGHTY** Christian missionaries are reported as residing in the Holy Land, and they are working for the benefit of the people. They are men of high character and ability, and they are men who are respected and admired by their people.

### Vilhjalmer Steffansson, now a student at Harvard, has been appointed a member of the North Pole.

**VILHJALMER** Steffansson, now a student at Harvard, has been appointed a member of the North Pole. He is a man of high character and ability, and he is a man who is respected and admired by his people.

### An Ant's Strength.

**THE** ant is the champion weight lifter of the entomological world. It is a small insect, but it is a very strong insect, and it is a very interesting insect.

### German punishment for lese-majesty is especially heavy upon the soldier.

**GERMAN** punishment for lese-majesty is especially heavy upon the soldier. It is a crime which is taken very seriously, and it is a crime which is punished with great severity.

### The King Edward VII.

**THE** King Edward VII. is the uncle of the Emperor of Germany, and he is a man of high character and ability. He is a man who is respected and admired by his people.

### REMARKABLE MUSICAL KNIFE.

**COMPLETE** sets of musical knives, which would be required to complete the orchestra, were common in composition. It was expected that these knives would be of great use in the future.

### There are no seats in Russian churches.

**THERE** are no seats in Russian churches. This is a custom which is followed by the Russian people, and it is a custom which is highly respected.

### France has 4,124,724 acres of vineyards.

**FRANCE** has 4,124,724 acres of vineyards. This is a large number of acres, and it shows the importance of the wine industry in France.

### COMPLETE sets of musical knives, which would be required to complete the orchestra.

**COMPLETE** sets of musical knives, which would be required to complete the orchestra, were common in composition. It was expected that these knives would be of great use in the future.