New York.—That the introduction of systematic athletics in the public schools in the United States has resulted in a 50 per cent. improvement not only in physique, but in ethics, discipline and mental alertness is the assertion of Gen. George W. Wingste. president of the New York Public Schools Athletic league, in his annual report just given to the public. He save in part:

"The day of experiments in this matter of athletics has now long passed. It has now become established upon such a firm foundation in both the schools and the public estimation that the future is assured.

"With every year the standard of athletic ability in our public schools becomes higher and records which were considered wonderful when made are surpassed. Accompanying this is a marked improvement in carriage of the person, alertness of mind and body and the general air of strength and health resulting from the athletic exercises which the children have pursued. Gratifying as this is from the physical side, the improvement on the side of ethics, school discipline and esprit du corps is even greater, a fact which has converted the supervising and teaching force of the schools into firm supporters of the work.

"The New York Public School Athletic league, formed in 1903, is now the largest athletic organization in the world. Its success has caused the formation of similar leagues in sixteen of the great cities of the country and more are constantly adopting its methods. One hundred thousand school children took active part in the league's competitions in the last year. For example, 32,750 children participated in jumping contests, while 14, 500 boys competed in 'chinning' and \$,000 in class running. Thirty thousand were entered in the various fieldday games, at which 3,700 medals and 150 banners were awarded."

CAESARIAN SURGERY ON DOG

Mother Getting Along Splendidly and Three Puppies Are Saved by Veterinarian.

Spokane, Wash.—Caesarian surgery was resorted to in the veterinary hospital, conducted in Spokane by the Washington state college, to save three pupples.

The operation was performed by Frank H. Mason, V. S., assisted by Dr. Walter Ferguson, on a blue bloode Boston terrier, owned by John L. Matthieson, head of a department in a local paper house, who bought the animal in Chicago several months ago. The operation was successful and it is believed that the pups will

The dam is getting along nicely, but is unable to feed the pups, which are being raised on a bottle. Matthie-Son was so elated over the news of the recovery of his prize dog that he invited the staff of the hospital to a banquet in the leading bostelry in Spokane. He declares the animal cost him more than \$300 and that he would not part with it now for ten gimes that amount, also adding that money cannot buy the pups. He will send the quartet to his country home ms soon as possible.

PLAN FOR PREVENTING FIRES

Expert Tells New York Legislative Investigating Committee of Great Problem.

New York.-Before the Merritt joint legislative committee the other May, Fire Marshal William Beers testified that the problem of fire prevention is as important as any that confronts the country. "Recent figures show," he continued, "that fires are rapidly increasing all over the United States. This year the loss has already gone \$30,000,000 beyond that for 1909. At least 15 per cent, of the bases that come before me are of Encendiary origin, but in 90 per cent, we cannot establish proof."

The marshal agreed with Chief Croker that careless housekeeperd were responsible for the larger proportion of fires, but added: "Careless underwriting, I think, comes next The companies insure too many peol ple who ought not to be given insur. ance under any circumstances. Mighty flew fires come under my notice where the people burned out are not well in.

RUSSIAN INVENTS X-RAY EYE

With it Person Can Stay at Home and Witness Performance Going On at Theater.

St. Petersburg.-Prof. Rosig, of the Enstitute of Technology, has announce ed in a public lecture a discovery which, he says, is the most remarkable ever made by a scientist. It is nothing less than an electro-tele meopic aparatus, which gives the user what might be termed a Roentgen ray

With it, says the professor, an employer sitting in his office is able to nee other parts of the building, or a Rheater performance can be watched at home, while generals are enabled to watch the movements of an enemy as well as those of his own forces. The details for the moment are withheld.

HEN HAS HARD TASK

Experiment With Pheasant's Eggs Quite Expensive.

Domestic Fowl Compelled to Sacrifical Sits Own Progeny in Hatching-Law Will Protect English Bird for Years.

Jefferson City, Mo.-More work for the patient Missouri hen! In addition to her other duties, she is now expected to hatch out pheasanta.

The pheasant is a sort of everybodyworks-but-mother bird, which will not sit-or is it set?-on its own eggswhile in captivity. It being manifest that George can't do it, there is no way out of it except to shove the unwelcome task onto the hens.

That is what State Game Commissioner Tolerton is doing in his effort to introduce the English pheasant in Missouri. It will be a thankless task, too, for as soon as a pheasant is large enough to get about, the first thing he does is to go out foraging for chicken feed. He will even steal from his own foster mother :

In his efforts to accustom pheasants to the Missouri climate Tolerton is sending phoasants free to all farmers and poultry raisers who ask for them. The result is that colonies of the gaudy birds are now to be found in many parts of the state.

Farmers already are loudly complaining that the pheasants are robbing their chickens of feed. For this there is no remedy, as it is unlawful to kill a pheasant in Missouri.

Almost any one who asks for pheasants can get them from Tolerton. There are only a few simple conditions. First of these is that, no matter how many pheasants you raise. you will not be permitted to kill one, even for your own table.

You must keep an exact account of the eggs laid and you must either send these eggs to the state poultry farm at Jefferson City or set them under your hens and send the young birds to the game commissioner for distribution in the state.

Here is where the hen gets the worst of it. After she has taken all the trouble to hatch cut the pheasants they are taken away from her. Worse than that, she might seek consolation in hatching out a few childreh of her own, but even this pleasmre is denied her. For, until the young pheasants are two months old, the only food on which they will thrive is fresh hen's eggs.

Biddy's nest is robbed to fe and she must bear the double injustice to bringing into the world creatures for which she has no natural affection and of seeing them thrive on the ruins of her fondest hopes for a posterity which would do credit to the

great Missouri hen family. At the experimental farm near Jefferson City 450 hens are working overtime laying eggs for young pheasants

The pheasant in its present stage of Americanization is not a revenue maker for anybody. The law forbids it from being used as food and the regulations surrounding the distribution of the birds prevent even the most opulent from breakfasting on bacon and pheasant eggs. The hen. on the other hand, is the state's greatest wealth producer and her friends can't see why she should be shoved into the background by an imported fowl whose beauty is of about as much practical value as is that of the aurora borealis. --

Commissioner Tolerton says that the pheasant is one of the greatest of game birds and that in time the species will be so plentiful in Missouri that pheasant hunting will be permitted.

BEAVERS' DAM RUINS FARM

Farmer Living Near Boonville, N. Y. Faces Financial Loss as Result of Attack.

Utics, N. Y.—A colony of beavers has appeared near Boonville and the members are working on Forbes creek near a farm owned by John Stephens. As a result Stephens is threatened with financial ruin. The beavers have constructed a dam which has flooded his farm lands. He is powerless to interfere because the law prevents his molesting the animals.

The animals have also built a house about ten feet square. They have felled trees that are eight inches through, trimmed the branches and carried them some distance. The branches are used in the construction

of the dam and house. Where they came from no one seems to know, but it is the opinion of some that they came down Black river from the Adirondacks. Under the law, no person may molest wild beawer, the houses in which they live or the dams that they build. The farmer who has had his lands flooded by these builders must endure it as best he CAD.

Transplant a Whole Grove. Commack, L. I.-A remarkable feet of forestry is being performed by a firm of Westbury nurserymen in removing 27 full-grown cedar trees from the estate of former Senator Carll S. Burr, Jr., to the new plant of the Doubleday-Page company at Garden

City. The trees, which are all about 15 years old and average 20 feet in height, formed a handsome grove on the Burr

RICHEST GOLD FIELD FOUND

Western Australia Excited Over Wonderful Discoveries of Lodes in Mining Region.

Sydney, N. S. W .- The richest gold field ever discovered in this country, perhaps in the world, seems to have been unearthed in western Australia. near the township of the Southern Cross, about half way between Perth and the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie mines. These were names to conjure with in the olden days, but the Bullfinch lode beggars all previous records, the yields ranging in some places from 10 to 100 ounces to the ton. How deep the lode goes down, how long it will last, what it is really worth, are questions to which only the future can give a satisfactory reply.

For the present all heads, or very nearly all, have been turned, a delirium of speculation has set in and the atmosphere is described as "thrillinging with intense expectancy." Six months ago the Bullfinch was practically unknown. Since then no less than half a dozen great lodes have been found on the property, the most valuable of which is No. 1, which is reported to have reserves of ore amounting to 15,000 tons, estimated, by the owners at any rate, to be worth ten ounces per ton.

The Bullfinch is 22 miles north of the Southern Cross township, and is on the western confines of a big belt of auriferous country, which embraces Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, Menzies, the White Feather and other mining centers. Golden Valley, where the first gold of the eastern fields was discovered, is close by, the country all round having been pegged out. As the waterpipe line from the Darling ranges reservior passes through the Southern Cross on its way to Kalgoorlie, the government will not have much difficulty in running a branch pipe out of the Bullfinch field, and thus providing it with plenty of water-that first and most indispensable of requisite for a mining camp.

In the meantime, Doolette, Shallcross and Jones, who six months ago were the owners of an obscure prospecting show, have sprung into sudden wealth. The most extravagant offers have been made to them for their shares, and a company has been floated with a capital of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000). On the very day the new company was formed another lode was discovered in a neighborhing locality known as Bullfinch No. 2, which is said to be richer than the first. The stock exchanges were, of course, greatly excited, and as differently colored reports came in shares fluctuated in a most surprising way.

NEW YORK IS APPLE HUNGRY

Thousand Carloads of Fruit Received in Gotham During Last Year -Few Statistics.

New York.-That New York is rapidly becoming a great apple market is evidenced by the fact that Father Knickerbocker got away with about 6.000 miles of this fruit last year, or enough to reach nearly twice across the continent.

Of course New Yorkers did not actually consume all these millions of apples, part of them being shipped to other apple-hungry districts, but New Yorkers nevertheless managed to get a surprisingly large proportion. Nearly 1,000 carloads of this fruit were received during the year, some coming from what is known as the up-state district and others from points as far

distant as the Pacific coast. Ten thousand carloads represent something like twelve miles of cars and locomotives on the hauling end. The boxes themselves in which the fruit is packed, figuring 700 to the car, would, if laid end to end, reach 250 miles and contain enough lumber to inclose the city's biggest office build-

The apples average about 125 to the box, and the nidividual fruit totals in the neighborhood of 100.000,000.

BUILDING JERSEY COW ROUTE

Kansas Farmers Building Efectrical Railroad in Missouri With Ank mal as Mark,

Kansas City, Mo.-The farmers who are building the electric railroad from Springfield to Joplin with branches to Mt. Vernon and Pierce City, have adopted a Jersey cow as their trademark and have named their road the Jersey Cow route. The cow appears on all the stationery of the company and will be spread rampant in vellow paint on all the rolling stock of the

company. It is expected that the company's line will be in operation by the latter part of 1911. Several attempts were made in years gone by to build an electric line over the route, but the regular type of interurban promoters never could get the farmers interested. Then J. I. Woodfill, a retired railroad man who owns a big farm near Springfield, took up the plan with his brother farmers and more than a year ago the company was organized. Now the work is well

under way. The stock is all owned by farmers who will be patrons of the road.

Can't Spell Spinach.

Springfield, Mass.-In \$3,000 attempts to spell words given out in a spelling match between the grammar school grades of the Lee public school 14,000 errors were made. Spinach was missed 86 times, and the nupils had an equally hard time with

ASPHALT IN FAVOR

London Engineer Recommends It for Macadam Roads.

Points Outs Its Advantages Over Coal-Tar Spraying and Resists Weather—Is More Durable and Economical.

London.-Cecil Nathan, an engineer who gives especial attention to road making, expresses the belief that Cuban asphalt is destined to take the place of tar as a binder of macadam roads. He defines the "essential desiderata" of a satisfactory road as "smooth appearance and even surface following the camber of the road, which must be sanitary, dustiess, noiseless and nonslippery." Mr. Nathan also stipulates that the ideal road must not only have these qualities, but be reasonable in initial cost and above all in maintenance.

Many of the present generation will remember the phrase, Electricity is only in its infancy,' " says Mr. Nathan. "Well, today the road board is in its infancy, and I have no doubt that it will grow into as fine and healthy a child as electricity did. Like other infants, the road board is just beginning to speak, and the first word that it has been taught, is 'tar.' Now I hope it will very soon grow up and learn words of two syllables, such as 'asphalt,' and then be able to expound to road engineers the real meaning of this much misunderstood word.

"This is the tar age, and, as an indifferent palliative, tar is serving its purpose today as a temporary expedient; but something much more permanent than the primitive methods of tar spraying or even tar macadam is required for the future, and I maintain that permanency will be obtained only from the adoption as waterproof roadcrust binders of either Lake Trinidad asphalt or Cuban asphalt, but preferably Cuban asphalt, owing to its having a higher melting point and its ability to withstand the rotting effects of water.

"Although this country may congratulate itself on being ahead of the continent in the matter of roads, it still has a good deal to learn from America, where asphaltum base oils are used on a very large scale with good results as a palliative for spraying on roads in preference to crude or refined tar, such as is in general use here.

"Furthermore, in America asphaltums are now nearly always employed as binders in constructing macadam roads, and naturally this has thorough ly demonstrated and proved that anphaltums are far more economical for this purpose. Such roads, even on steepish gradients, provide a surface which affords a good footbold for horses and prevents motor skidding also, owing to the nature of the binder, such roads remain quiet, elastic and resilient under all extremes of temperature and under the most trying mixed traffic conditions.

"Very little reflection is necessary to convince even a layman in road matters that coal tar varies too much in quality and is, per se, far too susceptible to the changes of climate and temperature to be of any real permanent service as a road binder. Not only does it soften the macadam in summer, but also makes it brittle and crack in winter, so that tar-bound macadam roads cannot be expected and are not likely in these circumstances to withstand the strains to which they are subjected by fast and heavy motor traffic for any period of reasonable length.

"Again, tarred macadam is by ne means dustless, and the question has recently been raised as to whether the dust from roads, when treated with tar, is injurious to the eyes, but as tarred dust, like ordinary dust, can produce only a mechanical irritation upon the mucous membrane of the eye, and in view of the fact that the dust from a tarred road is naturally considerably less than from a road not so treated, it is therefore obvious that tarring roads is likely to tend to diminish the chance of injury to the

еуев. "Climatic conditions have so important a bearing upon the life of roadsit is no exaggeration to say that at least 50 per cent. of the wear of water-bound macadam roads is due to weather-that, knowing this, and admitting that macadam is the right material for the construction of main country roads, it is necessary only for the road engineer to consider the best material to employ as a waterproof binder capable of withstanding climatic conditions for binding the crust of such macadam roads so as to make each piece of stone adhers to its neighbor and at the same time be able to withstand any tendency toward disintegration, the ideal binder for this purpose being Cuban asphalt."

Morgan Buye Old Enamels. Paris.-Jacques Seligman has bought the Swenigorodskoi collection of Bysantine enamels on gold of the ninth century. It is understood that the price paid was \$200,000. Mr. Rey, New York partner of the Seligman firm, said the collection had been bought for J. Pierpont Morgan.

Free Lunch for Hoboes. East Liverpool, Ohio.-A lunch room for hoboes who happen to be caught in the city over night may be installed by Mayor Samuel Crawford in the city

RODENTS HOARD MUCH GOLD

Office Boy of Chicago Jawelry House Bolves Mystery of Disappearance of Valuables.

Chicago.-A piece of gold chain three inches long sticking out of a hole in the floor solved a big mystery in a downtown wholesale jewelry house. The manager for the company had been missing watches for three months. He suspected that some employe was taking them, but there was no clew. More watches disappeared, the manager's worries increased. He called his chief aids one by one into his private office and whispered to them that he would give \$100 to the person who discovered the culprit. A month passed. The thief was not arrested. More watches and other lewelry were missing. Two detectives were hired and ostensibly put to work among the help. The officers watched every move of every person in the place, but they got no hint of the identity of the robber. Watches, lockets, rings and gems kept going.

The manager called his whole force together and told his troubles in a five-minute speech, winding up by urging everybody to extra vigilance and advising the culprit to fold his tent and silently steal away. Nothing doing. « Jewelry went out of sight with increasing speed.

Finally, an office boy sighted the chain and the hole in the floor. He pulled on the chain and the watch popped up through the hole. A great light broke in on the whole force when he reported his find. A carpenter was called in and the floor was ripped up. From the recesses were recovered 17 watches, seven lockets, 14 -bracelets, 19 stickpins, 27 rings, four hatpins and 13 bales of wire. Further search reveated a bote in the bottom of a case in which timepieces and other jewelry were kept. Rats had been at work for menths carrying off the stock of the concern. The hole in the floor was not large enough to let a watch through flat, but the rodents had head enough to work them round sidewise and thus accomplish their purpose.

What they proposed to do with the gems nobody had an idea. There were only occasional marks of teeth on any of the stolen stuff, and they were made in dragging it away. Only a students of animal life can say why a rat, with a fine appetite for all varicties of cheese, should waste his time lugging away gold, silver and

SCRAPED BOTTOM OF OCEAN

Dr. Bartsch Tells of Research Work Done by Albatross Expedition In Philippines.

Boston.—The Boston Malacological club held its first meeting of the season at the rooms of the Apalachian Mountain club, the president, Prof. E. S. Morse of Salem, in the chair. The meeting was a large one for a special subject, showing how much interest there is in Boston in the collection and study of shells and the creatures that inhabit them

The subject was the relation of what had been done by the individual members during the season and began with an informal account by Dr. Paul Bartsch of the United States national museum, a guest, who spoke of his collecting trip on the part of the museum to the Philippines. Here a new method was taken, that of enormous collecting, the activities of the crew of the Albatross and of the scientists being engaged all the time.

The Philippines have always been noted for the number and beauty of the shells to be found there and in the older days as many as 4,000 species were to their credit. But in this lot of material there are hundreds of new species and many new genera. The dredging was at various depths even down to 15,000 or 16,000 feet. The speaker described the place as a paradise for the shell collector. Great tree enails abound, some of them nearly as large as a pint measure. with enormous quantities of minute shells, all with colors that vie with those of the tropical birds and follage. while the seas are carpeted with the richest of shades and patterns, the naked mollusks taking on a brightness of tints that is permissible in a country where the brilliant hued corals form the background.

FOOLS HIS HENS WITH SIGN

Delaware Poultryman Makes Chickens Lay by Posting False Quotations on Board.

Ellendale, Del.—Carey Palmer, well known as a poultry raiser, is responsible for the story of how he is keeping his hens laying during the win-

Palmer noticed that whenever eggs assumed a high price his hens would stop laying, and, after thinking the matter over, he determined that the price had a great deal to do with the work of the hens.

When eggs took their recent jump Palmer put up a large sign in his henhouse, reading: "Eggs, 10 cents a dozen."

He declares that the sign has done the work and that, while eggs are bringing 48 cents a dozen, his hens are laying every day without any hesitancy.

Whistler Micture Brings \$200.

London.-A Whistler picture, 'La Militaire," was sold at Christie's rooms for \$200 and Landseer's "Why Does a Donkey Like Thistles?" for

DINASAUR AT YALE

Skeleton of Monster Weighing Ten Tons When Alive.

Three Thousand Years Ago It Roamed Around Lake Como in Wyoming s and Fought Enemies With Powerful Tail and Spines.

New Haven, Conn. - The only mounted skeleton in the world, so far as scientists know, of the Stegosaurus ungulatus, or armored dingsaur, is now on exhibition at Yale Peabody museum. He is a coustn, so to speak, of the huge trachodon (clausaurus), who also has quarters in the museum. At present he weighs 1.917 pounds, but when 3.000 years ago he wandered around Lake Como. in Wyoming, he tipped the scales somewhere between seven and ten

For seme 30 years his bones have been stored in the basement of Peabody museum, for it was in 1879 that he was unearthed in Wyoming by W. H. Reed and A. Lakes and was presented to Peabody museum by the late Prof. Othniel C. March. Hugh Gibb and W. S. Benton of the museum staff have been at work on the restorstion for several months and, according to experts, Stegosaurus ungolatus, now that he is in position, is one of the finest specimens of restoration in the country."

This latest addition to the museum besides being the most grotesque member of the reptile family ever set up there, has the distinction of having the smallest brain in proportion to its size of any vertebrate ever known to the Yale scientists. His brain in life, according to their reckoning, weighed about two and one-half ounces, onefiftieth the weight of the brain of a modern elephant of far less bodily weight.

The defensive armament of the dinosaur was his most startling characthristic. This consisted of a double row of upright bony plates along the neck and proximal part of the tail. According to the Yale scientists he probably fought his enemies with his tail and with his back to the foe. He had a long flexible tail with pointed spines borne toward the end, and by swinging this tail probably impaled his enemies on the sharp-edged plates. According to Prof. Richard S. Lull, the vertebrate paleontologist at Yale, a fight between stegosaurus and his arch enemy, allosaurus, would have

been a wonder. Some idea of the formidableness of his tail may be gained when it is reckoned that its perpendicular length is nine feet and the height of the tail tip four feet one and one-half inches. The size of the highest plate is eleven feet ten and one-half inches, while the length of the skeleton between perpendiculars is nineteen feet five inches. The width of the hips is less than three and one-half feet, and the width of the chest is three feet eight and one-half inches. The greatest width is at the shoulders, where the measurements are three feet ten and one-half inches.

Both plates and spines were sheathed with horn, according to the Yale scientists. The form of the body is accentuated by the peculiar shape of the vertebrae upon which the attachments for the ribs are elevated to an unusual degree, giving the lank frame greater interior capacity and at the same time providing a wonderful mechanical device for the support of the armor plate.

Stegosaurus was found exclusively in Wyoming and Colorado in the lower cretaceous or Morrison beds. It is thought that stegosaurus was a forest dweller, and on account of the structure of the mouth lived on paims and ferns and other tender tropical vegetation of the day.

Prof. Luli in the American Journal of Science has the following to say about Yale's latest addition:

"Some of the most notable anatomical features are the remarkable proportions of the animal with the sharply arched vertebral column, short neck, small head, lank, narrow body and extremely long limbs. The tail, which did not droop abruptly, as represented in all pervious restorstions, was evidently held high above the ground, and gives evidence especially in its posterior half, of extreme sinuous flexibility, and armed as it was with sharp-edged plates and spines, was the principal weapon of offense and defense against the sanguinary carnivores of that day.

"Of the evolutionary history of stegosaurus we know but little. It seems, however, to have been a migrant from Europe. In Omasaurus durobrivensis from the Oxfordian of England which I studied this summer at Cambridge and in the British Museum of Natural History, I find what may readily be a direct ancestor of the American types."

King Manuel Gets Diary.

London.—A tin box containing 20 small volumes of King Manuel's diary has been forwarded to him at Wood Norton. It appears that the king has kept a diary since his early infancy. Each volume is bound in morocco leather, and has a silver lock and key.

Teach Fathers to Attend Babies. Boston.-A new and novel plan has been set on foot by the Boston association for the Care of the Baby and Its Food. The father as well as the mother is to be given careful instruction as to what is for the best interests in the upbringing of the child.