

For Mothers

The Baby That Walks Like a Bear Need Not Alarm Its Mother

Like a little bear or tiger, the baby began to walk, not ungracefully, on its hands and feet through the union station in Toronto. It was a hot summer evening, the baby had been crying, the mother was tired, loaded with bundles, nervous, but when this happened she swept the child into her arms and hurried away. That mother did not and probably does not, realize that what happened there may have opened a new chapter in the developing science in anthropology. Since the world began. Thousands of human infants doubtless have done the same, and the behavior has passed unnoticed, or at most aroused comment as a childish idiosyncrasy. But near this mother was seated a gentleman with an eye for just such things, and an unsurpassed background of knowledge with which to interpret them.

His eyes followed the child with unconcealed curiosity, which the mother obviously resented. She realized that there was something "queer" about her child, and she was touchy about it. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology at the National Museum of Washington, had hoped to question her—to find out something of the little one's heredity and previous behavior. But it was obvious he would get a cool reception if he approached her, and that there was no possibility of extracting any information.

Probably gossiping neighbors in some small, community already had made the most of this child's peculiarity to the poor mother's intense discomfort. Perhaps they had nicknamed it "Little Cat," or something of the kind.

But Dr. Hrdlicka stored away the incident in his memory. This was the second case of "quadruped progression" among human infants that he had witnessed. The first was years before, among the Indians of northern Mexico.

The thought came to him now that this odd behavior of infants about one year old might be the opening for a study—a peculiar physical throwback to some far-distant quadruped ancestry. He believed that it was rare.

Since then a wide appeal has been made for information, as a result of which nearly 100 instances have now been brought to Dr. Hrdlicka's attention. Nearly all of them have come from the better-educated type of Canadian and U.S. families.

"I suppose," says Dr. Hrdlicka, "that many persons who have seen such behavior hesitate to write me about it because they feel that it might be a reflection on their children. This is borne out by the fact that the bulk of my correspondence has been from well-educated parents who appreciate the scientific value of this study.

"It is, of course, no reflection whatsoever upon the child. This behavior is not mental, and the child does it purely physical and physiological, not continue it long after learning to walk naturally on its two feet. Parents have no reason to be ashamed of these manifestations, for generally the children showing them are rather above than below the average both mentally and physically; and every instance correctly reported is of great value to science.

"The whole subject of physical behavior atavisms is an almost untouched field which seems to have been tapped by these accidental observations, and no one can tell what may eventually come of it."

"I have seen a nephew of my wife travel as much as a half-mile on all-fours when he was about five years old," writes a Chapel Hill, North Carolina, physician, speaking of a great-grand-nephew of John Randolph, with eight generations of American ancestry on both sides. "The sequence of hands and feet was sometimes a trot, and sometimes it was much like a fox trot."

"I am so glad my 'six monkeys' are of interest to you," writes a Tennessee mother, "for I always insisted it was interesting for a whole family to run about like that. The children all ran about on all-fours after they could walk. The girls were slightly more agile than the boys, except for the oldest boy."

"The youngest child climbed steps, ladders, bars on doors, chairs, everything, in fact, before she made any effort to walk. She has gone up small trees and posts by literally walking up them ever since she was a small child."

"As a rule," Dr. Hrdlicka says, "the children that develop these phenomena are born strong and healthy, have ample vitality, and frequently remain above the average in strength, activity and even mentality. It is remarkable that there is not one really sickly or defective child in the whole series, and there is not one record of a child who has died."

"It seems safe to conclude that it is the robust and healthy child and not the weakling or otherwise defective baby that is liable to develop the peculiarity of walking or running on all-fours, instead of creeping."

I write love stories, but candidly I don't believe in them.—Ruby M. Ayres.

I have been whipped, but by Heaven, sir, there is another day, and somebody else may be whipped on that other day.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Non-Shatterable Glass

The compound sheet-glass sometimes used in automobiles to avoid shattering in case of accidents, is manufactured as follows, according to a correspondent of the St. Paul News:

"The type used in windshields and windows of automobiles consists of three layers. The two outside layers are plate or sheet glass. The middle layer is a transparent sheet of cellulose material, like cellophane, which may, in fact, also be used.

"Two pieces of glass and one piece of this material are first cut to the exact size and shape of the desired windshield window. This must be done with care, because after it is finished Triplex can not be cut or altered in size.

"The three layers are laid together and put through seventeen different processes, including elaborate chemical cleaning, pressing between huge presses, which exert many tons' pressure on each piece of glass, heat, grinding, and polishing, and sealing.

"The three laminations become so closely welded together that they are actually one piece. In thickness, it is the same as ordinary glass.

"A vital and interesting step in the manufacture is the sealing. If you inspect a piece of it, you will notice a narrow black strip along the center of every edge. This is the sealing compound, which is applied to the outside of the juncture of the three laminations. It keeps out weather, moisture, vibration, and all other influences which, if they could get in between the layers, would in time eliminate the very safety features which are essential.

"Under impact, the compound sheet does not shatter or create flying fragments, because the flexible center layer holds tightly to the outside layers. The whole glass is flexible under strain, as was demonstrated in a recent accident, where the windshield was bulged four inches out of line without shattering.

"Under severe impact the glass will let a flying body pass through it. But even then it does not make jagged edges, and does not lacerate the body. Its edges are smooth and flexible.

"Another type is the impenetrable kind, used to protect against bullets. This is heavy, consisting of a layer of glass, a layer of the binding composition, a middle layer of glass, another of the composition, and a final layer of glass.

"The five laminations may be an inch thick. They turn aside machine-gun fire at fifteen yards."

"Lost City" Found by Aerial Pictures

Fliers Locate Ancient Border Town of Opis in Mesopotamia

Aerial photography has proved itself an effective means of locating the ancient border city of Opis in Mesopotamia.

Photographs taken from the air by the aid of British military aviators distinctly showed differences between mounds formed by nature and those which were heaped up by the ruin of sun-dried brick homes and walls, conquest of invaders, burning and weathering.

Following the location of the city excavations were begun and some undisturbed foundation stones with writings were uncovered giving the expedition an almost certain proof of the old city.

In wells, rubbish heaps, and ruins of the old town Roman coins, vases, pottery, and many other evidences of the Babylonian and Assyrian civilizations were found. More than two tons of these specimens are now en route to Toledo on a freight steamer.

Charges Made Against Indian Labor Leaders Of Causing Unrest

Bombay.—The newspapers here are discussing the urgent need for some form of legislation to deal with the ever-recurring disputes now such a painful feature of the industrial life of India. It is becoming increasingly apparent, they say, that the extremist labor leaders of Bombay are out to create as much trouble among the workers as possible. The incessant activity among the employees is producing a situation of acute unrest that the papers say may in the near future cause grave inconvenience to the public.

With the cotton mill strike in a chronic stage, the agitators have turned their attention to the railway and municipal workers, the tramway employees and the port trust, and in turn have induced each of these groups to put forward demands for the redress of grievances, some of which the employers declare are preposterous. They held out to the authorities concerned a threat of direct action should the requests be ignored.

Warren Hastings' watch, hallmark of 1744, is reported by its present inheritor, Sir John Murray of London, to be still "in perfect working order."

It's good to have money, and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to think up one in a while and make it, for you haven't lost the things that money won't buy.—Dr. G. H. ...

Sea Lions at London Zoo



ROYALTY INTERESTED IN STRANGE SPECIMEN
Prince Potaniani, Governor of Rome, and his daughter Princess Ninan are seen visiting the sea lions—the big cousins of the clever seal.

Sir Thomas Lipton Tells a Couple

Former Boarder at Sir Thomas' New York Home Would Not Stomach Title at All—Knightly Frills were Lost

Here is the favorite Scotch story of Sir Thomas Lipton, millionaire yachtsman and world famous sportsman, as he told it to a reporter.

"It happened on a train from London to Edinburgh. There was a Scot climbed on at London. At the first stop, a few miles out, he rushed out of the railway carriage and rushed back aboard just below the train started. At the next stop a few miles farther on he did it again. When he had done it about ten times, each time just catching the train by the skin of his teeth, a fellow traveller couldn't stand it any longer, and asked him the reason for his strange performance.

"Look here," said the Scot, opening his coat. "Here's my name and my Edinburgh address fastened inside this coat."

"What's that got to do with it?" asked his fellow passenger.

"Under the British law," said the Scot, "if you die on a train the railroad must send your body home. I've just been to a specialist in London. He tells me I have heart disease and I'm likely to drop dead any minute. So I'm just buying my ticket from station to station. If I die on the way home, why should I make the railway a gift of a full fare when they've got to carry my dead body free?"

Sir Thomas threw back his massive head and roared with laughter. Then he recalled his early American experiences when, a penniless immigrant boy, he had slaved and starved for a few dollars a week in New York and New Orleans.

He spoke feelingly of the time he lived free in McCarrigan's boarding house in New York—free by virtue of the fact that he had rounded up 13 immigrants as boarders—and recalled

how those days had been brought back to him when he visited New York five years ago.

"I had just been taken by a tug off the ship," he said, "and I was full of beans. There were a lot of people at the Battery, all there to meet the famous Sir Thomas Lipton. I began to swell up and put on frills.

"Then one man stepped out of the crowd and came up to me. He said, 'Your name is Lipton?' I said it was; 'Sir Thomas Lipton?' 'Sir Thomas, Hell!' says he. 'Ain't you the Lipton used to live at Mick McCarrigan's?'"

"I am," I said meekly. He turned away with another 'Sir Thomas, Hell!' 'I lost all my frills right there.'"

The Exodus of Brains

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind.). (The brightest of Canadian young men are leaving in large numbers every year for the United States attracted by the much better salaries paid by American employers.) When one realizes that the matter of keeping our university boys and girls at home to serve their homeland goes to the very heart of the fiscal policy of the nation, one sees, too, how difficult the problem becomes; also why it should be a political issue. Any fair-minded person should grant that there must be some reasonable protection for home industries. When there is not that protection, those industries cannot prosper in the face of fierce competition.

To Arms! To Arms!

The attention of all husbands is again drawn to the saddest and unavoidable fact that the salad season is once more upon us.

All over the land, according to Mr. Gustav Clump hungry husbands are plodding home from the office, the factory, the roundhouse and the brewery and the fields spurred by pulsating thoughts of corned beef and cabbage.

Parasol salad, with mayonnaise dressing!

"This must stop," declared Mr. Gustav Clump in an exclusive interview recently. "We are the people and we must be fed. It is time for the salad-ridden husbands of the nation to rise in their wrath, shake off the shackles of mayonnaise despotism and declare their independence.

"We who dog ditches for 10 hours a day, lay bricks for eight hours a day, keep ledgers for seven hours a day, shine shoes or five hours a day or write newspaper columns for two and a half hours a day, deserve better than chipped carrots with vinegar.

"Only by organization, however, can we hope to achieve our purpose and roast beef with mashed potatoes."

NOT SO CRAZY

A huntsman met a lunatic out for a walk.

"Good morning," said the lunatic.

"Nice day for hunting?"

"Very nice," replied the huntsman.

"What's your horse worth?" asked the lunatic.

"Anything from £50 to £100," said the fox-hunter.

"And the other horses?"

"Anything up to £200."

"How much is a hound worth?"

"From £2 to £10."

"And the fox?"

"About half a crown."

"Do you mean to say you've got about £1,000 out chasing half a crown?"

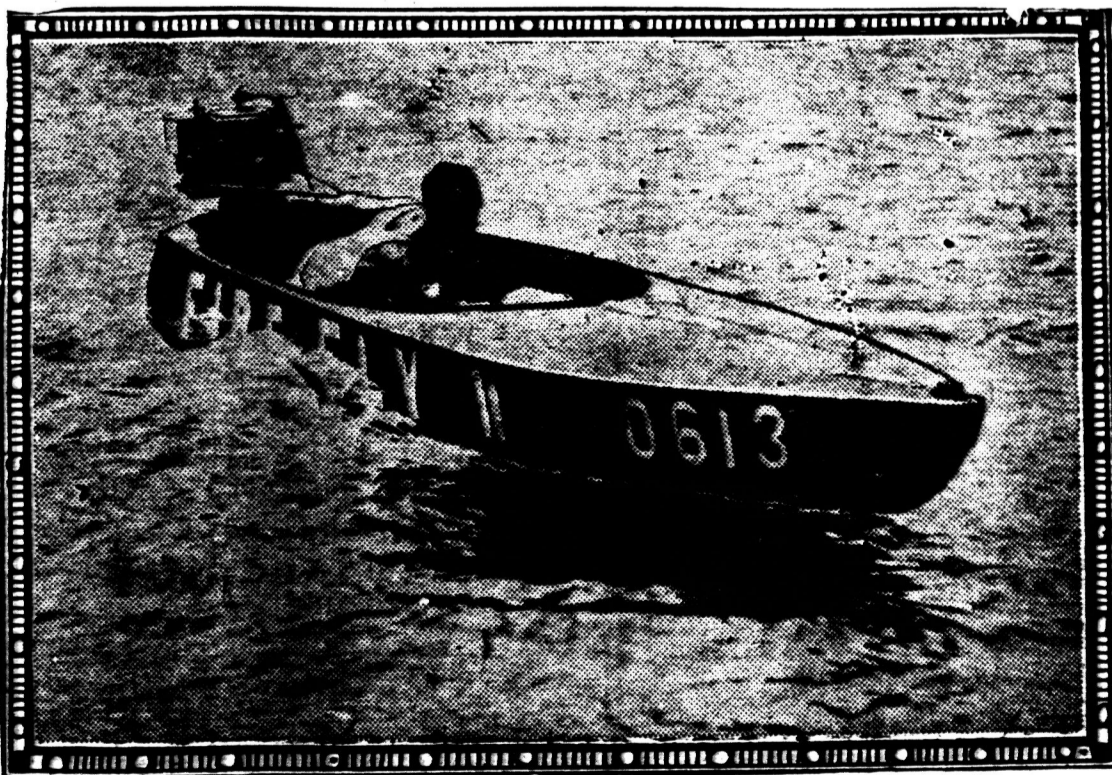
"What about it?" asked the huntsman.

"Well, it seems you'd better come on home with me," said the lunatic.

The American Influence

Quebec Action Catholique (Ind.): Our dependence on American money has become so pronounced that the observant Canadian can tell, without much fear of mistake, when the American electoral campaign has commenced, even though he does not read the American newspapers. Those who have suffered from the shock in Montreal of the New York Stock Exchange's somersaults, will no doubt profit next time by their experience.

The New "Poor Man's" Sport



ESTABLISHED NEW HYDROPLANE SPEED RECORD
Charles Holt of Long Beach and his "Firefly", in which he set a new hydroplane record over a mile straightaway, when he attained a speed of 33.43 miles an hour in competition.

Children Gain by Innovations

Better Housing Beneficial to All—Free Dinners for Poor Pupils

Dublin.—The Government of Saor Eireann (the Irish Free State) has done a great deal for the children both directly and indirectly. Under the latter heading may be placed the grant of £500,000 which they have set apart to build houses or the poor.

It is the children who will benefit most by this. A childless couple can live with decency and comparative comfort in one large room. But when, as frequently happens, there are eight or nine children who, with their parents, can get no better accommodation, the case is very different.

The £500,000 will provide at least 2,000 houses of three rooms each. Many of them are already built, and are occupied by large families, at a lower rent than that formerly paid for one room, in a wretched "tenement house." But as many thousands of these houses are still required a great deal has been done by private charity.

The Linsenhall Public Utility Society, chiefly founded by the exertion of the Rev. E. Young and the Rev. H. S. Griffin, has been very successful in providing cheap four-roomed and five-roomed houses in a very poor part of Dublin for the working classes.

The Government benefits children more directly by supplying free dinners, five times a week, to school children whose parents are too poor to pay for them.

In April, 1927, visits were paid by the Infant Aid Society to women in their homes; 29,700 pint bottles of pure milk were given free to them when necessary, and to their children 1175 pint bottles were sold at a reduced rate, and 972 tickets issued which entitled each recipient to a free dinner.

A great deal has also been done for the education of the children. Attendance at school is compulsory in Dublin and in many parts of the country. All the teachers are highly trained and the school rooms are made as attractive as possible.

There is a large children's library in Rathmines, a suburb of Dublin, with a children's librarian who issues books free to over 1,000 children. The children in the country districts, unless they happen to live near one of the free libraries, are provided with traveling libraries which are highly appreciated.

Canada's Carillon

In conclusion, there is one feature of which I desire to make special mention. It is the inscription which appears on the largest bell. In the fewest possible words, the inscription seeks to epitomize the purpose of the carillon as a national memorial, commemorative of the Peace and of the service and sacrifice which contributed to that great end. It appears in both English and French, doubly significant when one recalls the association of the two peoples in the Great War and in our country's story.

The inscription reads:
This carillon was installed by authority of Parliament to commemorate the Peace of 1918 to keep in remembrance the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War

"By authority of Parliament," there is something splendidly impressive in those words! There is no comparable authority in the affairs of state, "to commemorate" and "to keep in remembrance," what words more full of meaning will be found in our language! To Leonardo da Vinci we owe much for the portrayal of the sacrament with which these words will ever be associated. How full of kindred meaning they are when applied to the service and sacrifice of our young country, and to a peace which relates itself to the entire world! Around the rim of the bell which carries the inscription, are the words:

"Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward men"

Such is the message of the carillon—a message of rejoicing and thanksgiving known in Biblical lore as "The Angels' Song." It was heard from the skies nearly twenty centuries ago by a few shepherds who were watching their flocks by night. Back to the skies it returns at noon to-day, not the echo of a mystical train heard on a Judean moor, but the voice of a nation in thanksgiving and praise which will sound over land and sea to the uttermost parts of the earth, and which, from the place where we are now assembled may yet, in the course of time, be borne down the centuries to come.—The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, in "The Message of the Carillon."

Great Bell Installed

Brussels.—A great bell, weighing more than seven tons, presented by American engineers in memory of their comrades who fell in the war, has just been installed in the tower of the new library at Louvain University.

"Do you think it is unlucky to marry on Friday?" "Certainly. Why should Friday be an exception?"