

INTERESTING FACTS

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of fifteen officers and 221 men, with six army officers and fifty-one enlisted men as passengers.

Tea plants are propagated in nurseries, then transplanted. It takes three or four years for the plant to mature and it lives about twenty-five years. The plant is an evergreen and is kept pruned down to a height of three to six feet. Leaves are picked by hand several times during the season. They are placed on bamboo mats and turned at intervals until slightly wilted. Then they are roasted in metal pans over charcoal fires, after which they are rolled on tables, a second roasting follows.

Epic poetry is the name given to the most dignified and elaborate form of narrative poetry.

When he was dying, the Roman poet, Virgil, ordered his Aeneid to be burned as it required three more years of work to finish it. "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" described the fall and redemption of man.

The largest bell in the world is the Tzar Kolokol, or Tzar bell, which now stands in the middle of a square in Moscow and is used as a chapel. Cast in the year 1733, an attempt was made to hang it so that it might be rung, but it broke from its support and fell to the ground making a great hole, through which it sank and lay for over a hundred years. In 1836 it was raised by the emperor. The broken side forms a doorway to the present day chapel.

The chief trees that are found in the state of New York are white pine, spruce and hemlock, intermingled with maple, beech, oak and basswood.

In 1868 President Grant began the "peace policy" of settling the Indians on reservations and planting schools and missions among them.

The most famous of English potters is Josiah Wedgwood, who established his works in 1769 in Staffordshire. Wedgwood China is famous the world over.

The murdering of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, set the world afire and was the direct cause of the World War.

James Fenimore Cooper was the first American author to picturize the life and habits of the North American Indians, in "The Leather Stocking Tales."

Knowledge of the plants and animals preceding the creation of man is derived from their remains dug out of the earth and called fossils.

Uncle Remus is the Old Negro Slave who tells the famous "Bre'r Rabbit" Stories in the book, "Uncle Remus." The book was written by Joel Chandler Harris.

Fernando Magellan was the first explorer to make a trip around the world. Sailing from Seville, Spain,

it took him three years, from 1519 to 1522, to circumnavigate the globe.

In 1857, baseball reached the west, and it was soon seen that to give consistency to the game some general governing body was necessary. A tentative effort was made in New York in 1857, when a convention of players was held for the purpose of drawing up rules, but it was not until the next year that the National Association of baseball players came into existence. On March 9th 1859, it held its first meeting at Cooper Institute.

Henry Chadwich (1824-1906) sporting editor of the Brooklyn Eagle has been called the "Father of Baseball." A memorial tablet so dedicated to him stands today.

Proteins are a class of exceedingly complex compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, found in nearly all the solids and liquids of animals and vegetable organisms. The foods that contain large percent of proteins are milk, eggs, meat, cheese, fowl, fish, beans, peas, nuts and gluten of wheat.

The cocoa bean grows in pear-shaped pods six to twelve inches long; each containing about fifty seeds the size of almonds. Knives on the end of poles are used in harvesting. The pods are left on the ground for a day. Then the seeds are removed and dried on open air platforms. Later they are packed in large bags and shipped.

RETURN OF ICE AGE

The feeling that another ice age is creeping slowly back on northern Europe and North America has been revived in European minds by the unusual cold of the present winter, and it has received the support of the distinguished German geologist, Prof. Walther Gothan of the Prussian Geological Survey, according to Dr. E. E. Free. Prof. Gothan bases his suggestion largely on the evidence of fossil plants. The ice age was not, he points out, a single period of cold. Instead, it was divided into several glacial periods separated by warm inter-glacial periods. During these interglacial periods plants migrated northward behind the edge of the melting ice, leaving their fossils in a regular succession.

First came stunted bushes and grass plants like those which now grow on the tundras of Alaska and Siberia. Behind these, as the climate grew warmer, came forests of pine and birch trees. Finally toward the middle of each warm interglacial period, the forests were of beech trees, as the natural European forests are now. When each interglacial period gave way, in turn to renewed cold and ice, this plant sequence followed the reverse order; beeches were replaced by birch and pine, these by the tundra, this, finally, by the ice. A few centuries ago, Prof. Gothan believes, the present beech forests of Europe were larger than now. Already he suspects, birch and pine trees have begun to supplant them; perhaps a sign that 20 or 30 thousand years from now the ice age will be back.