

Poison Gas Frog Captured Alive

Others That Bark Like Dogs
and Squeal Like Pigs
Brought to New York.

GET 200 LIVING SPECIMENS

Strange Reptiles Captured in Santo Domingo by Dr. and Mrs. G. Kingley for American Museum of Natural History.

New York.—Specimens of many curious reptiles, including a huge tree frog which releases poison gas from its skin and another giant frog which barks and growls like a dog and squeals like a pig have been added to the collection of the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. and Mrs. G. Kingley, who have just returned from a three months' scientific expedition across the island of Santo Domingo.

Forty of the biggest lizards in the world, which bear the closest resemblance of any living creatures to the giants of the dinosaur period, were captured and are now living in cages in a hot room in the museum.

The poison-gas frog attains a weight of about ten pounds. Its feet have devices like the suckers of an octopus, which enable it to climb vertically the sides of trees. Its habitat is full of large snakes which would probably have extinguished this extraordinary frog long ago, except for the frog's development of the novel device of perspiring a corrosive milky liquid which blisters like a touch of diluted carbolic acid and fills the air with a blinding vapor and an intolerable odor. This frog is less effective at a long range than a skunk, but would otherwise make a well-balanced adversary in a match in their particular specialties.

Has a Curious Biography.

In addition to an interesting personality, this frog has a curious biography. Born in mountain toronto, it lives its early life attached to rocks like an abalone or a mussel and spends its adult period in trees. Making a curious sound, the female comes down from the trees in egg season and deposits small objects among stones by the edge of the stream. These are eggs. They absorb water and swiftly grow to the size of a marble, one laying of eggs soon being as large as the frog which laid it.

Hatched out as tadpoles, the youngsters wriggle to the rocks and swift mountain streams, attach themselves to bowlders in the heart of the current and hang on till they have attained frog's estate, when they set out for the trees and walk up the sides like flies. These frogs would probably interest connoisseurs who have acquired a taste for frog's legs. They have drumsticks like a turkey's.

These and other frogs and animals were the subjects of intimate photographs showing their family life, their methods of eating, sleeping and courting. The photographs were taken at night with a flashgun. Automatic flashlight pictures have been taken

before of lions and other large animals, but this is the first time the portraits of strange frogs have been done in this manner.

The other curious frog was a smaller kind, which live in deep jungles, where they would get lost and never find their friends except for the tremendous power of their voices. They climb to the tops of trees and bark furiously so as to be heard at great distances. The first barking frog that was caught did not wriggle and try to escape like the ordinary frog, but startled his captors by opening his mouth wide and squealing like a pig. This frog lays its eggs on the ground and they hatch out fully-formed frogs instead of tadpoles.

Lizard Hunted With Dogs.

The big lizard, of which only one specimen was ever known in this country, was hunted with dogs on the shores of a salt lake 100 feet below sea level. They reach a length of five feet and a large weight. They have enormous heads, powerful jaws, three rhinoceros-like horns, a wide, gaping mouth with a deep indigo interior, a red tongue and little pink horns like bits of coal set all over the face. The skin is like thick rich silk, with a beautiful blue-green sheen.

Psychological Tests Are Used

Nation-Wide Survey Shows Instruction Now Given to Employees of Corporations.

RATING SCALE IS OF VALUE

Systematic Training of Workers to Promote Efficiency Is Gaining Ground in American Commerce and Industry.

Pittsburgh.—Systematic training of workers to promote efficiency is gaining ground in American commerce and industry, according to a report presented to the convention of the National Personnel association here by the committee on psychological tests and rating scales, of which Dr. E. K. Strong, Jr., director of the bureau of educational research, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is chairman.

The report, dealing with psychological tests and rating scales as used by the training staffs of corporations, embodies results of a nation-wide survey and shows that 70 out of 102 companies questioned give instructions to their employees. Thirty-one of these companies, which include industrial and public utility corporations, life insurance companies, banks and railroads, employ psychological tests to measure intelligence, aptitude and progress.

Appreciate Value of Tests.

Twenty-seven companies "have some proof of the value of psychological tests and rating scales."

"If only the companies reporting training work are considered," says the committee, "we find an equal percentage—53 per cent—of both industrial and public utility companies are using psychological tests, and approximately 19 per cent are contemplating their use, whereas twice as many industrial companies—29 per cent—are employing rating scales as are public utility companies—29 per cent."

"Psychological tests and rating scales are used today by a considerable number of corporations, and it is very evident that their use is being extended within those companies and to still other companies."

"A few companies are now satisfied that these devices are really worth

Mean Man Steals Village's Only Pair of Handcuffs

Youngstown, O.—The village of North Lima, near here, has lost its only pair of handcuffs. When last seen the nippers, firmly clamped on the wrists of a mysterious and intoxicated stranger, were speeding south in a 12-cylinder car operated by the stranger's pal.

The teeth, luckily, are short. Doctor Noble was bitten in the hand by one, but was not badly injured. If they possessed teeth to match their jaws, his hand would have been amputated. The big ones were an overmatch for the dogs and could only be shot and brought back dead. The dogs, however, could catch and hold the smaller ones until the members of the expedition came up to help.

This big lizard is called the rhinoceros iguana, being named after the horns. They have a crest of spines which runs from the back of the neck to the tail. In motion their powerful muscles move impressively under the loose fanny-silk covering of skin.

A total of 200 living specimens and large numbers of skins and specimens in jars of alcohol were brought back. The expedition was financed by the Angelo Hellprin Fund, and the materials will be installed in the museum's hall of reptiles, now under construction.

Send Market Quotations by Wireless



The Chicago Board of Trade has inaugurated a system of sending the opening and closing of the wheat, corn and oats market broadcast throughout the country by wireless. The picture shows the station from which the quotations are sent. The insert shows the official quotation announcer of the board.

Medicine Has Made Advance

Dr. George E. Vincent, Head of Rockefeller Foundation, Tells of Difficulties.

HAS BEEN LONG, HARD PULL

Notwithstanding Prejudice Against It 10,000 Are Now Engaged in Work in This Country—Progress Is Reported.

New York.—It has been a long, hard pull to raise preventive medicine to the professional level of curative medicine. There are still social and economic embarrassments facing the student who otherwise is willing to enter the public health service. And there is the constant menace of political interference in the work of municipal, state and national bureaus of public health.

Of these things writes Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in the report of that institution for 1921. Since July, 1913, the international health board of the foundation has spent \$7,493,324.65 in its battle against malaria, yellow fever, hookworm, tuberculosis and the like. Long strides in winning intelligent public co-operation by education and in scientific research made 1921 a year of great satisfaction, although Doctor Vincent warns that "it is too early to feel complacent."

Idea of Health Revised.

Doctor Vincent's review of last year notes the changing ideals of health. He writes:

"Advances in the cure and prevention of diseases reflect a shifting of emphasis and a gradual revision of the idea of health itself. Being 'up and around' or 'I can't complain' represents a far from stimulating conception of bodily prosperity, yet a 'vertical' rather than a horizontal position is one criterion."

The report reveals the growing demand for trained leaders in public health work. Doctor Vincent proceeds to say: "In the United States there are at present about 10,000 persons engaged in public health work under federal, state and municipal or county auspices. In Great Britain probably an equal number are giving all their time to the work of preventive medicine. The number in the service of non-governmental agencies of all kinds can scarcely be estimated but may represent nearly as many more."

"The self-governing dominions employ a considerable number of professional sanitarians. In continental Europe health organization has not as a

Takes Goat on Train to Give Children Milk

Long Beach, Cal.—A. L. Crippen, of Albuquerque, N. M., has engaged railroad accommodations from Long Beach to his home in New Mexico for himself, his wife, their two children and two goats. Crippen insisted the staterooms for himself and family be located as near as possible to the express or baggage car where the goats would be, so the children could have fresh milk.

gence, spirit and character of a community. Yet in another, the original meaning of politics, public health ought always to be in politics. The safeguarding of health of the people is a community task and responsibility. . . . One of the essential qualifications of a successful health officer is the ability to explain his policies so as to win support for them."

Reviews College Work.

The report goes on to review the work of the public health department at Johns Hopkins university, Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and New York university. Then, writing of the establishment of preventive and curative medicine clinics where service might be had at moderate cost, Doctor Vincent says:

"An experiment in meeting this demand was begun by the Cornell University Medical school in New York city in November, 1921, with the cooperation of a special committee of the United Hospital fund. The work of this committee, which is helping to improve standards of dispensary management and service, is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. The initial deficit of the Cornell clinic demonstration, which is expected to become self-supporting, was underwritten by this committee."

"The essentials of the plan are: (1) medical, surgical and specialist service by well trained young doctors who are paid for their work; (2) supervision by the college faculty; (3) instruction of medical students in the clinic; (4) appointments with patients made by telephone or post to avoid waste in waiting; (5) clinics, in addition to day sessions, open two evenings a week for the convenience of patients employed during the day; (6) a charge of \$1 for each call, laboratory examinations and X-ray plates at cost, a complete diagnostic examination for patients referred by physicians for an inclusive fee of \$10. On the day the clinic opened 700 persons presented themselves. There has been a steadily growing patronage ever since. An increasing number of doctors have brought patients for diagnosis and consultation."

Retreat of Yellow Fever.

The report cites the retreat of yellow fever from those sectors where it has been an ever present threat for at least two centuries. The supreme sacrifice made in this battle against yellow fever by Dr. Jesse Lazear and Dr. Howard B. Cross is noted. The stubborn fight against malaria, hookworm and tuberculosis is reviewed and the fight made by Dr. Henry Hanson in South America against yellow fever (first diagnosed as acute malaria) is set forth, telling in some detail of Doctor Hanson's conscription of fish in the war upon the mosquito carrier.

"The result was finally accomplished," reads the report, "by enlisting two local species of fish to devour the eggs and the larvae of the mosquito. An attempt in the beginning of the campaign to teach the people to prevent breeding on their own premises failed. Everything had to be done by the mosquito squad. . . . It was found that by distributing fish—two to four small fish to a container holding ten to fifteen gallons—the problem was simplified by about 75 per cent. The 750,000 fish distributed in this drive conquered the epidemic."

English Air Lines Draw Yanks.

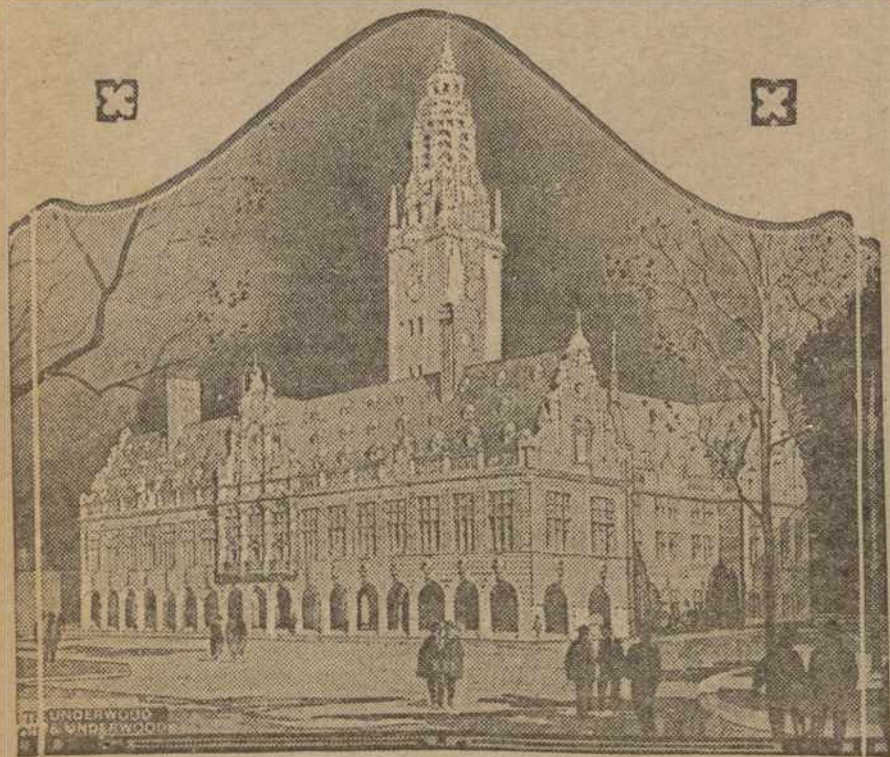
London.—Air travel between the continent and England is growing in popularity. In July 711 machines were in actual service, and carried 1,591 passengers, a majority of whom were Americans.

Blown 15 Feet Into Air, Suffers Slight Headache

Cleveland.—Blown 15 feet into the air and escaping with a slight headache was the experience of Eugene Porter, thirty-eight, when a Japanning oven exploded. On alighting, Porter grabbed a fire extinguisher and had most of the fire which resulted from the explosion put out when the fire companies arrived.

"Hurt? No sir, not me. I'm as natural as ever," Porter declared.

What Louvain's Pride Will Look Like



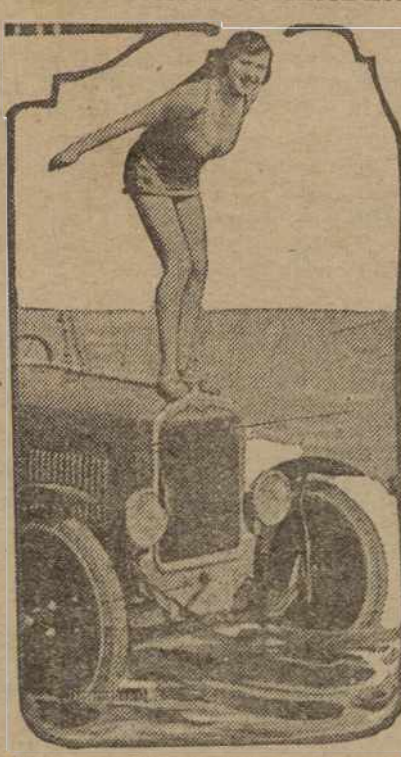
This is what the great library of Louvain, Belgium, will look like when the work of restoration, carried on by Americans largely, is completed. The sketch is by Whitney Warren and C. D. Wetmore, New York architects who are in charge of the work.

Dentist Finds War Bullet.

Seatoria, Miss.—G. M. Evanston, Confederate veteran, is displaying a souvenir of the Battle of Gettysburg, for which he had been searching fully fifty years. He was wounded three times at Gettysburg, one minie ball striking him in the head. Surgeons were unable to find the shot. After more than half a century he began suffering with a tooth and had it removed, but was not relieved. Several days later the dentist found the minie ball protruding from the gum where the tooth had been.

If the postal cards issued by the United States in a single year were placed in a row, end to end, they would make a line 110,417 miles long, enough to girdle the earth at the equator four times.

MARIE TAKES A HEADER



They are still bathing in the ocean in California. Here is Marie Curtis, swimming champion of the coast, about to take her morning dive from the hood of her roadster.