

WALKING ON THE WATER.

[Toledo Commercial.]

Walking on the water has been accomplished by at least two Englishmen—Captain Terry and Prof. C. W. Oldreie—both of whom use specially made floats. Captain Terry in 1889 walked on the Thames from Barnes to Mortlake, in England, at the rate of nearly four miles an hour, and intimated an intention of walking across the channel from Dover to Calais, but that walk has not yet come off. Prof. Oldreie, who is the champion water walker of the world, has made several successful exhibitions of his power both in Europe and in this country. He successfully breasted the Niagara rapids, walking on the rapids through Hunter Falls in the presence of more than 5000 spectators.

He also performed a daring and dangerous feat in Boston Bay on July 27, 1889. On that occasion he started on a trial trip across Hull Gut. Three or four harbor boats passed near him and he was obliged to take their wash, but notwithstanding this he accomplished the feat easily in fifteen minutes, the distance being about a quarter of a mile. Then the professor was taken into Mr. Cumliff's steam yacht, which steamed away with him for his next trip. He was lowered into the water and at once turned his face toward the mainland.

So rough was the sea that the breakers hid him from view nearly half the time. The yacht followed as closely as possible, her occupants momentarily expecting to see the professor disappear beneath the surface and never rise. After a plucky struggle a distance of five miles was successfully covered, and Prof. Oldreie made a successful landing at a point near Strawberry Hill.

The wooden floats on the professor's feet were square boxes of cedar 4 feet long, furnished at the top with recesses for the feet, and in the bottom with a series of collapsible paddles, hinged to swing horizontally and on the backward push present a flat surface like the membrane of a duck's foot.

DISCOVERIES BY DR. TALMAGE.

For scientific purposes only, Dr. James E. Talmage, accompanied by Captain D. L. Davis and Douglas Swan, of this city, a few days ago started upon a cruise on the waters of the Great Salt Lake. Learning of the Professor's return a News reporter called upon him this afternoon at his office in the Deseret Museum, to obtain the result of his voyage of investigation. In answer to questions by the News representative Dr. Talmage said: "The lake is simply teeming with animal life. So far I have discovered four distinct classes. They are the brine shrimp (*artemia fertilis*) which is by far the most abundant, a small gnat or fly (*ephedra gracilis*) and two types closely allied to beetles. The most important and prospectively valuable is the brine shrimp. It is found in great numbers in water containing twenty per cent. salt. I brought a good many of them home with me for experimental purposes and have since been endeavoring to get them to live in fresh water

taken from City creek and am meeting with splendid success. I have gradually reduced the density of the water in which I keep the shrimps until it contains but 10 per cent. salt, and the little fellows are as lively as possible. I expect to have them living in absolutely fresh water before long. They are in excellent condition for propagation, and the females are simply burdened with eggs.

"The fear that scientists have expressed that fish will not live in the lake is entirely groundless. Of course they would necessarily have to be introduced gradually, but that can be successfully done. They can be acclimated by degrees. There is sufficient animal life in the lake to sustain all the fish it will hold. Plants, too, will live there, for it is an ordained law of nature that one will thrive where the other will.

"As to the shrimps, when about five miles from shore I cast a ten by ten inch net into the waters and in a few minutes I had captured about a quart. Then to the utter astonishment of my fellow voyagers I proceeded to wash and cook them. Later they were more surprised than ever when I commenced to eat them. I found them so delicious and palatable that it was not difficult to persuade Messrs. Davis and Swan to join with me in my experimental meal. These gentlemen, when once they had tasted, exhibited such signs of relish and voracity that our stock soon completely disappeared."

"Did you experience any ill effects after partaking of them?" asked the reporter.

"Not at all; on the contrary we found them delightfully nutritious."

"Men have been cast adrift upon the islands of the lake," continued the doctor, and have almost perished for want of food. This need occur no more, for life can be easily sustained on these small animals."

Dr. Talmage, while in Europe last year, took a number of shrimp specimens with him, taken from Salt Lake, and while in London delivered a lecture on their characteristics before the Royal Microscopical Society of that city. Dr. Talmage is an honorary member of this institution and has forwarded it as well as similar institutions in this country, strongly magnified photographs of this comparatively newly discovered and interesting little animal, and it is attracting a great deal of attention among scientific men.

COUNTY TEACHERS.

The Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute met in the university building Saturday afternoon.

After the usual opening preliminaries President D. R. Allen advised teachers and trustees to send in their orders for text books to be exchanged, to the dealers before collecting the old books, in order to make the exchange as soon as possible.

It was decided that books already purchased by trustees for supplementary reading might be used. The Sea Side and Way Side series might be introduced in third grade. Progressive exchange would be allowed on readers.

Professor Augsburg was introduced,

who gave some very interesting remarks on teaching drawing. He said drawing was divided into three divisions: 1. Representative, or the ability to reproduce objects. This should be thoroughly taught in the common schools to grade from one to eight. 2. The constructive, and 3. The decorative, which should be taught in high schools in grades nine to twelve. The university, or grades thirteen to sixteen, should be taught.

Department work; such as architecture, painting, sculpture, engineering, etc.

First grade—Color work used in numbers, language, and for busy work.

Second grade—Parts I and II of elementary drawing simplified.

Third grade—Part III of elementary drawing simplified.

Fourth grade—Part IV of elementary drawing simplified.

Fifth grade—Part I of drawing simplified.

Sixth grade—Part II of drawing simplified.

Seventh grade—Part III of drawing simplified.

Eighth grade—Part IV of drawing simplified.

The professor said first grade teachers required the greatest amount of knowledge in order to teach the subject successfully. Teachers, for their own study, should begin with drawing, simplified, and use elementary drawing simplified from which to prepare lessons for school.

Pupils should not use a text book during the first year. Any kind of paper would do. The most important thing is to get the idea, or thought. Drawing should be taught at least once a day in such a way as to train the mind of the child the same as in any other study. Draw before the class, as the observing powers of the child are the strongest and the child also sees how it is done. A teacher will be successful in teaching drawing in proportion to his success in mastering the matter presented in the first nineteen pages of the drawing simplified. The idea that a person cannot draw is erroneous; try to draw and persevere until you succeed. Recommended short lessons for primary children, longer lessons for pupils farther advanced.

In answer to the question, how could color be taught best, the professor stated that the color, its shades and tint should be used first. Use colored paper. Teach each of the primary color in this way.

Drawing should be taught as much as any other study, as we use it much more than any other branch of learning. Gave some excellent instruction on map drawing, as form work. Evincing a willingness to aid any of the teachers if they would call upon him. A vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman.

Superintendent D. R. Allen stated that the school law provided \$100 for the benefit of the institute. Some discussion followed as to the best way of using this fund. A motion was adopted that the institute employ an instructor or instructors during the coming year, details to be discussed at the next meeting.

Professor Allen stated that a flag should be in every school house. The trustees should purchase one if possible.