

THE CHIMPANZEE THAT GOES TO A UNIVERSITY

SUSIE, of Pennsylvania, Can Spell Her Name, Distinguish Colors and Talk Crudely, but She Can't Understand Why Her Human Playmates Don't Climb Poles

SUSIE, the chimpanzee that Prof. R. L. Garner brought home with him from Africa last August, is one of the aptest pupils in the University of Pennsylvania. She is now a little more than a year old and has acquired a fund of information which would make the wisest old simian of her native country open his eyes in astonishment.

In civilization, as in the wilds of Africa, Susie is a climber. She is not only climbing the tree of knowledge, but she delights to run up posts or anything that suggests the arboreal existence which her family has enjoyed and from which she is separated in order to acquire the graces of learning and culture.

In the French Congo region, near Lake Fernan Vaz, where chimpanzees and gorillas are abundant, Susie was born. Professor Garner, who was living there in the bamboo cage that he had made to replace the steel one he lost in crossing the lake, got the baby chimpanzee when she was only 5 weeks old. She never had much chance to learn baby monkey talk. She has been constantly instructed in the ways of humans ever since Professor Garner adopted her. She can talk, at least so that her master can understand her; she can pick out colors to order and she plays



Susie Opening Boxes of Various Colors and Selecting the Colors That Dr. Garner Names.



Susie Uses Her Paw as a Human Being Uses His Hand.



She Will Hand a Cube or a Ball to the Visitor.

with human children, seeming to enjoy it as much as they do. And Susie is still learning.

When she landed Susie had already acquired a pretty good vocabulary, for a monkey. Even Professor Garner claims only 20 words for it. The important ones, with their human speech equivalents, are:

- Qhui—want.
- Our'h—where are you?
- Eu-nh—here.
- Khi-iu—look out.
- Sou-hou—stampede.
- Khi-iu-hou—retreat.
- Chu-h—hark, what.



Master and Pupil Talking

Susie learned those in Africa. She is a nictitan, which means the most tractable and intelligent of chimpanzees, and she is above the average of her tribe.

TALKS WITH HER TEACHER

Not only could Professor Garner talk with his little charge in a language understood by both of them, but he and Susie frequently ate dinner together. Susie did not like spices or high seasoning of any sort. Otherwise she was fond of the same dishes that Professor Garner partook of. She ate cooked meats and vegetables and partook of fruits by way of dessert. Very human was her capricious appetite. For a time she would show great fondness for a certain dish and eat all she could get of it. Then she would tire of it and demand something else.

Susie had been well trained in the elementary subjects necessary for a high bred little chimpanzee who was going to college, but she has acquired a far wider range of knowledge since being admitted to the University of Pennsylvania. The matters of dress and deportment have received attention, and Susie is now quite fit for the society of well behaved little boys and girls. She has a room for herself and is altogether a person of importance.

She wears rompers, which are a very appropriate form of dress, as Susie is constantly romping unless she is asleep or is receiving instruction. She sleeps upon a little couch, and when she gets up in the morning she puts on her rompers and at night takes them

off again. At first she did not like them at all, but now she would no more think of going without them than would any little human girl of going without her frock.

Susie can open and shut the door to her room, and when she goes to her dinner she sits upon a chair and eats with a fork as politely as any one could ask. Her manners are very good, indeed. She will hold out her paw to shake hands with a visitor and wave it in farewell parting, having learned her lessons in deportment in a shorter time than many a little girl.

Professor Garner taught Susie to distinguish colors, and since she has been at the university her ability in this line has greatly improved. Now she never makes a mistake when she is told to open the red or the blue or any other color of the row of boxes placed before her. She not only has color sense, but she is equally familiar with form values and will hand a sphere, a cylinder or a cube as requested. By means of alphabet blocks she can spell her name. Also, she will take the lid off the little box of "jacks," select one, two or three, as asked, and hand them over to the visitor.

SUSIE AT PLAY

Playing with Susie is a privilege greatly esteemed by the children who are permitted by her instructors to romp with the young chimpanzee. There is hardly a game that ordinary boys and girls enjoy which Susie can not play just as well as they do. She is very quick indeed about learning a new game. Hide



Susie at Dinner

Susie Loves Her Master



Susie at the Age of Seven Months

LIVING PERSONS IN FICTION.

ONE author appears as the hero of one of his most popular books. Kipling, who was educated at the United Services College at Westward Ho, in North Devon, has depicted for us with great fidelity in "Stalky and Company" life at that school, and it is said that in the boy named Beetle, who wears "gig lamps," we have Kipling himself. The late Goldwin Smith, of Toronto University, than whom there were few more distinguished and esteemed publicists, was the original of the Oxford professor in Disraeli's "Dothair." Disraeli also made use, in his novel "Endymion," of another living person—the Marchioness of Blandford. Morley Roberts, in his story of "Lord Linnithgow," took as his hero Lord Rosebery; and the famous Irish statesman William O'Brien is the Kentucky Rohan of his own work, "When We Were Boys." We have evidence to support the contention that Mark Twain used himself twice in fiction—as the hero in "Tom Sawyer" and likewise as the main figure in "Buckleberry Flinn"—and there is a pleasing tradition to the effect that the mother of Mr. Clemens once declared that the amazing "Huck" was the best likeness of Samuel. The son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, now

grown to full manhood, was the original of that extremely popular "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which captured novel readers some twenty years ago. A woman, generally thought to be the original figure upon which Dickens based "Little Dorrit," named Mary Ann Cooper, is still living at Ealing at the advanced age of ninety-seven.

DIAMOND CLEAVING

THE art of the lapidary is one of the most delicate employments of mechanical force known. The practical diamond cutter learns many facts about precious stones which are sealed books even to mineralogists. For instance, it is the lapidaries who have found out that diamonds come from different districts vary remarkably in their degrees of hardness. It appears that the hardest diamonds known come from New South Wales. An unfamiliar fact is that diamonds are made to assume approximately the required shape by slitting and cleaving and by "bruting," which is the rubbing of one diamond against another, before they are submitted to the polishing wheel. In cleaving the diamond is cemented on the end of

a wooden stick, and a steel blade is driven with a smart blow in the direction of the natural plane of cleavage. Diamonds that have been cut by the lapidary's wheel lack some of the brilliance possessed by those that have simply been cleaved.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR BIRDS

IT has been found by the authorities of many zoological parks that one of the difficulties in maintaining their aviaries is the providing of a proper environment for birds brought from the tropics. To warm the air to a tropical temperature is not enough. The birds demand light as well as heat. Many of them in their native homes are accustomed to feed at sunrise and again just before sunset, and their habits in this respect are seriously disturbed by the shortness of the winter days in northern climes. It has been found beneficial to keep aviaries containing tropical birds brilliantly illuminated in the daytime with electric light from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening, thus closely imitating the duration of daylight to which they are accustomed in their natural habitat. The result is that they feed in the normal way, live longer and remain in better condition.