WIRELESS EDUCATION LATEST UNDERTAKING

State University Announces Course of Lessons to Be Flashed Out to Amateur Operators.

Iowa City, Nov. 26.—Education by wireless telegraphy is the latest thing in the world of learning, and the University of Iowa is probably the first school in the world to offer such a course.

Time was when the only way to acquire knowledge, except by personal endeavor, was to sit at the feet of some man of extraordinary wisdom and listen to his discourses. The making of books and the establishment of libraries and schools lightened the work of becoming cultured. Next came an instruction course through which learning was carried to the people by the lecturers.

Now comes by wireless. Iowa City may go to school by setting up a wireless outfit, learning the code, and listening at stated times. There is no tuition, no registration, no laboratory, gymnasium, or graduation fee—in fact none of the cost usually incident to attending school.

Furthermore, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:15 the University radio station will send lessons of about 200 words each designed to give amateurs a practical and technical course in wireless telegraphy. The speed of sending will be ten to twelve words a minute. The course will include from Fifth to seventy-fifth lessons, continuing throughout the winter.

To overcome any difficulties which may arise from inability to include pictures or diagrams in the lessons, Prof. A. H. Ford will answer by mail any inquiries which the amateur wireless operators send him. No point will be perfectly understood.

First Wireless.

The first lesson will give an outline of the course. The next two will tell briefly the history of wireless communication from 200 B. C., when the Greeks used systems of lights to signal between points, to the modern time, when the Marconi system. Some other lessons will explain the methods of obtaining high efficiency, coding of wave lengths, use of wave meter in timing, theoretical principles of operation, and construction of parts of receiving and sending apparatus for damped and undamped waves, and different types of connections and their advantages. A lesson will also be given concerning the laws governing wireless stations.

The Wednesday night news service of the station will be discontinued but the Saturday night bulletins will continue as before.

SHOWS HOW TO DIM AUTO-HEAD-LIGHTS

The problems of dimming automobile head-lights has been solved by Prof. A. H. Ford of the electrical engineering department of the State university in the invention of the "Totalux" dimmer.

This consists of a lens made in the upper portions of green glass and in the lower part of smooth glass. The lens preserves all the light and throws it on the roadway instead of into the eyes of approaching automobiles, or against the trees along the way.

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PHYSICAL TESTS OF MEN SHOW INTERESTING FACTS

For Example, the Average Iowa Young Man at 21 is 5 Feet 8 and Weighs 161 Pounds.

Iowa City, Nov. 21.—Interesting facts concerning the physical characteristics of the Iowa young man at the stage of entering college have been disclosed by the examinations of all first year men at the State university. The results of 512 examinations have just been announced.

"The average first year man was said to be 541 pounds in weight, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and 21 years old. The tallest man in the class is 6 feet 2 inches tall and the shortest is 4 feet 2 inches tall. The heaviest freshman weighs 255 pounds and the lightest weighs 98 pounds.

Lift 410 Pounds.

The average lung capacity is 225 cubic inches, and 410 pounds in the load which the average man can lift comfortably under the most favorable conditions. Members on the left side of the body are inferior to those on the right both in size and in strength. The average grip with the right hand is ninety-nine pounds while with the left it was nine pounds less. The right foot is ten-tenths of an inch greater than that of the left. Three quarters of the right forearm proves also to be a trifle greater than that of the left.

Coincident with the physical examinations, medical tests were made on both freshmen and sophomores. Of the 597 men who were examined to determine their organic condition, only one was found whose entire system had been too bad to make it advisable for him to refrain from taking general work. Four hundred and fifty-four men were declared to be physically and organically all right, and 173 were found to possess slight defects which the gymnastic instructors think they can relieve in time.

Discover Serious Ailments.

Five cases of Bright's disease, four cases of bad hearts, and fifteen cases of broken arches were discovered in these examinations. Persons suffering from these were immediately sent to the hospital for a more detailed examination, and for X-ray pictures in the case of broken arches.

When a man is sent to the hospital he is followed up by the medical authorities to learn how he is progressing and to prescribe special corrective exercises for him when the hospital authorities think that he is able to exercise. Whoever the ailment is of a serious nature, the patients of the freshman are notified by the fact and advised to see the patient he given a certain treatment. University students are allowed treatment at the University hospital free of charge.

Must Learn to Swim.

Eight hundred men are enrolled this year in swimming classes. Of this number only 252 were able to swim at the beginning of the school year and 542 more could swim at least one length of the pool. A large percentage of the 352 non-swimmers at the first of the year have since learned the secret of making themselves buoyant.

Every freshman and sophomore must be able to swim at the end of the year twice the length of the pool without getting out.

Life-saving methods are taught by the instructors and the swimmers are given actual practice in jumping into the pool, dragging out a man’s hair or chin, and going through the art of forcing the water from the lungs of the victim and resuscitating him.