

# OUR LIGHTHOUSES REMAIN UNCHANGED

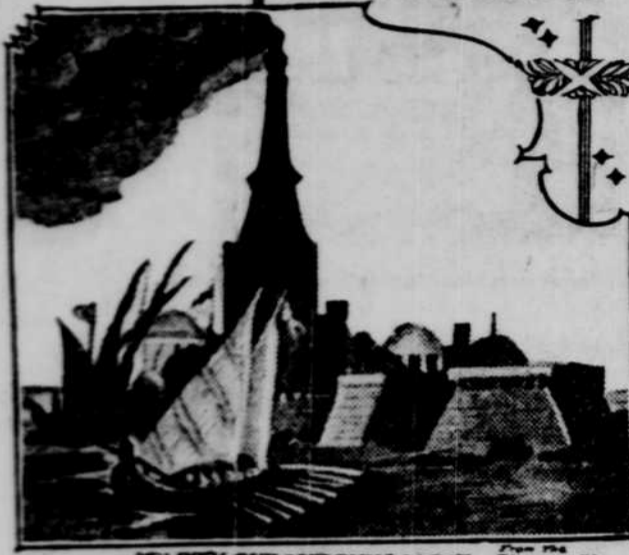
There is an odd thing about lighthouses. Whenever science comes along with an improved light a new lighthouse is not built for it. It is simply installed in the old one. The axiom about new wine in old bottles does not apply to new lights in old lighthouses at all.

The modern age of lighthouses was ushered in with the building of the third Eddystone by John Smeaton in the year 1759, according to an article on the subject in the Edison Monthly. This lighthouse was important for several reasons. In form and construction it was superior to the lighthouses of the time, and the illuminant, though nothing better than two-fifth-pound tallow candles, aggregating 67.2 candle power, afforded by the steadiness of the flame the possibility of future improvement through the use of devices to direct and concentrate the beams.

As in the organic world there are creatures of a day, while others, like men, enjoy a reasonable longevity, so it is in the world of architectural construction, and lighthouses belong to the long-lived class. For one of these a hundred years is no great matter, and thus it happens that many a modern lighthouse has seen revolutionizing illuminants come and go, and has itself profited by the latest lamp surgery performed with ever-increasing delicacy within its lantern, whereby its ancient body has taken on new dignity and capability for its benighted task.



THE SANDY HOOK LIGHTHOUSE



TOMNEY PHILADELPHUS LIGHT

Such a lighthouse may be seen at Sandy Hook, for although the first of these structures to be erected in America was placed at the entrance of Boston harbor as early as 1716, the New Jersey lighthouse is the oldest now in existence upon our coast. At one time the illuminating material consisted of 36 large oil candles. At a later period oil burners were installed, while during successive periods kerosene was used in an old type float lamp, and electricity, then in the experimental stage, was adopted. After this there was a recurrence to the oil lamp, and at the present time incandescent vapor is employed. Here it must be admitted that lighthouses, when serving a double purpose, have not always figured as temples to the gods, for by the British, who built this lighthouse and put it in commission in the year 1764, it was intended to serve also as a military prison. It was constructed with a dungeon underneath, and just 100 years later, in supplying a foundation for an iron stairway, evidence of its former use was made apparent through the discovery of a vault containing a human skeleton.

This old lighthouse also had its secret underground passage, the entrance to which was barred by an iron door located in a near-by hillside. Then, too, in this year of reconstruction, the holes that were made in the sides of the tower by cannon shots from British men-of-war were cemented; so if the tradition must connect lighthouses and temples, the one at Sandy Hook was certainly reared to Moloch, the god of war, though in the past 100 years it has lighted many a British ship on pacific errands into New York harbor.

With the growing complexity and advance toward perfection of light-house systems, lighthouse zones are established at varying distances from the land, the character of the light, whether double or single, colored or white, fixed, flashing or intermittent, being determined by the requirements of its position and the use to which it is put as a signal.

While great elevation would seem a leading requirement if a coast light is to perform effective service, it is a positive disadvantage in certain localities and at certain seasons of the year, when, as in St. George's channel, foggy weather is the rule, for the fog clouds envelop the light and render it quite useless for the guidance of vessels below. The "fog light," or "occasional light," at South Stack, on the island of Anglesey, England, was constructed to meet these conditions. An inclined plane was excavated in the rock, and upon this a tramway was laid. The light, being contained in a carriage, which in clear weather was left at the summit of the incline,

can be lowered to a position from which its beams may be directed over the sea at the lowest possible level. The forward part of this lantern contains catoptric apparatus of three reflectors, which, being placed on a revolving plane having a reciprocal motion through the arc to be illuminated, gives the characteristic of the main light. The motion is produced by means of a powerful spring.

Steel's Ledge lighthouse, located in Penobscot bay, Maine, contains a powerful acetylene light having a 600 candlepower intensity and an optical range in clear weather of 12 1/2 nautical miles. The installation comprises six A-50 accumulators, with a flasher arranged to show single flashes, and a one-foot burner with a fourth-order lens.

The following years saw the introduction of electricity into a number of lighthouses. Most important and powerful of all lights was and still is, in this country at any rate, the Navestink, which in 1898 was provided with a five-second white flash electric light, the flash having a duration of .08 seconds. Its bivalve lens has a focal distance of 700—like the new light installed at South Foreland in 1904.

Electricity is now being used in the so-called "unattended lights." Lights of this description will, upon the completion of the Panama canal, guide ships on their way through Gatun lake. In passing through the latter the canal makes eight turns, some of these being at a sharp angle. The range lights are of reinforced concrete, "so placed in pairs that one tower above the other at a distance back of the lower one of several hundred feet." The pilot will direct his course by keeping these two lights in line, turning when the pair on the opposite shore appear in view. These range towers, rising to a height of about 60 feet, are sometimes placed in the midst of the dense tropical jungle that fringes the shores. In a few of these compressed acetylene, which will burn six months without attention, is the illuminant, but the greater number of the lighthouses are on a general electric light circuit. As Abbott states in his recent work on "Panama," the whole canal will be lighted with buoys, beacons, lighthouses and light posts.

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RANGE TOWER GATUN LAKE SECTION PANAMA CANAL

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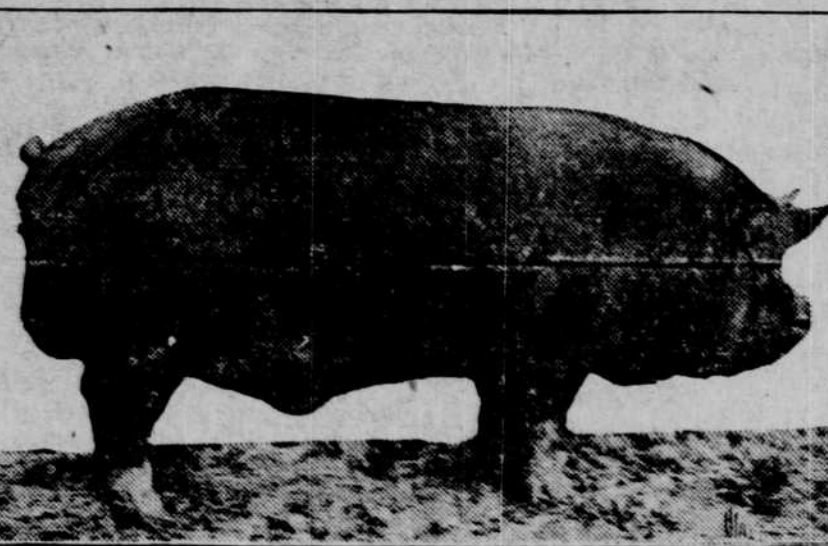
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## COMMON SENSE SUGGESTIONS IN HOG LOT



Prize Berkshire Hog.

Hogs are fond of sugar beets and thrive on them.

Mange is mainly caused by filth in the sleeping quarters.

In the hot weather hogs should have good pasture and little grain.

Sunlight is a natural tonic for the little pigs and they revel in it.

The feeding pails should be scrubbed and scalded every day.

Young pigs that are weaned should be fed four or five times each day.

We do not believe in dosing hogs with medicine except in serious cases.

Beware of the sway-back pig, no matter if all the other points are good.

The hog is an economic accessory on the well managed diversified farm.

Reading other people's opinions often shows us how far off we are in our own.

Hogs thrive best when clean, and they will always keep clean if given the chance.

Excellence is the result of hard labor and paying attention to little details in pig raising.

It is a bad practise to take all the pigs from the sow at once. She should be dried up gradually.

Just because it is only a hog, do not forget that clean, pure water is more acceptable than slime.

Give plenty of range, clean pens, clean feed, clean water and the hog will as a rule take care of itself.

Select your brood pigs from the largest litters as they are generally better breeders and better feeders.

Any man who persistently breeds his gilts too young will find the quality of his breed steadily deteriorating.

Select your brood pigs from the largest litters, as they are generally better breeders and better feeders.

No matter what the subsequent use of the pig on the farm is to be his early development should be carefully guarded.

When the green corn comes along a little later, do not stuff young pigs all they will eat or thumps will be the result.

A sow that suckles a big litter of hungry pigs needs a great deal of nourishing feed, but some farmers never seem to learn that fact.

The farmer not prepared with woven wire fencing, with ample alfalfa or clover pastures, is not properly prepared for the economical production of pork.

Newly examined hogs should be carefully examined for vermin, and should not be turned out with the herd until they are known to be free from these pests.

Certainly a good forage crop for the hogs is one of the most profitable crops a swine breeder can raise especially when one considers the fact they will harvest it without cost.

The main points to be looked after to be successful with hogs are good shelter, a warm, dry bed, freedom from lice and worms, plenty of good drinking water and nourishing food at regular hours.

This rubber tissue is used for caps, ties, and girdles, or shoses, often used for the bathing suit, perhaps because it is a novelty which is not thoroughly introduced. And also certain fabrics, like taffeta silk and mohair, make suits that shed water readily and hold color creditably.

The suit shown in the picture may be made in either of these fabrics and trimmed with cotton or light wool braid (shrunken before it is applied).

Like all the garments now fashionable it is cut on simple lines. The waist and skirt are joined under a braid belt, and the dress fastens with snap fastenings like those on a glove.

This one-piece suit is worn over silk bloomers that reach barely to the knee. It is all right for the miss, or

for anyone else, to dispense with stockings and sandals, but few people care to avail themselves of this privilege. The feet are more comfortable in light sandals. And stockings make quite an important element in the good effect of the suit. It is an item of style, this dressing of the feet properly. The cap, as the picture shows, is quite an elaborate bit of headwear, quite different from the simple puffed cap of rubber cloth which preceded it.

But the pretty bit of headwear pictured is hardly practical for the girl that really swims. And she who dives would be sure to leave it behind her when she comes up. It is all right for those who only paddle about in the water and stroll on the shore. For real water sport the plain rubber cap worn down over the ears and fitting snugly about the head is the only one that will keep the hair dry, or partly dry.

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## Suits for Playmates of Neptune



THE playmates of Neptune swarm the beaches in costumes and bathing caps almost as varied as the faces of their wearers. Since the introduction of rubber fabric in all sorts of colors and patterns there is a choice of solid colors or gay stripes or attractive plaids. The entire garment or the sash and tie and cap only may be made of this cloth. It is, of course, impervious to water, and the bathers emerge from the sea with water running off from garments which cannot be water-soaked.

This rubber tissue is used for caps, ties, and girdles, or shoses, often used for the bathing suit, perhaps because it is a novelty which is not thoroughly introduced. And also certain fabrics, like taffeta silk and mohair, make suits that shed water readily and hold color creditably.

The suit shown in the picture may be made in either of these fabrics and trimmed with cotton or light wool braid (shrunken before it is applied).

Like all the garments now fashionable it is cut on simple lines. The waist and skirt are joined under a braid belt, and the dress fastens with snap fastenings like those on a glove.

This one-piece suit is worn over silk bloomers that reach barely to the knee. It is all right for the miss, or

for anyone else, to dispense with stockings and sandals, but few people care to avail themselves of this privilege. The feet are more comfortable in light sandals. And stockings make quite an important element in the good effect of the suit. It is an item of style, this dressing of the feet properly. The cap, as the picture shows, is quite an elaborate bit of headwear, quite different from the simple puffed cap of rubber cloth which preceded it.

But the pretty bit of headwear pictured is hardly practical for the girl that really swims. And she who dives would be sure to leave it behind her when she comes up. It is all right for those who only paddle about in the water and stroll on the shore. For real water sport the plain rubber cap worn down over the ears and fitting snugly about the head is the only one that will keep the hair dry, or partly dry.

Every year the importance of teaching girls to swim looms up larger and larger. And once the little ones form a taste for the water it is easy for them to learn, because they desire so much to know how. Boys strike out for themselves, usually, and soon master the art and enjoy themselves forever after.

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