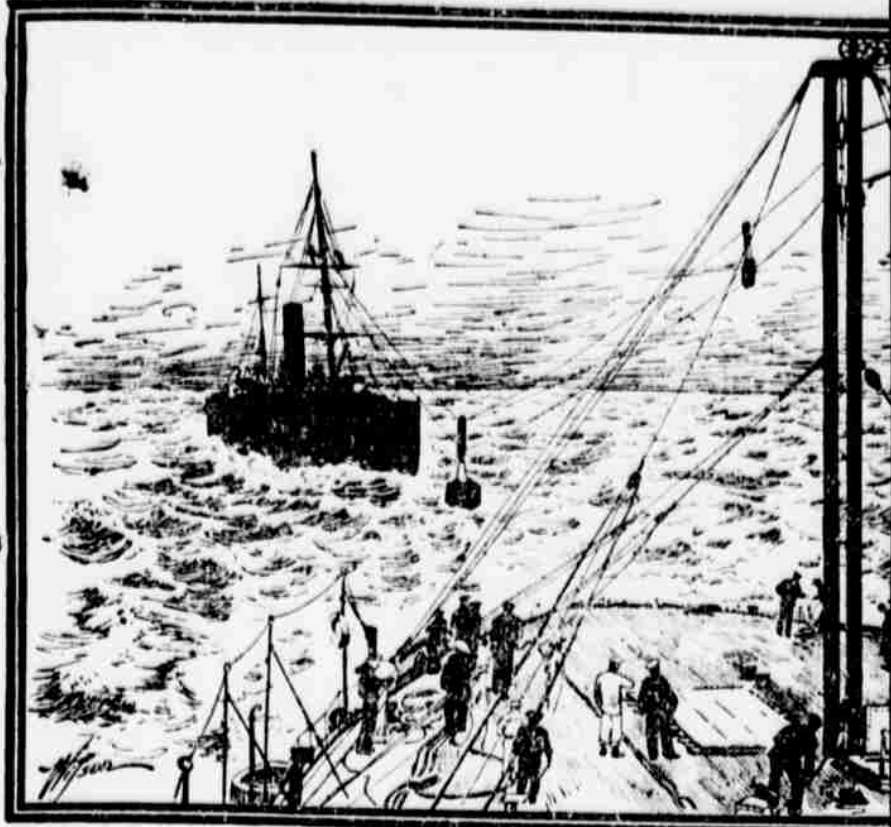


# Device Which Enables Ships to Coal



WARSHIP COALING AT SEA FROM A COAL SHIP.

"All hands coal ship!" American men-of-war's men as a rule don't shirk their work, whether it be fighting or shoveling coal, but when, after the piping of the "bo'sun's" shrill whistle this order was heard during the blockade of Cuba's ports it was often with a feeling of distaste, to say the least, that preparations were made to begin the work.

Bringing a collier alongside a battleship in a seaway and keeping her there for several hours while hundreds of men under a tropical sun shovel coal in the hold involves not only the hardest kind of work, but it is often attended by accidents of a more or less serious nature.

In spite of cotton bales used for fenders to keep the ships apart while coaling during the Spanish-American war, the heavy plates of several colliers were stove in, men were injured and it cost the government thousands of dollars to repair damages, to say nothing of the loss of the use of the collier while it was sent to a drydock for repairs.

This has all been changed now by the introduction and adoption by the navies of the United States and other countries, after extended experiments and severe tests, of a device known as the Miller marine cable way, invented by Spencer Miller, of this city, a mechanical engineer and a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

Almost identical with the present overhead cableway system used in New York's streets by the subway contractors is this new device, which has, instead of derricks at each end, the masts of two ships. In other words, while the warship tows the collier, the bags of coal are sent whirling across the water by a series of wire ropes kept at a uniform and sufficient tension to prevent them from touching the waves.

On the day before the Illinois sailed from this port to attend the coronation of King Edward, Mr. Miller was seen on her deck inspecting his device which had been recently installed by the navy department. Mr. Miller's device will permit the battleship to take coal at sea from any vessel it may meet. In war time it could not

only replenish its coal bunkers from a captured ship, but it could also transfer at sea provisions, supplies or, in fact, anything it desired.

## POSSIBILITIES OF TELEGRAPHY.

Utilizing the Wires for a Great Variety of Purposes.

"Doing things by telegraph is hobby now," says an observant man, "and it seems that there are but few things which may not transpire in this way. I read a little while ago about a marriage ceremony which had been performed in this way. It was a Chicago man, of course, who figured as the main principal, for they do strange things, you know, in Chicago. Chess games are played over the wire. The cable is even pressed into service by the experts who engage in the international game of chess. Long-distance games are becoming common.

"In a little while, I guess, progressive euchre, seven-up, poker, cassino, old maid, solitaire, and all the other games will be played over the wire. These things have been suggested by the series of bowling games which are now in progress between New Orleans and Mobile—games which are being played over the wire. It is a good thing, I like the idea. It might not do in poker. You couldn't see the other fellow's face. You couldn't tell a bluff from a dead straight thing. But wire playing is all right and I guess after awhile men will be dying by telegraph. There's no telling."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## RUSSELL SAGE ONCE IN POLITICS

During His Term in Congress He Nominated Fillmore for Vice President.

It may not be generally known that Russell Sage, the noted financier, figured quite prominently as a politician at one time and was four years in congress. He was chairman of the New York state delegation at the convention where Zachary Taylor was nominated for president. Sage and his associates were Henry Clay men and voted solidly for "the mill boy of the slashes" until it was apparent that he could not be nominated, and then the New York vote, under Sage's lead,

good vice president. I suggested his name and it was brought before the convention. He was nominated without trouble. I then notified him that he had been chosen as our vice presidential candidate. He accepted the nomination and the ticket was elected."—Leslie's Weekly.

## Summer Outing in Tabloids.

Air in pastilles is the latest novelty for those who look forward to a Utopia in which the hours of the working day will no longer be cut into by breakfast, dinner and tea, but when mankind will simply have to swallow a few meat tabloids and leave Nature to do the rest as he goes about his business.

The invention is the work of M. Georges Jaubert, of the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, who has discovered a combination which, when dissolved in water, gives off oxygen.

Two poumons of air pastilles made of this combination will produce 200 litres of oxygen, and the benefit of the invention in theatres, hospitals, mines and submarines is evident at a glance. It means, in fact, that a trip to the seaside is to be bought from the nearest chemist and enjoyed in one's own room.

## Misfortune Charged to Railroads.

The extension of railways into the Scotch Highlands is gravely declared to have been the cause of the depopulation of the district.

If a woman can sweep a street with a skirt train a half yard long, how many streets can she sweep with a skirt train a yard long?

The lucky man has a daughter for his first born.



## POULTRY

### Many Genes.

The Malays are supposed to be of the parent stock of the Black Javas, but have never been popular in this country. They are bred for exhibition only, not possessing qualities for practical purposes. They are of medium size, and in carriage are particularly upright and powerful looking, the back being almost always at an angle of forty-five degrees. Their plumage is very close and red or maroon and black in color. The body tapers from the broad shoulders to the tail, which droops almost in a straight line with the back. The thighs are long and powerful. A striking feature of the Malay is the head. It is long and snaky, the brows over the eyes heavy and projecting, giving the bird a cruel and fierce expression; the neck is long and scanty of hackle, the skin of the throat is a bright red, and the scantiness of the plumage causes the red to show distinctly, and this is a charac-



Malay Game cock.

teristic of the breed. The wattles and ear lobes are slight in development. The shanks and toes are bright yellow. The Malays are large and hardy, and are used for crossing with other breeds to infuse vigor and size. In disposition they are reputed to be very savage and in battle literally tear their opponents to pieces.

### The Experiences of Others.

The poultry raiser is too often inclined to work out the problem of poultry raising rather than to take from others his information. This is especially true if the owner of the poultry happens to be a farmer with just a few hens. For when he was a boy he took care of chickens, and that is the start he has or thinks he has of others. But the great world around us is full of wisdom that has been gained by the experiences of a thousand lives, none of those lives running parallel to the others. It has been said that a man can learn more in one year by taking information from others than he could gain in his own experience in twenty years. The saying, unlike many popular adages, is true. The first thing a new man at poultry raising should do is to go systematically about learning from others. This will cost him something in the way of time and money, but it will be the best investment he can make.

### Poultry Poles Picked Up.

In an experiment to test the loss of moisture in incubator eggs the West Virginia station found that the smaller eggs lost a very considerable larger quantity of moisture than did the larger eggs. This is as it should be, as the relative surface on the larger eggs is less than on the smaller eggs. The result should be that the moisture content of the large eggs should be more constant than in the small eggs and in some seasons this should give hatching results in favor of the large eggs.

For a good many years now the advisers of amateurs in poultry raising have been advising to feed the young chicks on hard boiled eggs chopped fine. Now some of the poultrymen are declaring that the practice is not a good one, and that the hard boiled eggs are too hard on the young chicks. We would like to have the opinions of some of our readers on this point. If chopped hard-boiled eggs are bad for young chicks we should know it, as the practice of feeding such is evidently very widespread.

One poultryman says that he finds it advantageous to have two sets of drinking vessels, using one one day and the other the next. By this means one set is sunned and aired in the off day. He thinks he keeps down disease germs by this method. Without doubt drinking vessels so handled will be free from slime and other things that may foster the development of disease germs.

### Partridge Wyandottes.

From Farmers' Review: The Partridge Wyandottes compare very favorably with the rest of the Wyandotte family. They are good layers and make good table fowls, their flesh being very juicy. They are early to mature. They breed very true to color and markings and better than 75 per cent of all birds raised make good breeders. I think that in a very few years the Partridge Wyandottes will be the most popular of the Wyandotte family.—C. F. Avery, Whitley county, Indiana.



## LIVE STOCK

### Scabies and Cattle.

Bulletin 140, Department of Agriculture: The mite that causes cat scabies, or mange, is closely related to the mite that causes sheep scab—both belonging to the same genus and species, but are different varieties. The sheep scab mite will not attack cattle, nor will the cattle mite attack sheep or other animals. The itch mites are found to be very numerous upon affected cattle, and a very small quantity of debris from an actively infested area of the skin will often reveal a surprisingly large number of the parasites. These mites may be removed from an animal and retain their vitality for a long time. Specimens have been collected and kept in small glass bottles in the laboratory at the ordinary temperature of the room during the winter months varying from 45 to 80 degrees, which lived from eight to eleven days. Exposure to bright sunlight, however, would kill most of the mites in a few hours. Scabies does not appear to affect cattle while they are doing well on grass nor attack those in good condition over three years old. The animals that suffer most are calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds, and those in poor condition. The first symptom of the disease is usually an intense itching of the skin about the neck or shoulders, and it extends more or less rapidly, depending upon the health and vigor of the animal, along the back and sides and down the outside of the legs, but does not usually affect the inside of the legs or the skin of the abdomen.

### The Work of Jonas Webb.

Elihu Burritt, writing of Jonas Webb, says: But what higher honor can attach to human science or industry than that of taking such a visible and effective part in that creation in sending out into the world successive generations of animal life, bearing each, through future ages and distant countries, the shaping impress of human fingers long since gone back to the dust—features, forms, lines, curves, qualities and characteristics which those fingers, working as it were, on the right wrist of Divine Providence, gave to the sheep and cattle upon a thousand hills in both hemispheres? There are flocks and herds now grazing upon the boundless prairies of America, the vast plains of Australia, the steppes of Russia, as well as on the smaller and greener pastures of England, France and Germany, that bear these finger-marks of Jonas Webb as mindless, but everlasting, memories to his worth. If the owners of these well-created things value the joy and profit which they thus derive from his long and laborious years of devotion to their interests, let them see that these finger-prints of his be not obliterated by their neglect, but be perpetuated forever, both for their good and for an everlasting memorial to his name.

### At Calving Time.

Prof. D. H. Otis: If the weather is chilly, put the cow in a box stall well bedded and free from draught. When the calf is born, blanket the cow until she regains her normal condition. If nothing better is available, gunny sacks, sewed together, will answer. Give light, loosening feeds and water from which the chill has been removed. Cold water is likely to cause a contraction of the womb and retention of the afterbirth. If the latter is not discharged in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, it should be removed. If the udder is hot and caked, it is better to milk the cow frequently (at least once in two or three hours), but not dry, as a fresh flow would be stimulated which would increase the inflammation and might lead to milk fever. Steaming the udder with a flannel cloth dipped in as hot water as the hands will bear is very desirable, after which the udder should be rubbed dry and treated with camphorated vaseline. Keep the bowels loose. If any signs of constipation appear, give one and one-half to two pounds of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water. Adhering to these points means much in giving the calf a good, vigorous start.

### The Lamb's Worst Enemy.

Mr. John Howat, in an address said: The lamb has its enemies and the shepherd that can succeed in constantly getting a crop of lambs on the market without serious loss is deserving of a statue. The stomach worm is the worst enemy of the lamb. We have read and studied and experimented with all or nearly all of the so-called remedies, worm powders, gasoline, turpentine, and so forth, but the conclusion of the whole matter is that in the long run they do not pay. The damage to the lamb's thrift is not compensated for in results. Our theory, which we have partly demonstrated by practice, is to feed the ewes and lambs grain until the lambs are in the habit of seeking grain on their own account, then feed corn in a creep with a tonic that will aid digestion and keep the stomach in the most vigorous condition. This is the only cure or preventive against stomach worms that is practicable and profitable.

If Mr. Jones plants one bed of lettuce and two beds of onions, how long will it take Mr. Brown's chickens to dig them up?

The woman who has a front porch to her house now begins to set out chairs and hang up the hammocks.

## MEN OF GERMANY AND AMERICA Conditions Are Widely Different in the Two Countries.

In Germany it may be said that the tendency is to make better workmen; in America and England the tendency is to make better men. The Anglo-Saxon policy is to "cast the bantling on the rock" and let him work out his own salvation through temptation. In Germany the policy is quite the reverse; the workman is protected from disciplining temptation and ruled in a thousand ways by the government instead of being allowed to rule himself. American discipline is from within, German from without.

The German workman is without hope even in religion, for it is rare that a German workman is ever seen in church after confirmation; there is little or no chance for him to rise; he has before him no possible career in politics, nor any hope of becoming a Carnegie or a Huntington. Consequently he is without ambition to do his work faster or by better methods; he is content to do what his father did, without thinking, though the all seeing government is making herculean efforts through its scores of technical and industrial schools—the best in the world—to stir him from his stolid and precedent-bound lethargy.

The German workman is slow, says the Outlook, therefore his wages are small. It is less expensive in Germany to hire muscle than it is to install expensive machinery. Therefore in all sorts of German manufacturing establishments one sees clouds of workmen bending their backs to burdens which in America are borne swiftly, noiselessly and more cheaply by electricity or steam.

## WHEN THEY GAVE LAND AWAY

Nebraska Soil Not Always as Valuable as It Is Now.

"Fertile as our broad prairies are in Nebraska," said Judge Stark of that state, to a group in the Democratic cloakroom at Washington, "I have seen the time when men were glad to give away all the real estate they had, and counted themselves fortunate if they could succeed in that."

"During one of our bad drought years I met a scrubby-looking team one morning making toward the East. The man in the carriage was one of my acquaintances, and he was on the way back to Illinois, his old home. We talked on, and he told me how everything on his place had dried up and disappeared till he had only a cart, a cow and a few farming implements left of all his prosperous assets.

"My next neighbor," he continued, "growing cheerful at the thought, 'was a Dutchman. I proposed to trade my cart and cow and remaining farming implements for his horse and wagon here, if he would also accept the deed of eighty acres, half of my land.'"

"He took you up on that?" I remarked.

"Yes," answered my friend, cordially. "You see, the Dutchman could not read, and I decided over to him the entire 160 acres. That is the reason why I am able now to pull up stakes for Illinois."

### Spinach and Sand.

The French, who eat with their brains, say that spinach is the broom of the stomach. I wonder what kind they have in La Belle France? In New York the weed we call spinach would constitute the knife and fork of a gallinaceous biped as well as its digestive apparatus. That is, there is enough sand in a basket of spinach in the New York market to restock the craw and gizzard of a barnyard rooster. A miserable little handful of this silted, moth-eaten stuff is sold for 15 cents. When cooked it makes a dab that will about fill an average-sized kitchen spoon. To wash it requires cook's entire afternoon, still it is gritty. Now, here is a chance for an enterprising young man to make a Rockefellerian fortune; let him sell washed spinach to householders, guaranteed free from sand and vermin. Make a specialty of the product. In a few years the newspapers will dub him "the spinach king," and his fame will endure.—New York Press.

### Remarkable Pedestrian Feat.

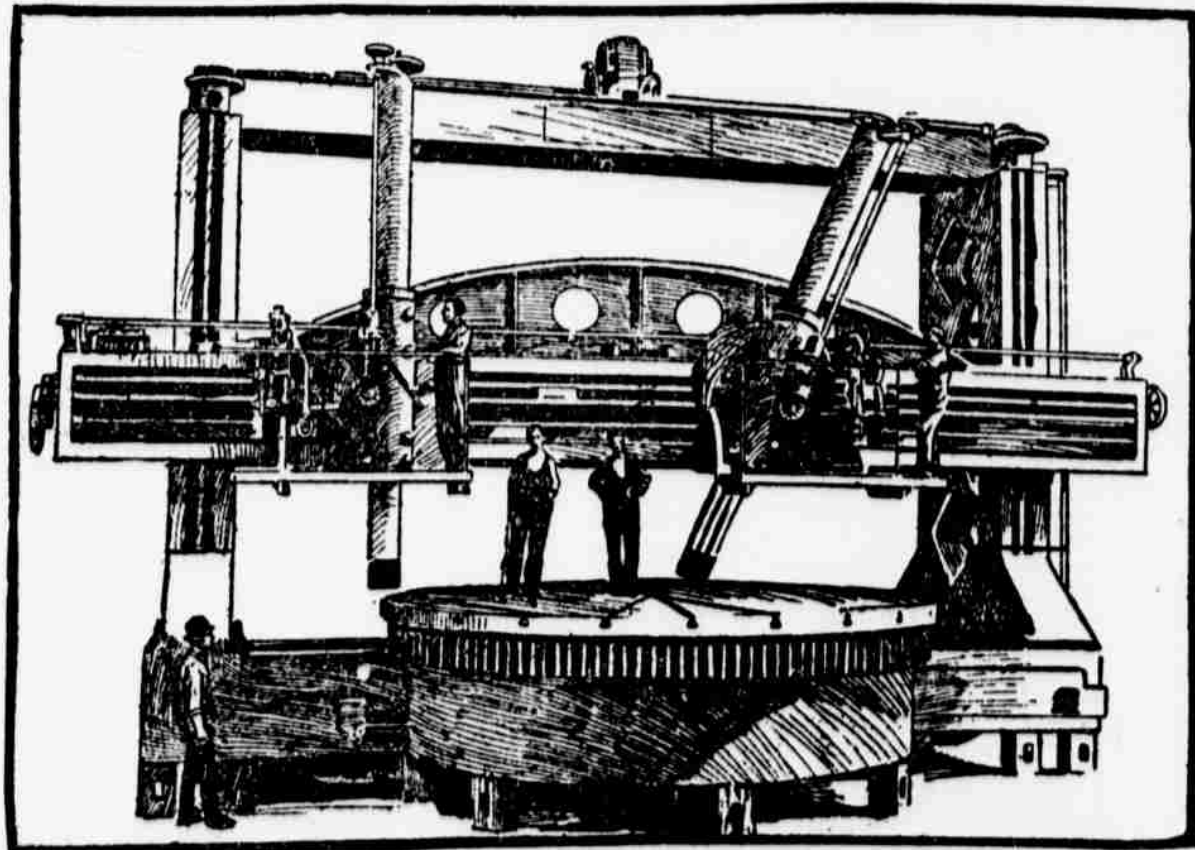
A remarkable performance on the road was that of John Cooke, whose death was announced in July, 1849. He was generally known throughout England as "Jack the Greyhound," on account of his fleetness in running. In the old coaching days he ran for long distances by the side of coaches, throwing somersaults every few strides. On one occasion he resolved to attempt the journey from London to Birmingham, accompanying the mail coach for the whole distance. He actually performed this exploit, keeping pace with the coach by taking an alternate number of steps and somersaults. But this combined speed and agility did not save him from the workhouse, in which institution he died.

### Could Betting Be Abolished?

If betting could be stopped, an enormous bulk of those who engage in it (apart, of course, from professional bookmakers) would save a great deal of money, but there is no more chance of abolishing betting than of abolishing champagne, cigars and mutton chops. It would not be a bad thing if bookmakers were licensed, but they never will be, partly because of the difficulties of finding a satisfactory licensing tribunal, and chiefly because of the outcry that would be raised about the "legalization of gambling."—Badminton Magazine.

If silence is golden the woman who is deaf and dumb must be twenty-four carats fine.

# Machine Bores Largest Aperture on Record



The largest boring machine in the world has just been constructed in Philadelphia, and is to be installed in a large electric company's plant for boring the immense openings which are demanded for the huge dynamos that are being built to furnish the great amount of current for transportation purposes. The machine bores the largest aperture on record, namely

28 feet in diameter, a space sufficient for two cars to pass through sidewise. The big cross rails which hold the boring apparatus are 36 feet in length and carry at their ends a 12-inch boring bar of steel. Two men from a platform control the movement of the machine, which is operated by electricity. When in action the whole machine runs as smoothly as possible

and in a short space of time the stanch boring bars plow and eat their way through 28 feet of solid metal. The machine is adjustable as to speed and the size of opening desired.

Variety is the spice of life, and vice is the cayenne pepper. Trust not your money to one whose eyes are bent on the ground.