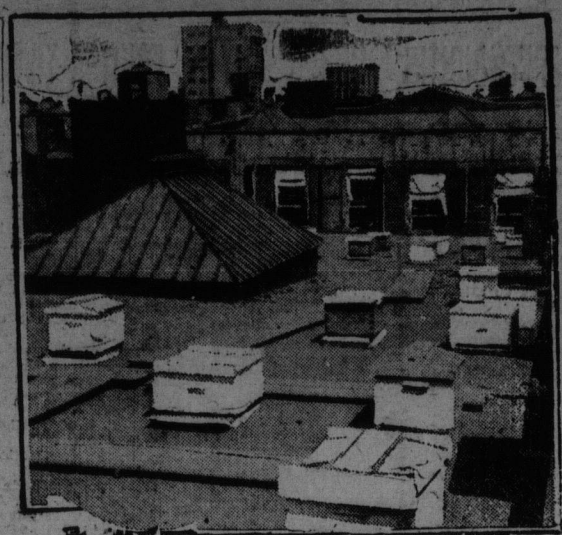


MONEY IN BEES IN CITY OR FARM



THE CITY MAN'S APIARY ON ROOF.

Washington, August 19.—There was much newspaper hilarity occasioned by the recent discovery of a full-fledged, working apiary, or group of bee colonies, improving each shining hour and storing up honey on top of one of the downtown New York skyscrapers. Investigation showed that this apiary is owned by the A. I. Root Co. of Medina, O., the most extensive bee dealers in America. Attention was attracted to this metropolitan branch of the Medina concern by a loud and vigorous kick from candy-makers, who complained that the naughty bees were robbing their candy trays. Then it was discovered that New York is taking up the bee feed in great shape, and many a clerk adds to his weekly income by keeping a hive or two on the roof or in the back yard.

But New York's hilarity was illimitable. Dr. E. F. Phillips, apiculture chief in the department of agriculture, and generally acknowledged to be the "hottest guy" on bee lore in these dominions, and he says that of the total honey crop of the world for 1910—a production that will sell for about \$25,000,000—at least half will be gathered by American bees.

In other words it's getting so the bee farmer isn't a farmer at all any more, but a stenographer or a doctor or a genteel furnisher, with a side line of willing little pluggers—his bees. The busy little bee, with a stinger on one end and a buzz at the other, is the proper sort of pet and fad for the poor man. She works hard, from sunrise to sunset, never stops for lunch, eats while she works, and piles up honey that not only rhymes with, but brings you in, big money. Also she boards herself.

All you have to do is to take the honey from the hive as fast as the

bees get it ready—and be kind to them during the winter. You don't have to own any clover fields for their trespass signs, and they'll hunt around until they find somebody else's clover field, if they have to travel three miles to reach it.

Now comes a theorist with a suggestion for the realization of the dream of the golf stream cranks. He tells how the golf stream may be made to hug the Atlantic seaboard by merely cutting across a neck of land in Nova Scotia. The result, of course, would be a radical change in the climate of the North Atlantic states.

Every once in a while some sea captain comes into New York or Boston harbor with a tale to the effect that the golf stream is changing its course. Then there is a flood of speculation as to what would happen if the golf stream were to sweep in around Long Island and up along the New England coast.

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This Scheme May Look Wild, But It Would Make Us Some Warmer



Just Tap the Bay of Fundy. That's All, and the Gulf Stream Will Lave Our Coast.

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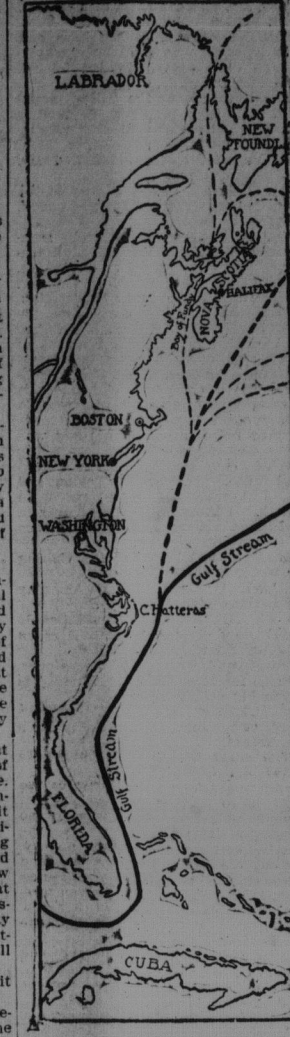
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Dotted lines show how Gulf stream would change its course if the Bay of Fundy were cut through.



New England, with the latitude of Spain. Change the contour of your seaboard and you change the ocean currents.

The Gulf stream is caused by the revolution of the earth. The earth revolves toward the east and the water naturally piles up at the equator and along all eastern seabords. Consequently there are streams flowing from the equator northward and southward along those eastern seabords, because, of course, the piled up water must run somewhere. The Gulf stream caught by the sloping north coast of South America, as by a funnel, dives into the Gulf of Mexico, and, having nowhere else to go, rushes swiftly out into the Atlantic again through the gap between Cuba and Florida, and thus up along the Atlantic coast.

Now, as is well known, the highest tides in the world are in the Bay of Fundy. The coast of New England and that of Nova Scotia form a funnel that concentrates the tide and drives it with a rush into a place from which there is no escape. So in the cul-de-sac of Fundy the tide sometimes rises upwards of 70 feet.

The dead water caught in this funnel with the stopped-up spout serves to push the Gulf stream still farther east from the course it takes from Cape Hatteras.

But if the funnel were opened—that is to say if the Rockefeller foundation, for instance, could be persuaded to cut the bay of Fundy through into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and make it the Straits of Fundy—then there would be a rush of waters through into the Gulf every day—waters that, like some other persons and things couldn't "come back." At least most of the water couldn't come back. They would be swept out on the ebb from the great river and back to the ocean another way.

Each day the Gulf stream would be sucked in toward the Atlantic coast, and the cold waters of the Arctic current would have to live to the bottom of the ocean sooner than they now do.

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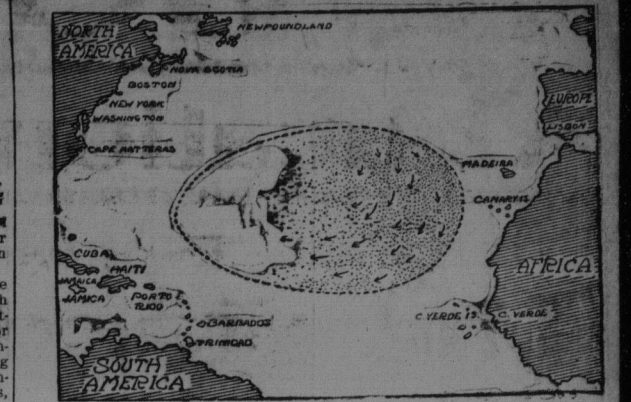
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SARGASSO SEA NOT A TERROR



A CHART OF THE SARGASSO SEA, WHICH THE MICHAEL SARRS HAS EXPLORED. THE SHADED OVAL REPRESENTS THE LOCATION OF GENERAL DIMENSIONS, AND COMPARATIVE DENSITY OF THE SEA.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, August 19.—The myth of the Sargasso sea has been exploded. That alleged graveyard of lost ships has been examined. The story writers who have found the Sargasso sea such a fruitful theme for tales of derelicts trapped in the slimy, weedy stretches of marine desert clogged with floating islands of seaweeds, must needs find a new scene for their dramas.

For the Sargasso sea is not the weedy waste that it is painted. There are seaweeds there, of course, but not enough to seriously impede the navigation of any ordinary vessel.

The steamer Michael Sarrs of the United States hydrographic service, sent out from Plymouth last April with a company of scientists on board, has just come into this port after a three-month study of the Sargasso sea, with the report that the stories about the mass of seaweed caught in the dead waters of the central Atlantic north of the Cape Verde Islands are greatly exaggerated.

Lieut. Ridgely of the United States navy, who was with the expedition, says: "Through the dynamical forces arising from the earth's rotation which causes all moving masses in the northern hemisphere to tend to be deflected toward the right hand

side of their path, the algae that are borne by the Gulf stream from the tropical seas find their way toward the inner edge of the circulatory drift which moves in a clockwise direction around the central part of the north Atlantic. In this central part the flow of the surface waters is not steady in any direction, and hence the floating seaweed tends to accumulate there.

"The tendency to accumulate is perhaps most observable in the Azores region marked out by the Azores, the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands.

"The abundance of seaweed in the Sargasso sea fluctuates much with the variation of the agencies which account for its presence, but the hydrographic office does not possess any authentic records to show that it has ever been accumulated in such amount as to materially impede vessels in passing over this part of the ocean."

The scientists with the expedition say that the Sargasso sea is particularly rich in strange and beautiful aquatic insects and small fish. For instance, there is found there, and nowhere else, a wonderful transparent shrimp with eyes like jewels on the end of long pedicels. Their eyes are many-faceted and they flash a brilliant greenish light.

The cylinder are smaller threads and the depth of the groove between the main threads grows progressively smaller from one end to the other, so that it will hold the entire wheat grain as it enters the machine and will accommodate only the pulverized wheat at the exit.

"The wheat must first be prepared for breadmaking by a thorough washing, after which about a pint of tepid water to a pound of grain is added and the whole is allowed to stand about six hours. At the end of this time the grains of wheat have swollen to double their ordinary size."

"It is then mixed with the necessary quantity of yeast and salt and poured into the machine. It falls between the threads of the moving screw and of the fixed contrary screw, which crush the envelope of the seed of the grain, making of them a homogeneous mixture which just before leaving the screws forms a smooth paste."

"The work of kneading is terminated by the operation of a glider, formed of two parallel surfaces. On these surfaces is the extremity of the movable screw, while the other is fixed to the contrary screw and has a central hole through which the dough escapes in the form of a continuous roll."

"The dough, on issuing from the machine, is put into baskets, where it remains until it begins to rise. It is then divided into long loaves and placed on a table until the moment when it is to be baked in the oven."

Commenting on the new process the writer says that while it seems to be new, and really is when used on a large scale, it yet is a step backward to the crude breadmaking methods of the ancients. The new process idea became popular, the writer thinks for he says:

"In one hundred years civilized man has struggled up from the brown and white bread of the peasant to the white bread of the rich. He has gone back to the bread of the 1st century."

A remarkable railway engine, with a saloon hatched on, has just made a very successful run from Glasgow to Gartscherie, on the Caledonian and North British Railways. The locomotive consists of three separate parts—a steam turbine, a dynamo for generating electricity, and electric motor.

The actual driving motor is fixed at one end of the engine, while a very long one; the generator is situated in the center, and consists of a Zeolite steam turbine working at 3000 revolutions per minute, which is coupled to the dynamo, which supplies the electric current to four motors. These motors give a direct drive to four sets of heavy driving wheels. The nominal power of the locomotive is one thousand horse, and considerable economy in fuel is anticipated.

The advantages of an electric engine are obtained without recourse to external wires, and it can therefore travel over any lines. The exhaust steam is also condensed, so that a very low run could be made. The current is air which passes through the coils for the condensed steam is driven by a fan to the furnace of the boiler which is thus cooled. The boiler is extraordinary ingenuity has, in fact, been displayed in order to make the greatest use of every possible feature to increase the efficiency of the engine. The new locomotive is no longer the finished product, but is preparatory to being exhaustive tested at pulling heavy express train.

With its September issue The Sma Set is enlarged to 176 pages, and the same time it makes a new departure with a long novel published serially. Heretofore it has been a policy to print complete stories at a novellette only. Its first serial was by E. Phillips Oppenheim, and the story will be called "Harvey" run through six or seven issues. Other authors to contribute to the September issue will be Wyndham Maude, Gouverneur Morris and Van Tassoutphen.

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SCOTLAND YARD IS MALIGNED

Facts and Fancies Concerning
English Detective Headquarters—Wireless Telegraphy Did Not Catch Crippen.

Some sprightly American commentators on the Crippen case have amused their readers by heaping ridicule on the detective methods of Scotland Yard. They seem to think that the very spirit of stupidity brooded over the operations of the London police force in its dealings with Dr. Crippen. On the other hand, a few thoughtful papers have found something very admirable in the fairness with which the suspected man was treated, and the energy with which he was sought when fresh evidence of his guilt was brought to light. The unknown is always a subject of ridicule for the flippant, and the methods of Scotland Yard are almost unknown in the United States. Equally unknown to the British police is the familiar American "third degree."

Inspector Dew's Work. It would probably take a brother detective or an experienced criminal to pass competent judgment on the ability or lack of it displayed by Inspector Dew. The general public will probably be satisfied with it, since the detective emerges with his quarry. There is no reason to suppose that Crippen would have escaped, even had there been no wireless telegraphy to expedite his capture. It was not wireless telegraphy that caused Capt. Kendall to suspect the identity of "Rev. Mr. Robinson and son." These suspicions would probably have been communicated to the Canadian police on the first opportunity. The suspected pair would have been detained, and since Crippen was known personally to many Canadians, he could have been identified positively within twenty-four hours after his arrest. It was wireless telegraphy that made the voyage of Crippen on the Montrose a matter of world-wide interest; but it was the publicity given to the case by the newspapers that caused Crippen's arrest.

Sherlock Holmes' Scotland Yard. Nevertheless the idea that Scotland Yard in particular, and the British police in general, are a stupid lot is very general. It is due very largely to the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has given the novel reading world a couple of graphic, but essentially libelous portraits of Scotland Yard detectives. Lestrade, for instance, is represented as a man of low cunning, about on an intellectual par with an illiterate horse trader. "A lean, ferret-like man, furtive and sly looking, was waiting for me on the platform," we are told in one of the inimitable Sherlock Holmes stories. "In spite of the light brown dust

coat and leather leggings which he wore in deference to the rustic surroundings, I had no difficulty in recognizing Lestrade, of Scotland Yard."

A Pair Of Imbeciles. Another Scotland Yard celebrity created by Doyle was Inspector Jones. "He is not a bad fellow," said Sherlock Holmes, indulgently, "though an absolute imbecile in his profession. He is as brave as a bulldog, and as tenacious as a lobster, if he gets his claws upon anyone." Both Lestrade and Jones are represented as inhabiting depths of insanity.

plumbed even by Watson. They appear in the stories as mere