

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

ELECTRIC INSOLE IN SHOE

Portable Battery Carried in Pocket Connects With Conducting Material—Continuous Treatment.

A Colorado man recently asked himself: "If electricity is good for rheumatism and other ailments in spasmodic treatments, why wouldn't it be better if the treatment could be taken for hours at a time and without any inconvenience to the subject?" He decided that it would and forthwith designed what is known as the "electric insole." This device consists of a pair of insoles of conducting material connected by wires with a portable battery, which is carried in the



Electric Insole.

trousers pocket or suspended inside the trousers by a hook that catches the belt. The wires run down the inside of the trousers legs and connect with the metal members of the insoles. The current, of course, can be switched on or off at will and the treatment can be taken as the subject is walking about the street or attending to his business. As it is spread over a much longer time and has more opportunity to work, it should be more effective.

AID PLANTS BY ELECTRICITY

Experiments Show Spinach, Strawberries, Peas, Etc., Both Better and Earlier Than Others.

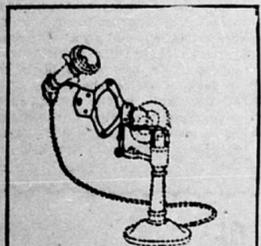
Electric agriculture is now attracting a great deal of attention, and the simple system devised by M. Beatty should be worth further investigation. It consists of standing upright in the ground in the neighborhood of the plants thin iron rods provided with noncorrosible points. The rods may be about six feet long for cereals and about one inch diameter. The theory is that these rods cause discharge from their points, and create electric oscillations in the ground which benefit the plants.

M. Beatty showed at a recent exhibition a number of plants raised in this way, spinach, strawberries, green peas, etc., which were both earlier and better than others grown in the ordinary way in neighboring plots. It would be interesting to know if the chemical effect of the iron had anything to do with the results.

PHONE ATTACHMENT IS HANDY

Jointed Arm Holds Receiver Against Ear of User, Leaving the Hands Free for Writing.

The Canadian who devised the automatic holder for telephone receivers, of which an illustration is shown herewith, was a friend of the ladies. It will enable a woman to carry on an hour's conversation on a six-party wire without tiring her arm in the least. The holder is a jointed metal affair fastened to the receiver hook and having at the free end its own set of hooks to hold the cylinder. When not in use it takes up little room, but when called into play it can be extended until close to the ear and hold the receiver as well as it can be held



New Telephone Attachment.

by hand. This leaves both hands free for writing or for attending to any other duties which the person talking through the phone may have before him. In case where papers have to be sorted or turned it is inconvenient to have only one hand free, and the implement here overcomes this difficulty.

Produce Electric Waves.

Much interest has been shown in Dr. Goldschmidt's new high-frequency machine for the direct production of electric waves. The invention, which has been quickly tested during the past few months, is considered epoch-making and is receiving wide publicity. Dr. Goldschmidt has at the request of the American consulate general, forwarded four typewritten articles, in English, relating to wireless telegraphy in general and his own invention in particular.

ELECTRICITY AID TO GROWTH

Swedish Scientists Interested in Experiments Which Have Been Carried on for Some Years.

Considerable interest has been aroused among Swedish scientists in regard to the remarkable electrical experiments which have been carried on for some years in one of the public schools in Stockholm. The object has been to test the beneficial influence of electricity on the development of the human body.

Hitherto it had been found possible to force the growth of vegetables by means of electrical currents distributed from a powerful dynamo. This idea has been carried out with signal success in several places.

It was accordingly contended that the human organism was equally susceptible to "expedited growth," as it has been called, through practically continuous applications of an electrically charged atmosphere to the body. Two groups of 25 children were selected, as nearly alike as possible in general health, size, and weight. The respective groups received their instruction in two rooms, both equal in size, ventilation, lighting and other general conditions. But the group in one was constantly exposed to the influence of electric currents, while the other group pursued its studies under normal conditions.

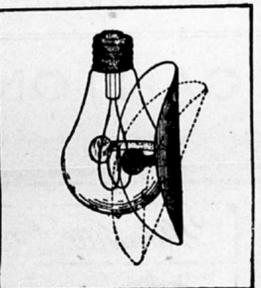
After a test of several years the two groups of children have been compared, and it is claimed that the electrified children have outstripped the others mentally and physically; that they have grown faster, put on weight more quickly, and have shown more physical fitness generally, besides possessing superior mentality.

Skepticism is displayed in some quarters, and the result of the experiment is not altogether regarded as decisive. It is expected, however, that similar experiments will be conducted in some other schools in order to demonstrate the supposed efficacy of the electrifying process in improving the mental and physical condition of the rising population.

ADJUSTABLE SHADE ON LAMP

Device Consists of Metal Disks Bent Into Semi-Cylindrical Form With Clamps on Each Side.

An ingenious shade for use on incandescent lamps is here shown. It consists of a metal disk bent into a semi-cylindrical form and provided at opposite sides with spring clamps adapted to press against the lamp globe, holding the device in position, says the Popular Electricity. As can



Adjustable Lamp Shade.

be seen the shade may be fastened in any position so that the shadow is cast in any desired direction. This arrangement will be found especially useful for hospitals and sick rooms, enabling the nurse to protect the patient's face from the direct rays of light yet leaving other parts of the room illuminated. By painting the interior of the shade with white enamel it may be used to a certain extent as a reflector also.

Largest Electric Valve.

The largest electric valve ever built has just been constructed at Indian Orchard, Mass. It and two others were designed to control the water that drives the 12,000 horse power by hydraulic turbines at the Niagara Falls station of the Ontario Power company. The valves are nine feet in diameter and weigh 65 tons each. Three minutes are required to lift or lower the gates.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

The only railroad in Lapland is being electrified.

Electric fans are a great boon to the sick during hot weather.

Nearly all the large packing houses are now equipped with electric power.

It is estimated that electric light is used by 700,000 American households.

It is planned to put moving picture shows on some of the transcontinental trains.

There are 110,000 telephones in use in Japan at the present time, and the number is rapidly increasing.

A simple tool that twists two or more wires together as it is drawn along them is a Texan's invention.

The government of India has authorized wireless stations to connect the scattered garrisons of the country.

There are 1,850 electrical works and central stations in Germany in addition to more than 45,000 private plants.

An ingenious employe of the General Electric Co. has invented a meter for measuring the flow of steam in pipes.

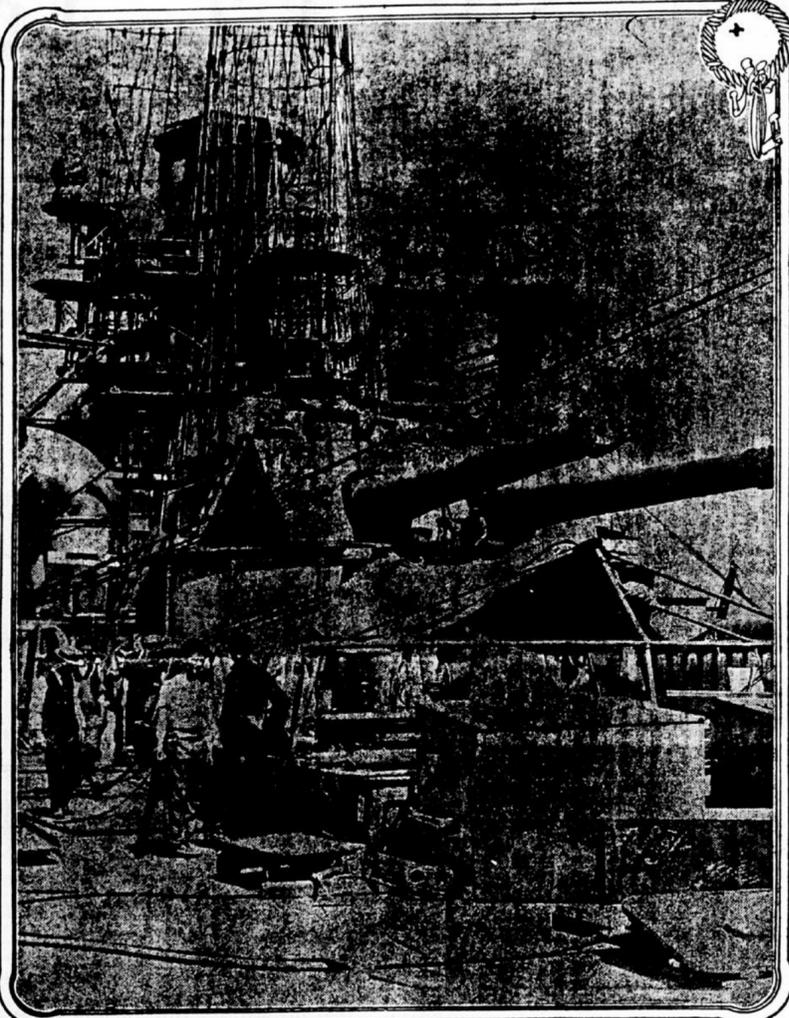
Birds, it seems, rarely if ever get accustomed to the sound of electric bells so as not to be startled by the ringing of one.

Over \$1,000,000 will be spent for a new electric light and power plant and electric railways for Johannesburg, South Africa.

The mining industry has been revolutionized by electricity. Electric power, developed from water, is used to haul the ore, drive the drills and to operate the crushers and conveyers.

Submarine vessels now have a

BATTLESHIP FLORIDA NEARLY COMPLETED



WORKING ON THE FINISHING TOUCHES

THIS photograph, made recently in the Brooklyn navy yard, shows the battleship Florida nearly completed. The great war vessel is as powerful as any in the American navy and before long will be ready to be put into commission.

ELECTRICITY TO KILL PESTS

Washington Man Demonstrates Value of New Method of Exterminating Many Injurious Insects.

Spokane, Wash.—Electricity as an agency to destroy the codling moth and other bug pests is the latest innovation introduced in modern apple orcharding in the Spokane valley, where W. M. Frost of Opportunity, Wash., and J. C. Lawrence, a grower of Spokane, the other night gave what is declared to have been the first demonstration of its kind in the world.

The test was made in a six-year-old orchard, and more than a score of second-brood moths and many green aphids were killed in a few moments. The apparatus consists of a storage battery to charge the incandescent light globes, each of six candle power, which are netted with fine steel wire, coated with copper and tin, alternately. Attracted by the bright lights in

the trees, to which the globes are carried at the ends of a covered wire, the moths fly against the netting, complete the electric circuit and are instantly killed, the bodies falling into a receptacle placed beneath the globe.

Mr. Frost estimates that one battery to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating the usual spraying and saving many dollars annually for help, equipment and fuel.

He is now preparing to wire his orchard of ten acres, containing 700 trees, and several neighbors who witnessed the initial test are doing likewise. It is reported that several thousand acres of bearing apple trees will be equipped with exterminators by next spring.

If commercial electric light wires are extended to the orchard tracts, as they are in many of the valleys in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, the expense of batteries may be

saved by making direct connection. The cost of covering the globes with wire nets is a small item, and any electrician can do the work.

Apples to Court Girl.

Boston.—A Greek folk custom by which young men of that country were wont to propose to the blushing maidens of their choice by handing them a shining apple and, if their affections were reciprocated, receive in return a rose, is to be revived for the first time in America at a big Greek picnic here. So hopeful of success are the churchmen that a staff of Greek pastors is to be on hand to the matrimonial knots.

Elm Fed on Bricks.

Springfield, Mass.—In removing an elm tree to prepare for the foundations of the new municipal building workmen discovered a bulging root about four feet in the ground. The root was cut open and inside were found two bricks, which the root completely enveloped. The specimen will probably be given to the Science museum.

BULL SNAKES COME BACK

Pair of Missouri Reptiles Refuse to Live in Arkansas and Return to Their Old Haunts.

Keytesville, Mo.—This is a story of snakes that came back. Thirteen years ago the Millizer family lived on a farm on the Chariton river. Among the possessions of Mr. Millizer were two large bull snakes, each about eight feet long, which he had trained to do tricks.

He became much attached to them and when the family moved to Arkansas Millizer insisted the snakes must go along. The other day the snakes returned and took up their abode in the hollow cypress tree that was their home before their removal to Arkansas. The new owner of the farm measured the snakes and found they had grown to nearly 11 feet.

Millizer has been informed of their presence at their old home and it is thought he will have them returned to him in Arkansas.

"BIG ANNIE" IS A MOTHER

Largest Snake in the Zoo Gives Birth to Fifty-Seven Offspring and All but Nine Are Living.

New York.—Perhaps it was because there were only a few visitors at the zoo the other afternoon and only a few discreet attendants in the reptile house. Or maybe that had nothing to do with it. Anyway, at about three o'clock there was a portentous thrashing and writhing in the cage Big Annie, the prize 19-foot anaconda, shares with Rex, a royal python. Assistant Curator Dittmore heard the noise and looked in. Then he ran out and gathered up 14 keepers.

"I want you to come with me," he told them. "Big Annie is—or rather she will—Never mind, come on quick and get her out of the cage."

It took only a few minutes to untangle Big Annie's 19 feet—length—and get her in another cage. And then, before the legendary Jack Robinson could earn mention, there were 57 new little anacondas at the zoo. Dr.

W. Reed Blair, who was hurried over, said he'd be goad dived, or something like that, if he'd ever seen the like before. Nine of the 57 didn't seem to appreciate the breathing world and left it. The others perked right up, and now they are crawling all over each other as lively as fame.

Blair said they were "doing fine." R. H. Mole, a newspaper editor in Port of Spain, Trinidad, who sent Big Annie to the zoo, got on the cable almost at the moment of Annie's good fortune, and sent word that he had found the 19 foot mate of Annie, and should he send him along. Mr. Dittmore called "Sure." But if things keep on the curator fears the zoo may have more anacondas than it really needs.

United States Comes Fourth.

The United States government is the fourth to establish an aeronautical laboratory. Belgium, France and Russia have already done so.

THOUGHT SHE WAS THE BOSS

Amusing Finish of Kansas City Woman Who Gave Crossing Policeman Orders From Her Auto.

Kansas City, Mo.—One of the patrolmen at Eleventh and Walnut streets, in the retail center, who was endeavoring to enforce a new crossing rule for vehicles, raised his hand and accused the chauffeur of a large limousine to stop the car the other day. The woman in the motor car leaned forward and said petulantly to her chauffeur:

"Go ahead, go ahead; don't stop here!"

The chauffeur started, and the policeman, E. O. Bjorkbach, raised his hand again, stopping him.

"The woman leaned forward again and said:

"This chauffeur takes orders from me. How dare you countermand them?"

The policeman raised him helmet and explained that maybe at home she

gave the orders to the chauffeur, but that at Eleventh and Walnut streets he gave orders. The woman lost her temper. From a silver case she drew a card and pencil and took the policeman's number.

"I shall tell my husband, and he will attend to your case with your superiors," she said indignantly.

The next day the same woman appeared at the same corner in her limousine. She beckoned to the policeman from the car.

"I owe you an apology," she said. "I told my husband, just as I threatened. He told me you ought to have arrested me."

Westinghouse a Farmer. Lemox, Mass.—George Westinghouse, Jr., has purchased a forty-acre farm near the Greenock Country club in Lee, Mass., and hereafter will devote his entire time to scientific farming in the Berkshires. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse will move from Pittsburg to their new home in October.

ANGLER GETS "PADDLE CAT"

Strange Creature Is Taken From the Chippewa River—Fish Is Said to Be Salt Water Specimen.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—William Leppnitz, of this city, while fishing in the Chippewa river, caught the strangest specimen of the finny tribe ever seen here. It is called by old rivermen a "paddle cat," and they say it has been many years since one has been seen here. This fish was fifty-two inches long and weighed twenty-two pounds. The reason it is called a "paddle cat," is on account of the queer shape of the head. The "paddle" is the nose of the fish, and on this it measured twelve inches. The fish had ears that hung down six inches below the gills. The mouth opened at least six inches. In color the fish has a bluish cast.

The fish is said to be a salt water specimen, where it is often found, but it is a mystery how the fish has strayed up into the cool fresh waters of the Chippewa.

WHO'S WHO-AND W

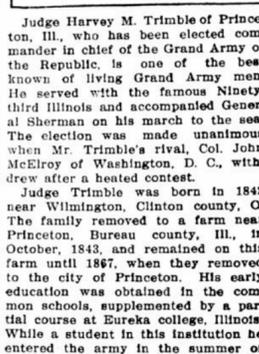
FOE OF FOOD EXPERT WILEY



According to the evidence of the house investigation, George F. McCabe is the man who has been trying to oust the agricultural department. McCabe has been the active adversary of Wiley for a long time. It is certain that McCabe has been further into the limelight. McCabe's "sollicitor" of the agricultural department, Congress specified the bureau of chemistry should be the bureau of food and drugs act. McCabe's "sollicitor" of the department, the position he occupies, should be the actual of the questions involved in that was the beginning of the struggle for supremacy. Young McCabe is the son of a railroad engineer in Utah, and came to Washington in 1898. He passed a civil service examination in Utah, which entitled him to a position in the treasury department \$55 per month. He took the job and decided to study law. His salary raised to \$100 per month before he had been in the treasury department many months. In 1901 he was transferred to the agricultural department. McCabe prepared all the bills that were sent to congress both for appropriations and on other matters. He prepared a bill that raised his salary to \$2,500 and he prepared a bill that authorized him to take on assistants. The department of agriculture had no legally appointed sollicitor. McCabe decided to be the sollicitor of the department in name as well as in fact and he wrote an appropriation bill in which the word "sollicitor" was used specifying the salary he was to receive. Congress passed the bill. McCabe was "the sollicitor" and has continued to be so called.

Wiley made no secret of the fact that he believed McCabe went to when he attempted to dictate to the bureau of chemistry, to which congress had entrusted the decision in food and drug cases.

NEW CHIEF OF GRAND ARMY



Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, Ill., who has been elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is one of the best known of living Grand Army men. He served with the famous Ninety-third Illinois and accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea. The election was made unanimous when Mr. Trimble's rival, Col. John McElroy of Washington, D. C., withdrew after a heated contest. Judge Trimble was born in 1842 near Wilmington, Clinton county, O. The family removed to a farm near Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., in October, 1843, and remained on this farm until 1867, when they moved to the city of Princeton. His early education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a partial course at Eureka college, Illinois. While a student in this institution he entered the army in the summer of 1862. In the Ninety-third regiment of Illinois volunteers, of which regiment he became the sergeant major. He participated in all the campaigns of his regiment.

Among old soldiers he has always been active, having served as the president of the Bureau County Soldiers' association, and commander of Ferris post No. 300, Grand Army of the Republic, at Princeton, and also as commander of the department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

He participated in the northern Mississippi campaign of 1862, Yazoo pass expedition, Vicksburg campaign, battles of Jackson and Champion hills, assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22, Chattanooga, Missionary ridge, Allatoona, the "march to the sea," the Carolinas campaign and, finally, the grand review at Washington.

On December 4, 1865, he became deputy clerk of the circuit court of Bureau county and served until November, 1867. He was admitted to the bar on November 20, 1867, and has been a practitioner of that profession at Princeton, Ill., ever since. He served as master in chancery of the circuit court from 1868 to 1877. He became county judge of Bureau county and served as such from 1877 to 1890 and again from 1894 to 1897. In that year he became circuit judge and in that capacity he served six years.

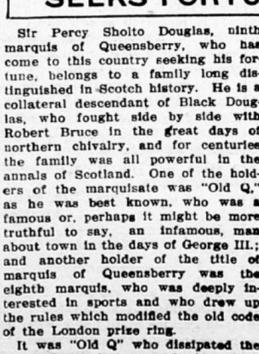
HAYTI'S LATEST PRESIDENT



Just at present "Gen." Cincinnatus Leconte claims the right to be called president of Hayti. He is a mulatto with a reputation for blood lust. When old Nord Alexis was president in 1908 Leconte was minister of the interior in his cabinet. A black man named Simon got up a revolution and for months there was bloodshed in Hayti. Leconte ordered ten prominent sympathizers with the revolution to be taken from their beds in Port au Prince, marched them to a cemetery, stood them up in a row, shot them to death and buried them on the spot. Nevertheless the revolution succeeded. Old Nord Alexis was driven into exile and Simon was made president. Of course Leconte had to flee from the blood-stained black republic. He took refuge in Jamaica and began intriguing for the downfall of Simon and his own elevation to the presidency. In May he returned and began what proved to be a successful revolt. In the meantime "Gen." Antenor Firmin was heading another revolt. The two rebel armies approached Port au Prince from different directions and President Simon realized that they were too strong for him. So he fled into his strong box all the gold and silver he could lay his hands on and departed from the republic.

It looked as though Port au Prince was to be given up to rapine, but the American minister, H. M. Furness, went out to the rebels and told them they could come in and take possession, but if they began the old program of slaughtering the people and destroying property they would have to reckon with Uncle Sam. Leconte's army marched in, he was proclaimed president and the senate regularly elected him for the term of seven years.

SEEKS FORTUNE IN AMERICA



Sir Percy Sholto Douglas, ninth marquis of Queensberry, who has come to this country seeking his fortune, belongs to a family long distinguished in Scotch history. He is a collateral descendant of Black Douglas, who fought side by side with Robert Bruce in the great days of northern chivalry, and for centuries the family was all powerful in the annals of Scotland. One of the holders of the marquisate was "Old Q," as he was best known, who was a famous or, perhaps it might be more truthful to say, an infamous, man about town in the days of George III.; and another holder of the title of marquis of Queensberry was the eighth marquis, who was deeply interested in sports and who drew up the rules which modified the old code of the London prize ring.

It was "Old Q" who dissipated the Queensberry fortune and since then the family has been poor. The present marquis has tried his hand at many occupations. He has been a midshipman in the navy, a sheep farmer and gold miner in Australia, a speculator on the London stock exchange and a manufacturer of cement. A few years ago he went through bankruptcy proceedings.