REAL MENACE TO SHIPPING

Merchant Craft Have Often Suffered Greatly in Not Being Able to Escape From the Dangerous Waterspouts—Vivid Description of Spout at Vineyard Haven Which Received Close Scientific Study.

THE sea serpent is undoubtedly a myth, but the waterspout, though rare, is a real menace to shipping. One of these writhing bonds between sea and cloud rushed down upon the battleship Nebraska's launch near Old Point, Va., recently and swamped the boat. Fortunately the small craft remained at the surface, though filled with water, and the crew escaped by clinging to the launch despite the violence of the seething vortex in which they were caught.

In the past waterspouts have done a good deal of harm, and there are a number of cases on record where vessels have been dismasted, small boats sent to the bottom and other serious damage done by these uncommon manifestations of nature's latent forces. Probably the waterspout which has received the closest scientific study on the part of our meteorologists is one that occurred off Cottage City, Mass., in Vineyard Sound, on August 19, 1896. So far as official records go waterspouts have not been known so far north before.

It was possible to take a number of photographs of this phenomenon. The Weather Bureau's observer at the Vineyard Haven station gave at the time a vivid description of the spout. The weather preceding it was cloudy and sultry, with great masses of cumulous clouds. According to the official observer, W. W. Neifert, the origin and history of this particular waterspout was as follows:

"At first a long spiral column seemed to fall from the clouds about the thickness of a man's body, but this gradually increased in size as the cloud lowered, and when it reached the water it was as thick as a large sized cask and changed in color from a rich gray to a black and assumed a funnel shape at the base of the clouds. The cloud seemed of a yeasty white where the column came in contact with it and looked as though the water was hauled up to it. The area of contact appeared small. The spout was very straight and almost perpendicular, kicking up a great sea as it travelled. When it disappeared it began to do so at the base and rapidly reached the top, having the appearance of clouds, and finally cleared away like steam from an engine. This was at 12:58 P. M., just thirteen minutes after its appearance.

"At 1 o'clock P. M. it formed the second time, which was really the most interesting spectacle of all. From a mass of inky clouds it reached down, fingerlike, to almost the ocean's surface. Below it the water was stirred to an angry whirlpool, the foam reaching up perhaps 100 feet. It appeared drew into the blackness above and the surface of the ocean became quiet, as though great volumes of water were travelling up to the cloud by an endless screw when suddenly, at 1:18 P. M., the long arm disappeared in a manner similar to the first.

"At 1:20 it formed for a third time and scarcely reached the water, but had a decided funnel shape lasting about five minutes, when it slowly with-

"No noise was heard here at the station, but the schooner yacht Avalon of Boston was very near the spout and those on board reported plainly hearing the noise and the wind blowing around the vortex with wonderful rapidity, and to them the spout appeared to be 100 feet in diameter."

A photograph taken a few weeks ago off the coast of Cuba is probably the latest picture of a waterspout. The snapshot was taken by the second officer of the United Fruit Company's steamer Santa Marta. The waterspout was seen off Cape Mayst on June 16 last about 3:30 P. M. Shortly after passing the cape there came a heavy rain squall from the north and the downpour seemed to resolve itself into three of the largest waterspouts ever observed by the ship's captain during his long years of service in the tropics, where phenomena of this sort are more frequent. The waterspouts appeared to be about 1,200 feet high and something like half a mile apart and were sweeping along from north to south. Their rotations were plainly visible and, not unreasonably, some of the passengers were much alarmed. The ship altered her course so as to keep out of the waterspouts' paths. Naval vessels in the past have saved their spars and sails when so exposed by firing at them—the concussion of the discharge perhaps more than the chance shot serving to destroy the tension of the forces creating the vortex. Merchant craft that have not been similarly equipped with cannon have suffered gravely more than once by not being able to escape the onward rush of these disturbances.

A Writhing Bond Between Sea and the Clouds.

At the Sign of the S. R. O.---An Old Time Symbol of Prosperity---Sometimes

It was not long ago that the youngsters on Broadway used to look upon Charles Burnham, who is as much a part of Wallack's Theatre as the brownstone columns in front of the facade, as one of themselves. He didn't seem any older than anybody else. Perhaps he was and perhaps he is as young as the next man. But "be that as it may," to use the phrase beloved of George Monroe, it is to him that one turns nowadays to find out anything concerning the palmy days of the drama on Broadway. It is perhaps after all more due to his interest in the theatre and his intelligent study of it than to his far reaching memory that he is to-day the authority on the subject.

He was the inevitable authority to whom THE SUN reporter turned the other day to find out what had become of all the old "Standing Room Only" signs. Have you forgotten, gentle reader, when the sign used to be put out to proclaim the popularity of this or that show? Have you altogether forgotten the conviction which filled your mind that it must be some show that could sell out all the seats?

But have you seen such a sign lately? If so, where was it? The writer does not recall such a sign in front of a New York playhouse for at least fifteen years. About that old custom and how it disappeared Mr. Burnham talked very interestingly the other day. He said:

"The financial success of a play to-day is made by word of mouth. The public who witness it render first aid—the press, second aid. The house on the opening night may be almost empty—but a successful play is its own quick booster.

"Time was when a manager felt that he must have a crowded house at the opening. He did not want to read in the papers the next morning that 'a meagre audience witnessed the new play last night,' or, 'a small but select audience, &c. He wanted all to see what a 'crowd' he had and besides he could put out his 'sign.'

"Managers used to believe in signs, and also believed that a crowded house helped the play, had a better effect on actors and auditors—and the critics.

"They often devoted more space to advertising that their 'house' was 'full,' and consequently the play was 'great,' than to details of the play. Announcements in their 'ads' was one way to tell the public of the full houses, but as 'seeing was believing,' they wanted it so that he who runs may read and to that end employed painted signs to inform the passers-by of the business they were doing inside.

"In days gone by it was a common sight to see in front of a Broadway theatre a sign bearing the information 'Standing Room Only.' The rival manager went that one better and on his sign had painted 'House Full.' Another not to be outdone had inscribed 'All Seats Sold,' while still another, not wishing to be behind in the managerial new fashion, and not desiring to be thought an imitator, informed the public that there would be 'No More Money Taken.'

"These signs became the rage of the different managers, and he was considered a poor 'piker' who couldn't put out his sign at least on a Saturday night.

"Some managers thought more of having such a sign in front of their house than of the quality of the play. The sign was placed on view whether circumstances warranted it or not. I knew one manager who insisted on having in his contract with the theatre where he was to play that the 'Standing Room' sign was to be placed outside the door every evening at 9 o'clock, whether seats were sold or not. The habit finally became so acute that the signs when put out Saturday night were allowed to remain there over Sunday, it being considered a fine advertisement.

"The manager held the idea that this means of advertising was of the best. His pride was hurt if some one came in and told him that such and such a theatre had its sign out while his was covered with dust. A manager seeking time for an attraction at a theatre would extol his goods by declaring 'Why, I have a play that will keep the S. R. O. sign out every night.'

"The first of all these signs was the 'Standing Room Only' one. That has been used since the early days of the theatre. 'Way back in the days when Booth's was in existence at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, Edwin Booth's manager, J. H. Mafornigle, kept a book in which was recorded the list of attractions of other theatres and an estimate of the number of people in each audience. Mr. Mafornigle would send a representative each evening to every theatre, with instructions to estimate the audiences at the various playhouses. If any of the houses were crowded the letters S. R. O. would be entered in the column after the theatre's name. These letters became a sort of code with managers. 'How is your business?' said one manager to another. 'S. R. O.' every night,' replied the other.

"This sending around to see how the others were doing became a sort of fashion. Managers followed each other's fashions closely. They do to-day. Lester Wallack was asked if he ever was informed what his brother manager was doing in the way of business. 'No, I am not. I am interested only in the number of people in my own theatre. It is an easy matter to draw a crowd—but who knows besides the managers whether it is a legitimate one? I do not believe the business is helped by inviting a crowd free in order to say your house is crowded.'

"Managers have in general always believed that a crowd helped draw a crowd, and if one theatre had a crowd and they had not they would proceed to gather an audience. If they would not come and pay, then they must come without paying—then the sign would go out, and passers by read the announcement of 'No More Money Taken,' and the manager felt that he had done good advertising.

"There is no doubt that the crowd likes to go where the crowd goes, so the managers argued: 'If they won't buy my seats I will give them away, put out the "House Full" sign, and then some one who thinks he can't buy a seat will try. Then when he finds that he really can't buy one he wants it bad—he becomes my advertiser, as the sign on ice street does.'

"But while the manager still argues in the same good old fashioned way he doesn't believe in painted signs, such as they formerly used. The only thing that stands in the way of buying an admission to a crowded theatre is the fire laws. At one of the most prominent of the Broadway theatres where a company of superior excellence was playing in the days of the sign the receipts of a Saturday night were just $82.50, but on the sidewalk was a sign 'No More Money Taken.' Now business interests have injected more common sense into the business to-day and the sign finds no place in its scheme. Still the manager now and then says 'It's a case of standing room only.'"

Dr. Cook Meets at Dinner 500 Men Seemingly From Missouri

A DINNER was given at the Continental Hotel in Newark recently to members of the Board of Trade of that city. The principal speaker was Dr. Frederick A. Cook, pretender to the crown of the Arctic now worn by Rear Admiral Peary.

The doctor was introduced by Capt. E. B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler expeditions to the north pole. Capt. Baldwin seems to believe that Dr. Cook really did discover the pole and said so in very emphatic terms. He said he believed him upon his return from the north four years ago and he believes him now.

"You may fool the people in politics an many other ways," said the captain, "but you can't fool science, and I now have the honor to introduce to you Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discoverer of the north pole."

There was not a murmur. A pin might have been heard falling on the floor in the midst of these 500 men. Clouds of smoke blown toward the ceiling rose majestically from many cigars. One would imagine that every man in the audience was from Missouri. And maybe all were in spirit.

Dr. Cook talked of the future possibilities of the Arctic regions in a commercial way. He said in years to come it would be a great fur raising and mineral country. Within 500 miles of the pole there was grass to be seen, as well as flowers, sometimes a butterfly and once in a while mosquitoes, but they did not bite like the kind from Jersey. Four months of continuous sun was the explanation.

The Eskimo were a mild mannered people, who, he believed, were a part of the Indian race. They had no laws, they did not need any; there was no police force, no ruler, no politicians. Every man looks out for himself, and all he took care not to do was to step on the other fellow's corns.

Then the speaker raised his voice to a high pitch and spoke for the first time of the polar controversy. He declared that as an American citizen who had given the best part of his life to scientific research without pay he was entitled to a hearing and he proposed to fight for it to the bitter end, and his story of the attainment of the north pole was believed in all scientific geographical circles except one, and was also generally accepted by all the Arctic explorers except one.

"While I have never claimed that I stood upon the apex of the earth, I do claim from all observations I was able to make, especially the length of the human shadow, which I took every hour of the day, and which was always the same, that I did reach a point known as the north pole," he said.

If the doctor expected applause he must have been sorely disappointed. All was silent as the grave.

With a smile he said: "The Eskimos also believe in a heaven and they think it is a very hot place, and before I sit down I would say to you that if there is yet a doubt in your minds as to the truth of my claims and the discovery of the north pole, to be convinced you will have to go either to the north pole or go to—the Eskimos heaven."

GARDENING NOTES

FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Increasing Popularity of Calla Lilies

The Richardia, calla, Egyptian lily or lily of the Nile, was named after L. C. Richard, an eminent French botanist. The popular name, calla, was given to the genus by Pliny. The calla or Richardia æthopica is a native of the Cape of Good Hope and was introduced into England in 1731. It is of easy culture, the only particular attention it requires being constant watering and as warm a room as can conveniently be given it.

It is not well to give the calla too much pot room or too much foliage will result; therefore if large pots are used crowd the plants closely together and a large crop of flowers will result from a comparatively small space.

The calla is one of the best winter flowering plants for house culture, requiring no especial care other than keeping the soil moist and occasionally syringing or washing the leaves to keep them free from dust. The calla is propagated by offsets, which should be taken off during the summer, when the plant is at rest, and grown in small pots for one season.

Callas thrive when grown in prepared fibre and will be largely used for this purpose; they are tall, stately, showy plants and valuable for their decorative effect. In planting place the bulbs so they will be covered with an inch of earth or fibre.

The arums are of the same family and, like the calla, thrive in prepared fibre. A. palestinum has flowers of deep crimson with a fragrance not unlike the violet. The flower resembles the calla in shape and was introduced in the United States in 1876 under the name of the crimson calla, but it does not seem to be catalogued by leading growers now.

A. dracunculus, the dragon arum, is desirable for its large and remarkable flowers, about a foot long, purple, red and black-blue with a beautifully marbled stem and leaves resembling a small palm, making a very curious pot plant at a reasonable price, as the bulbs can be had at about 15 cents each.

A. cornutum is another variety that makes a unique pot plant. The flowers are red, spotted with black, the stems curiously mottled with green and white, and this too is inexpensive, the bulbs selling at about 15 cents each.

The sanctum or black calla produces one large flower, like the calla lily, of immense size, measuring from 14 to 18 inches in length and about 4 inches broad, of rich, dark purple, underlaid with green. The spathe raising from the centre of the flower is about 10 inches long and quite black. The leaves are large and of a good rich green color, resembling the leaf of the calla. This is also a bulb that can be purchased for 15 cents.

Elliottiana is the finest yellow calla, with large deep golden flowers often 4 or 5 inches across. The leaves are similar to the old calla, except that they are spotted with white.

The spotted leaf calla is similar to the old calla, but of smaller habit and and has dark green leaves spotted with white.

The little gem calla rarely exceeds a foot in height and blooms abundantly. The flowers are not more than half the size of the common variety and are useful for bouquets. This is a fine house plant and the bulbs can be had for 10 cents each.

A new acquisition is the Godfrey everblooming calla, producing an astonishing quantity of large snow-white, slightly fragrant flowers. The flowers are whiter than Calla æthopica, equally as large and perfect in form. Properly treated this variety will grow and bloom without ceasing. The plant is of dwarf, compact, strong growth about 18 inches high, producing an abundance of dark green leaves.

Well filled pots of these eight varieties, grown in fibre, will make a novel and attractive window garden.

How to Grow Arum Lilies.

The leaves of these plants are handsome and form a very appropriate setting for the flowers. Even when there are no blooms out the plants help to furnish a greenhouse or conservatory from autumn to Easter and sometimes even later, says the *Garden* of London. Strong plants will bear three or four flowers during that period. In exceptional cases they bear five or six.

This article refers to arums grown in soil. Some cultivators retain the plants in their pots throughout the summer months, keeping them dry at the roots all the time, then shaking away the soil and repotting them, dividing the roots of some but retaining the roots of others intact. Other cultivators plant arums as soon as they have finished flowering. There is considerable difference in the results. Plants retained in flower pots make dwarfer growth in their early stages than those planted out. This difference will be noted in the two sketches, A and B respectively. It is advisable to retain a few plants in pots every year, as those in pots commence to flower earlier than the others, and so prolong the bloom considerably.

In order that the soil may be kept dry around the roots while the plants are being rested the pots are laid on their sides.

The resting period should extend to six or eight weeks. After the plants have rested and it is time to start growth again for the coming season indoors, about ten days before they are to be repotted, stand the pots upright and water the soil to induce new growth. In the meantime prepare a number of pots varying in size. Pots from 3½ to 7½ inches across must be provided. In Fig. A. No. 1 denotes drainage and No. 2 shows the depth of potting when that work is done. No. 3 shows the ball of soil and the new leaf stalks.

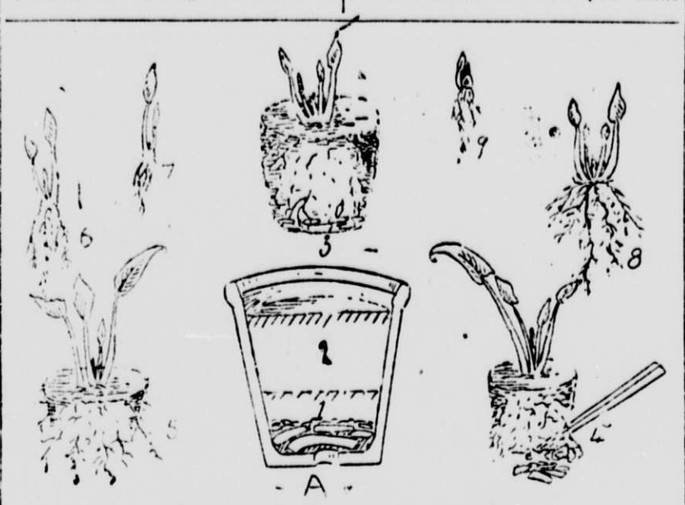
In reducing the soil around the roots use a stick as shown in No. 4, first detaching the old pieces of crocks that were used for drainage and which have adhered to the ball of earth, then gradually work away the old soil and decayed roots. The new, fleshy roots must be carefully preserved from injury. If potted intact, with only a portion of the old soil removed, No. 5 shows the condition of the plant when it has been properly prepared. After dividing a fairly large plant the separate portions will resemble Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. No. 9 being the crown of the old plant, the inexperienced cultivator will see how necessary it is to repot the various parts in pots of different sizes. It is rarely necessary to repot arum lilies during the winter months. If potted judiciously at first they will grow nicely throughout the autumn, winter and early spring.

Fig. B shows how large plants should be lifted from the open ground and divided. The best time to divide the plants is when they are first planted out, but if not done then it must be when they are lifted.

In digging drive in the garden fork at a suitable distance from the plant, so as to preserve as many roots as possible. The different parts of a large well grown plant from the open ground are shown at Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. If the large plant was potted whole as lifted its flowering strength would quickly diminish. The young plants in smaller pots are more serviceable.

A good compost for arum lilies is made from rich loam three parts, leaf mould two parts, well rotted manure two parts and one part sand. After potting keep the plants in a cool place outdoors and remove to the house or greenhouse before frost.

An east window will suit the calla and even a north window will develop fine foliage and flowers. When the buds appear an occasional application of weak liquid manure will be beneficial. As soon as the bloom begins to fade cut it off near the top of the soil, being careful not to injure the second bud, which will be found at the base. With proper care the second bud will develop and sometimes a third bud.



Dividing and Repotting the Arum Lily.

Narcissus Not Blooming—Treatment of Tulips After Flowering.

Narcissus that have grown for a number of years in the same place will become deeply imbedded in the soil and the strength of the plant will be exhausted in developing the long leaves required to reach the surface of the ground and not sufficient strength will remain to develop buds.

The narcissus forms new bulbs under the parent bulbs and therefore each season the growing bulbs are a little deeper under the surface of the soil. This is the case with all the narcissus family, including jonquils, daffodils, &c.

The remedy is to dig the bulbs and replant them, setting them three inches deep in a well drained bed, where they will regain their vitality in a year or two and begin blooming.

Tulip bulbs when planted in the autumn blossom the coming spring, after which the bulb decays, giving place to one or more new bulbs that will bloom the next spring. As the bulbs have no roots they may be taken up as soon as the flowers fade and the foliage ripens and stored until planting time in the autumn.

At one time tulips were the subject of great commercial speculation. In the latter part of the sixteenth and in the early part of the seventeenth century as much as £500 ($2,500) was paid for a single bulb, and even now the raiser of a fine tulip is sure to find a liberal profit in the operation.

A new delight awaits those who have never grown the newer tulips, including the giant Darwins, coming into bloom in May just after the flowers of the early varieties have faded. They are stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on stems from two to three feet high. The bulbs should be spaced about 5 inches apart and 5 to 6 inches deep on heavy soils and 6 or 7 inches deep on sandy soils.

No yellows have yet been produced in this variety, but many of the colors are unique, such as Andre Doria, dark mahogany brown; centenarie, violet rose; dream, heliotrope with silvery lilac margin; Faust, maroon-purple; grand maitre, purple violet; jubilee, bluish purple; la tulipe noire, almost black; Ph. de Comminet, dark mahogany with purple base; velvet king, deep royal purple with white base edged with blue.

Another interesting race of tulips is the old Dutch breeders. These are becoming very popular in Europe on account of the great size of their long stemmed flowers. They are May flowering and grow somewhat taller than the Darwins. The treatment should be the same as recommended for the Darwins. The flowers of this race are rich in bronzes, browns, buffs and other sombre effects.

Other interesting tulip novelties include clusiana, known as the little lady tulip, growing only eight inches high, with small flowers about the size of a crocus, each bulb producing several flowers. The outer petals are cherry red and the inner petals are white with a violet base.

Kaufmanii is a new early flowering variety, coming into bloom two or three weeks before any other tulip. The flower is white inside and pink outside.

Another novelty is Virdiflora præcox, having flowers of a soft green color, edged with yellow.

Hardy chrysanthemums taken up and potted and removed to the house before frost will continue to bloom for weeks in a sunny window.

Clerodendron fragrans, called the cologne plant, was introduced from China in 1790. It is easily cultivated as a house plant and is desirable on account of its fragrance.

For destroying ants a reader suggests using arsenate of lead, using one ounce of arsenate to one gallon of water, adding a tablespoonful of molasses.

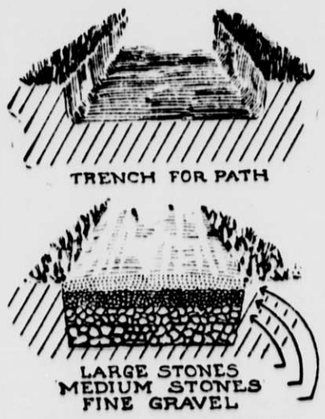
Heliotrope and scented geranium make good house plants, grown in pots, and in summer should be bedded out in a sunny situation. Scented geraniums include rose, balm, walnut, nutmeg, mint and lemon, and the foliage when dried is useful for sachet bags and scenting clothing.

Floral publications have taken up the suggestion made several weeks ago in THE SUNDAY SUN for using sphagnum moss in the bottom of pots for potted plants. Place a few pieces of broken crocks in the bottom of the pots and over them a thin layer of the moss and fill in the soil as usual. The broken crocks and moss insure perfect drainage and the moss retains sufficient moisture to prevent the soil in the pot from drying out quickly. This method is especially valuable for plants like calla lilies that thrive in soil that should be kept damp.

Our suggestion to cover the surface of potted plants with spagnum moss to prevent rapid evaporation has also been widely copied by the horticultural and agricultural press and will, no doubt prove of considerable benefit to plant lovers.

Double hollyhocks should be started every season, sowing the seeds in spring and setting the plants out in June, when they will flower the next season. The plants are likely to become so exhausted by the first season's bloom as not to develop satisfactory double flowers a second time.

The Large Plant in the Centre, if Divided Will Make Many Useful Smaller Plants.



THE PROCESS OF PATH MAKING.

To make a good path, the surface soil should be removed to the depth of nearly a foot, and the cavity filled in first with a six inch layer of brickbats and large stones, well rammed down, next a layer of less coarse material, and finally a layer of fine gravel, the whole well rolled to a rounded surface as shown.

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