

MAKING A NEW MAP OF THE EARTH



SEBASTIAN CABOT



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



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LEIF ERICSSON



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A map such as the world never dreamed of is to be made in London as a result of a conference recently called by the British government. Its scale is to be roughly one to one million, or, in exact measurements, one inch for every sixteen miles of the earth's surface. It is planned that this map will show every detail of the land and waters of the world with such minuteness as has never before been possible with maps as they are at present understood.

It was Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent under secretary of the foreign office, who had the honor of welcoming the delegates who represented France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Italy, the United States, Canada, Australia and Russia.

He pointed out the salient truth that the more widely geographical knowledge is spread, the better would the peoples of various nations come to know each other and the more certain would come the dawn of an international peace. He also explained the commercial advantages of a better geographical knowledge.

In giving statistics of the proposed map Sir Charles reminded his hearers that the diameter of the earth is about 8,000 miles, its circumference at the equator being between 24,000 and 25,000 miles. He explained that to construct a map which should show the

earth its diameter would have to be 125 feet, which would make it as high as a five-story building. This, of course, is not the plan of the mapmakers. Such a map would be too cumbersome to have any value.

Instead, following the plan mapped out by the geographical conference at Berne, the map will be split into sheets, each sheet comprising an area of 4 degrees in latitude and 6 degrees in longitude, or 240 geographical miles in one direction and 360 miles in the other. Reducing this to inches it will be seen that each sheet will be 15 inches wide by about 22½ inches deep. There will necessarily be a huge pile of these sheets. If the whole area of the earth, oceans and all, be covered there will be 5,400.

Naturally no one country could attempt this piece of mapmaking alone, for to do this would be to repeat the errors that used to be made in the bygone centuries when for personal advantage mapmakers of various nations twisted the outlines of the earth in order to suit their own purposes. But backed by the united power of virtually every nation of the earth the map that is to be produced ought to represent the most faithful picture ever known of the earth's surface.

It will be the glorification of the explorers, for all the information that will be carried in this wonderful map stands for the heroic conquests of those who dared the unknown, the perils of contact with savage peoples, the transits of stormy oceans, the battles with arctic cold and with tropic heat, in order to discover new land, and give the world knowledge of it.

In a sense it is those who made these discoveries that are the world's real mapmakers, for without their achievements those who meet in London would have none of the information required for charting the earth's surface.

It is proposed to give recognition in this map to those who have performed such notable feats for the gain of the world's geographical knowledge, and in this connection it is likely that the

representatives of various nations will find themselves engaged in debates as to priority of discovery.

For instance, it is not to be expected that Norway will cheerfully yield its contention that it was Lief Ericsson, the Norwegian, and not Christopher Columbus, the Genoese, who first reached the new world. There are annals and legends, there are even recitals, fairly well authenticated, that prove the Norseman to have been here centuries before the date when Christopher Columbus, aided by the purse of Ferdinand and Isabella, made his memorable trip from Palos in his three caravels, landed in the Bahamas, and took possession of the new world for the honor and glory of his Spanish sovereigns.

This was the golden age of discovery, for in this period in a hundred years, dating, for instance, from 1490, an amazing amount of geographical information was gained, the more credit to its principals, because of the inadequate equipment of that day compared to what is available now.

To sound the glories of that period it is necessary to tell of the Cabots making their trip to Newfoundland and the mainland, of Sir Francis Drake, opening new territory, of the gallant Amerigo Vespucci, whose was the fate to take the laurels of Columbus and have the new continent named after him, for no other reason than that he was the first person to make an adequate map of the new world. Henry Hudson would fit impressively into a recital of the triumphs won for the world's knowledge by discoveries, and in other parts of the world come the advances made by Captain John Smith, the great leader of Virginia; Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida in that quest where his goal was the fountain of eternal youth; De Soto, getting his first look at the great river on the continent, the lordly Mississippi; Marquette making his explorations of the central West must all have a place of high honor in the list of those who have contributed to the work of map building.

The intrepid Vasco da Gama, making the circuit of Africa, is another innovator whose place in history is secure, and the same can be said of the amazing Magellan, who had a career that will ever reverberate in history, because he of all men was the first who ever circumnavigated the globe, an exploit that in point of its dramatic adventures, his varied experience and the great geographical truth it established, must ever rank him with the supremacy great of the world's geographers.

Sir Walter Raleigh made his contribution, so did Clark and Lewis in a later period when they made their memorable trip to the Northwest.

Joined together in fame and in the nature of their work, England has two men whose achievements must ever stand notable in the conquest of Africa, Dr. Livingstone and Stanley. Livingstone was an Englishman born and bred, while Stanley was born in the United States, though his great fame was won as a British subject.

The dramatic incidents of the life of the two men are well known. Livingstone, lost in the heart of Africa in his quest for the head waters of the Nile, was believed to be dead. Stanley was sent into the interior to find Livingstone. He had a task of herculean proportions, but he succeeded, and thereafter he also devoted himself to investigating the dark continent. What is known of the interior of Africa represents in large measure the work of these two men.

England has its present-day contributor to the world's geography, Lieutenant Shackleton. His recent voyage to the antarctic region opened up a wealth of information concerning that section, and made him a national hero.

In the final conquest of the world's geography, it was the north pole that had to be reached, and while the dispute between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary seemed unsettled, it was the general practice to give credit to both. In South America and Mexico Cortez and Pizarro must be remembered as among the great captains of discovery.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1759—Marriage of George Washington and Mrs. Martha Custis.
- 1777—The American army under Washington went into winter quarters at Morristown.
- 1781—Benedict Arnold, in the employ of the British, ascended the James River and destroyed a large quantity of stores at Richmond.
- 1785—Blanchard and Jeffries crossed the English channel in a balloon.
- 1789—First national election held in the United States.
- 1791—Capt Vancouver sailed on a voyage of discovery to the northwest coast of North America.
- 1799—Connecticut ratified the constitution of the United States.
- 1814—An English vessel arrived at Annapolis, Md., bringing an offer for peace.
- 1836—Constitutional convention of Arkansas met.
- 1842—Sir Charles Bagot arrived in Canada to take office of governor general... British army destroyed in Khyber Pass.
- 1844—Magnetic telegraph first brought into practical use between Baltimore and Washington.
- 1849—Discovery of magnetic clock by Dr. Locke of Ohio.
- 1855—Omar Pasha arrived in the Crimea with the Turkish army.
- 1857—The Free State Legislature of Kansas met at Topeka.
- 1858—Election held in Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.
- 1861—United States arsenal at Appalachiola seized by Florida troops.
- 1862—Confederates defeated in battle at Middle Creek, Ky.
- 1863—Arkansas Post attacked by the Federals... The Confederates made an attack on Springfield, Mo., where a large quantity of army stores had been deposited.
- 1866—Lyman Trumbull of Illinois introduced the civil rights bill in the United States Senate.
- 1875—Political riots in New Orleans.
- 1876—Memorable debate in the House of Representatives between James G. Blaine and Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia on the subject of "Amnesty."
- 1879—Sir William Johnston Ritchie appointed chief justice of Canada.
- 1880—Albert Institute, Windsor, opened by the Prince of Wales.
- 1885—Grover Cleveland, President-elect, resigned as Governor of New York.
- 1893—William McKinley inaugurated Governor of Ohio.
- 1895—Toronto visited by a million-dollar fire, the second within a week.
- 1896—The President proclaimed Utah a State—Cecil Rhodes resigned the premiership of Cape Colony.
- 1897—Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed at Washington... Seven nuns perished in the burning of the Ursuline convent at Berthel, Quebec.
- 1899—Pope's Encyclical on the Manitoba School Question read in the Quebec churches.
- 1900—The Greenway government in Manitoba resigned office... Second contingent of Canadian troops departed for South Africa.
- 1904—New Canadian Pacific Railway offices opened in London by Lord Strathcona.

CANADA CROP VALUE JUMPS.

One-Eleventh More Acres Cultivated In 1909 than in 1908. An increase of \$100,000,000 in the value of Canadian crops is shown in the final estimates of the 1909 production just issued by the Dominion census department. An area of 30,065,556 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which, computed at local market prices, has a value of \$532,992,100, as compared with \$432,534,000 from 27,505,663 acres in 1908.

Canada's principal grain crops are wheat, oats and barley. For 1909 they aggregate in area 18,617,000 acres and in value \$263,710,000, against 16,297,100 acres and \$209,070,000 in 1908. Hay and clover from 8,210,000 acres have a value of \$132,287,700, against 8,210,000 acres and \$121,884,000 in 1908.

Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,487,311 acres have a value of \$26,707,000, as compared with 1,525,700 acres and \$23,044,000 in 1908.

The total value of wheat harvested in the northwest provinces is \$121,560,000 and in the rest of the Dominion \$19,760,000, as compared with \$72,424,000 and \$18,804,000 in 1908.

COST OF TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT.

Over Eight Million Dollars Spent Last Year in the United States.

That \$8,180,621 was spent in the United States last year for the treatment and cure of persons afflicted with lung disease is announced by the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In this work New York ranks first, Pennsylvania, second and Massachusetts third. The next seven States in order named are Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio.

VS HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



My children can not be safe as I seek to make all children safe. The only way to make others good is to make good in your own religion.

This world would soon be re-segregated. He who begins the day with prayer will review it with praise.

No virtues are really possessed so long as we are conscious of them. The imitation of the vicious is the poorest kind of affection for them.

Some men never feel grateful until they see others looking miserable.

No man is his own master until he sees the obligation to serve others.

Where His word is hid in the heart, His will is sure to follow in the life.

The man who sees no good in others is always well pleased with himself.

If God should answer all our prayers for peace, we would soon be petrified.

The only way to live the life of our Lord is to make Him Lord of our lives.

You are not sound in the faith according to the greatness of your sound.

He has no heart in his recreations who does not give a whole heart to his work.

Many a church looking around for an endowment needs to look up for endowment.

It's no use looking for ripe fruits of faith in the climate of a frosty disposition.

Many must march through the desert of doubt, but none need build houses there.

It is easy to miss a good you might have attained in contemplating an evil from which you have abstained.

The lives that have enriched the world have been those that have not counted their lives dear to themselves.

Man of genius are confessedly creatures of mood. Grief and adversity have often been a real help to them, rather than a hindrance. Poe, it is said, produced "The Raven" while sitting at the bedside of his sleeping but dying wife. Many similar instances might be cited, but an anecdote of Verdi, told by Carlo Ceccarelli, will suffice.

On one occasion, when Verdi was engaged on his well-known opera, "Il Trovatore," he stopped short at the passage of the "Miserere," being at a loss to combine notes of sufficient sadness and pathos to express the grief of the prisoner, Manrico.

Sitting at his piano in the deep stillness of the winter night, his imagination wandered back to the stormy days of his youth, endeavoring to extract from the past a plaint, a groan, like those which escaped from his breast when he saw himself forsaken by the world. All in vain!

One day, at Milan, he was unexpected called to the bedside of a dying friend, one of the few who had remained faithful to him in adversity and prosperity. Verdi, at the sight of his dying friend, felt a lump rise in his throat; he wanted to weep, but so intense was his grief that not a tear flowed to the relief of his anguish.

In an adjoining room stood a piano. Verdi, under one of those sudden impulses to which men of genius are sometimes subject, sat down at the instrument, and there and then improvised the sublime "Miserere" of the "Trovatore." The musician had given utterance to his grief.

Just a Fit.

In the Ex-Libris Journal an amusing anecdote is given of a man anxious for a coat of arms, and fortunate in finding one. A second-hand bookseller bought at a country sale some three hundred volumes of handsome but unsalable old sermons, books on theology, and the like.

He placed a number of these outside his shop. Soon afterward a well-dressed man entered and said, "Have you any more of this kind of books with this shield on them?" pointing to the book plate attached, which bore the arms and name of a good old county family.

"That box, sir, is full of books from the same house," answered the bookseller.

"What do you ask for them?" inquired the man. "I'm going back to Chicago, and I want to take some books, and these will just fit me, name and all."

"Just you sort out all that have that shield and name, but don't you send any without that name-plate, for that's my name, too."

"I reckon this old fellow with the daggers and roosters might have been related to me some way."

Reprieved Again.

"I am told that there are some fine scores to the credit of Herr Batontayper," ventured Mr. Cumrox during a lull in the artistic conversation.

"My dear," said his wife, "we were discussing music, not baseball!"—Washington Star.

THE CULTIVATION OF MINT.

Useful Herb Grows in England, Japan and United States.

Two varieties of mint, known respectively as black and white mint, are grown in England for the production of the essential oil, but the area under cultivation is very limited, and it is believed that it may not exceed 1,000 acres, whilst some authorities estimate that half that area would represent the total quantity that is grown in this country.

White mint was cultivated for many years before the black variety, which produces nearly double the quantity of oil, was introduced and at the present time only a small quantity of white mint is cultivated to supply the demands of a few old firms of druggists. Black mint, so called from its dark green foliage, was first commercially used about forty-five years ago, and it has now almost superseded the other kind, which has a leaf more lanceolate and serrated and of a lighter color.

Black mint seldom flowers except in hot and dry seasons, and it has not been seen in full flower since 1893, when the summer was hot and dry. White mint differs in this respect; it comes earlier and flowers every summer, and when in full bloom, land planted with it has a somewhat similar appearance to a field of lavender. The flowers in both cases are of a blue color.

Mint is cultivated in Japan and also in the United States, particularly in Michigan. Growers in the United States, although the quality of their soil is inferior, by sending their produce to English markets have in some measure undersold the home producers.

Mint is a deep rooted plant with underground stems or runners, and it can only be grown profitably on certain soils. It requires a good, light, warm soil, that which suits it best being a deep rich loam on gravel, but it will thrive well on a chalky subsoil. It likes a moist spring and a dry, hot summer. It is grown from roots, not from seeds.

As a mint plantation only lasts from four to five years it is necessary to form three or four beds that will come on in succession, and this is usually done in the following manner: In the autumn after the crop has been cut,

trenches are dug from eight to ten feet apart, fifteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide, the displaced earth being spread over the plants between the trenches.

When the plants spring up some are transplanted to another bed, the area under cultivation being extended, and so on from year to year, so that at the end of the fourth year, when the first bed is dying out the others, which have been made, take its place and continuous succession is obtained. If the plants are not required for extending the plantations, the land is plowed with disk coulters and in the spring it is harrowed down. The mint plantations in their second year give the best results, and each year afterwards they gradually deteriorate. When the plantations are broken up at the end of four or five years the same land should not be used again for mint growing for many years.

The mint is cut about the beginning of September, when the plants flower or when a red rust called "smuff" appears on the leaf. The cutting is done by hand with a hook. The crop is left on the ground after cutting to dry, and then packed in Russia mats and carried to the distillery. It is there unpacked and boiled with water in coppers or stills for about six hours. The steam from the boiling mint is condensed in a metal coil of pipes contained in a large vat of cold water and runs into a separator at the bottom of the vat. Here the coil rises to the surface and the water is drawn off. When the vessel is full of oil it is poured into cans and cleared by filtration through "filter paper." It is then stored in glass bottles called "Winchester quarts"—which contain about five pounds of each—when it is ready for sale to the wholesale druggists.—Mexican Herald.

The Negro's Idea of Marriage.

A white savage roamed the forests of northern Germany. Skin-clad and war-proud, he worshiped Odin and Thor; he gambled and he drank; he was fierce and cruel. But he had a clear conception of what marriage meant. He honored the woman at his side; she was his brave and virtuous companion; trained like himself to the use of arms, and together they drove back the eagles of imperial Rome.

To this naked Teuton marriage

meant family; a group of families meant a village; many villages meant a nation. The existence of a nation presupposed the honorable families of free men. Upon this indestructible unit the white man built his civilization, every law and all progress making for the betterment of his home nest, says Harris Dickson in Success Magazine.

The negro's hazy idea of marriage is the greatest barrier in the path of his success. No race can become permanently good or great if they are not home makers. In Africa he had scant perception of the institution as Anglo-Saxons understand it. Therefore he felt no need for laws and customs which made the family sacred. Transplanted to America, he regarded the rule of one-husband-to-one-wife as part of the discipline of slavery—a restriction forced upon him by his master. Incidentally, he thrived and multiplied under it.

After the war, many, if not all the Southern States, decreed that couples then living together as husband and wife should be legally so. After that the negro was free to carry out his own ideas. I cannot tell you what these ideas are—no white man can. It is hard for the white man to get at the negro's idea about anything.

Got the Hard Stuff.

Jedson—Ha! Ha! Ha! Silas—Wh't's the joke, Jedson? Jedson—Why, just as soon as the county went prohibition old Hiram Hardapple got buncoed. Silas—What was the game? Jedson—Why, Hiram got a circular that stated some firm up in town would send him a keg of hard stuff for \$2. Hiram sent the \$2 and smacked his lips. Silas—Gosh! And what came back? Jedson—Scrap iron, and they said if that wasn't hard enough they'd send him a keg of spikes at the usual rates.—Chicago News.

None at All.

"So you are going to get married, eh?"

"Yes, the Bible says it is not good for man to live alone."

"That's a mighty thin excuse for marrying a clubwoman."—Houston Post.

A man fools himself when he imagines other men never tire of hearing him talk.

The Compromise.

The young man had entered that mysterious realm called matrimony, and as it was his first offense his father was handing him some paternal advice as to how he should treat the young wife.

"When you have any little differences of opinion, my son," he said to the boy, "if you can't persuade Margaret that you are right—and you probably can't, for they are all about alike—you must compromise. Be firm, yet be considerate and compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son. "I well remember a little experience, and a reminiscent expression came over the old man's face, "on the very threshold of the married life of your mother and myself, and it was the basis of all future disputes. It was this way: I wanted to spend the summer, our first vacation together, in Maine, and your mother wanted to go to Saratoga. That was thirty years ago. But I shall never forget how firm and yet how considerate I was with your mother and how we compromised, avoiding all disputes. We stayed from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning at Bar Harbor, and then we spent the rest of the summer at Saratoga. Yes, indeed," the old man added, with a sigh, "that's the only way to deal with a woman. You must be firm, but be willing to compromise a little once in awhile, as I have done with your mother."—New York Tribune.

High Cost of Beauty.

Though the prescription seems to have disappeared from the pharmacopia of modern "beauty specialists," it was for centuries notorious that to feed on snake meat was the way to win perpetual youth; to cure goller, again, or any other swelling, all that was necessary was to munch a viper, from the tail up, as it might be a stick of celery; while yet another snake, if eaten, conferred the power of understanding all the tongues of birds.

Mixing Metaphors.

"Did you hear what that manager said about his new play?"

"No; what was it?"

"That there would be the devil to pay if he couldn't get an angel."—Baltimore American.