

## BUOYS ALL HAVE A MEANING

About Forty Different Types Used to Guide and Warn Ships.

When you are at the seaside, stand on the beach and look out to sea. You will, no doubt, notice a number of buoys bobbing up and down in the water. In all there are about 40 different types, and to the ordinary person they all seem to mean the same, but if you get hold of an "old salt" and ask him for their meanings, you will be surprised with the host of interesting information he will give you.

He will tell you that a green-painted buoy marks a wreck. A deep-water channel is often marked by 70 or more buoys.

Perhaps one of the most uncanny sounds a person can wish to hear is the muffled tolling of a bell buoy on a wild night when the sea is very rough. Stand on the shore, or at the end of the pier, and you will hear it quite distinctly when the wind drops for a moment.

Then there is the gas bell buoy. Highly compressed gas is stored in the base of the buoy, and is forced up by pipes into a lantern. There are lenses that help to add brilliance to the light, which flashes out its warning day and night until all the gas is used. The usual time of refilling is about a fortnight.

There is also an anchor buoy which looks like a barrel on the water. It is filled with cork, and is anchored to the sandy bed of the sea. This buoy is intended to warn ships not to cast anchor in the vicinity, there being a cable laid near—London Tit-Bits.

## TIME OF WILDCAT BANKS

Name for Unsound Depositories Was Derived From Picture of Early Day Notes.

The term "wildcats" today applied to worthless securities of any description, was originally the name given to certain banks in Michigan. Back in 1837 there was a severe financial panic. Many banks failed. The currency which they had circulated became worthless, many bogus banks started up and issued "bank notes" and the country was overrun with a swarm of counterfeiters. Banking and business were demoralized and, to make matters worse, lax legislation was passed in many states, permitting almost any kind of financial robbery in the name of banking.

Such was the case in Michigan, where 40 banks were started under a law of fraudulent character. These banks were called "wildcats" because the bank notes issued by them bore a picture of that animal. All but four of these failed within two years, hence the term "wildcat" to denote a very insecure financial obligation.—Muncie Bank Bulletin.

### Sticking to Ethics.

The professor swims from the sinking boat and climbs up on the bank. Then, dashing in again, he returns to the wreck and rescues his wife.

"But why didn't you save her before?" asked the listener in wonderment.

"Ah, my dear sir," was the learned man's reply, "I was bound to save myself first. Self-preservation is the first law of nature."—Pittsburgh Post.

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## THRILLING TRIP THROUGH CANYON

Geologist Tells of Trip on Colorado River.

## FACED DEATH MANY TIMES

The Colorado river exploring party had some thrilling experiences in its trip through the Grand canyon, even if its members did not all drown, as was feared.

Letters received by Mrs. B. H. Moore of Los Angeles from her son, Dr. E. C. Moore, Kansas state geologist, tell of boats smashed on rocks, of dangerous whirlpools, of sturdy craft hurled end over end by the force of the waters.

The letters do not mention the loss of the boat which, found 200 miles below where the party was supposed to be, led to fears for their safety.

Tells of Scenic Grandeur. "We had a most interesting trip from Bass," Doctor Moore wrote in a letter dated more than three weeks ago, "most of the way traveling in a deep narrow gorge carved in granite. We have absorbed so much canyon scenery that we're almost reached the saturation point. This part of the canyon has the steepest and narrowest east cross-section we have been in yet.

"Our next supply and mail point is Diamond Creek, and it will be two or three weeks before we reach there. The river has fallen several feet and while that makes boating less dangerous in the boils and whirlpools, many of the rapids are much more difficult and dangerous on account of rocks near the surface. The rough water continues in some cases for nearly a mile.

Boatman in Narrow Escape. "(Next morning)—I stopped writing to pitch in on portaging. It was decided to lighten the boats here and pack the goods overland to a point below the rapids. Emory Kolb, head boatman, came down first. He planned to come between a big hole and the bank, a narrow opening of about fifteen feet. The current set so hard, however, that being a trifle too far out, just above his stern, he slid into the side of the downward rush of water. "The stern dipped downward at a dizzy angle, the bow rose and came straight over. The boat completed an end-for-end somersault, ending bottom up in the churn of water just below; the boatman, of course, going under. Had the boat been two or three feet farther over, the back lash of the waves would have held the boat, turning it around and turning it over and over, while the boatman, in spite of his life preserver, almost inevitably would have been drowned.

Hole Punched in Boat. "Kolb came up under the cockpit, where some air had been caught, and worked his way out and on top of the boat. A second boat, which was running rather closely, pulled hard enough to run by and helped pick up the drifting capsized.

"Our boat, with all of us on board, had about the narrowest escape yet at one place below Bass. In running one rapid, with the walls sheer on both sides, the full force of the current piled up against a little rocky inlet in midstream, it split, and then with a big swirl and eddy below filled with jagged rocks went swiftly on.

"To go to the left meant almost certain disaster and to skim too close to the right was equally dangerous. Our boat, the biggest and heaviest, was a little more than Freeman, our lightest, could manage to pull to the left. "We let the rock almost dead center. With a bang on our stern we were forced a second, then swung right and rocks that would have ripped the boat wide open had we struck them.

"In the next rapid all except the boatman walked. Our boat had a hole punched in its bottom when it hit a boulder."

## LATE KAISERIN'S GEMS SOLD

Hohenzollern Also Dispose of Pearls, Rings to Raise Money.

William Hohenzollern is raising money by the sale of some of the jewels belonging to his first wife and by the sale of several pictures, says a dispatch from Amsterdam.

Pictures by French masters, and certain Hohenzollern portraits, have been disposed of through a Dutch firm and a number of old Dutch and German paintings will be brought into the market shortly.

Some of the late empress's jewels, including a beautiful pearl necklace, were sold through a Cologne jeweler. Some time ago a number of French Gobelin tapestries and ancient furniture were sold privately to Americans and the proceeds used for the purchase of Dutch funds.

Bear Ruins Flivver and Self. A 500-pound bear attacked a silver car, O., which was carrying Athens county commissioners on a inspection trip. The hog was killed and the car wrecked, but the commissioners were uninjured. The owner of the animal explained that his hog was a backwoods product and had never seen a flivver before.

Orchard Sprayed by Plane. In one-half hour 50 acres of fruit trees over-run with caterpillars were recently sprayed from an airplane more cheaply and effectively than possible by other methods, according to an English report.

## EXCITING WALRUS HUNT DESCRIBED

Explorer Tells of Thrilling Experiences in Arctic.

## STILL USE THE HARPOON

A thrilling walrus hunt was described to the pupils of three Detroit schools recently by Roy Snell, Arctic explorer and author.

"The first day I ever saw a walrus," said Mr. Snell, "we drove our skin boat right into the midst of 500 or more of them, and before shooting at all, harpooned four.

"Great, fierce-looking beasts they were, too. Weighing as much as two or three large horses, with tusks of solid ivory two and a half feet long, leaping out of the water, backing and belching with a strange hoarse ark-ark-ark, ark-ark, they were enough to inspire terror in the heart of a harder hunter than myself. Fortunately I had my moving picture camera with me, and in the excitement of taking pictures, I forgot many things. I forgot that we were ten miles from land; that a leap of one of these monsters square across our boat would smash it like an egg without a shell; I forgot that I could not swim, and that the Arctic water was stinging, icy cold; forgot everything in my effort to get Mr. Walrus' picture while his mustache was smooth and straight and his face wore its fiercest smile."

Bread to the Eskimo. "To the Eskimo the walrus and seal are bread and butter. He may get a whale, and he may not; more likely not. The chances are about three to one that he will not get one polar bear in a season. The little brown seal is with him winter and summer. Great herds of walrus pass north through Behring straits, going north in the spring and south in winter. Great piles of walrus meat save the village from the dread starving time."

Mr. Snell declared the ancient hunting weapons of the Eskimo have been discarded for firearms. One, however, remains—the harpoon.

"These walruses we started into," he went on, "were having some sort of roller or so it seemed to me. Leaping high out of the water, uttering that hoarse ark-ark, ark-ark, ark-ark, and with their white tusks gleaming like swords in the light, they would perform a graceful curve, then go splashing head foremost into the brine.

## Walrus Attacks Boat.

"For the most part they paid no more attention to us than a family of turtles do to a drifting log. One big fellow, however, began to eye us. With three lunges he was close to our boat. The next second his tail and a half of weight would have dropped square across our bow had it not been for a sudden warning about and the quick banging of him over the head with a rifle barrel.

"He was not, however, to escape so easily. One of the largest of the herd, with long and perfect tusks, he was a desirable prize. In some manner, Puzuk, the harpoon thrower, had marked him for his own.

"Leaping to the prow and holding in one hand a six-foot shaft and in the other a coil of rawhide rope, he stood there and waited.

"Our walrus rose. There was a tense second as Puzuk's arm shot back and up; then, as swift as a glider, came down. The harpoon went through the air. There followed the solid thwack as the point buried itself in the tough hide of the walrus.

## Great Herd Vanishes.

"He went down and, tried to sink us; he plowed through the brine to give us a ride. We saw his angry visage as now and again he rose for air; but even then we did not attempt to shoot him. This was the most harvest of the season. Our walrus would half fill our boat. There were others all about us. We must have more, they told us. Before my harpoon, they took to their rifles four walrus were sawing away at skin ropes fastened securely to our boat.

"When the fourth walrus had been successfully lashed to the boat, every man of the crew seized his rifle and began firing instantly, as if by magic, the great herd disappeared.

"A walrus is a hard creature to kill. His skull is fully two inches thick. A bullet glances off it as it would off a marble ball. In time, however, we had our four killed. Since there was no shore near, we were obliged to drag them to the boat, and after lashing them by flippers and tusks to the side, to cut them up in the water."

## Wales a Quick-Change Artist.

The prince of Wales is in the front ranks when it comes to quick-change artists, as was witnessed during a recent five-hour visit to the famous Harrow school. The prince arrived at noon dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the Welsh guards and inspected the officers' training corps. He changed into morning clothes to lunch with the head master, and then put on flannels for an hour at racquets. Afterward he donned a lounge suit for tea and kept this on when he drove back to the palace.

## Women in Business.

Statistics show that the percentage of women in business in the United States has increased from 147 in 1880 to 21 today.

## WHEY

People in Japan Appear to Be Everything Wrong Way.

When I first went to Japan, a few new American customs which were very different from anything they had ever seen, were reported as being the wrong way. They were reported as being the wrong way. They were reported as being the wrong way.

"When you are in a hurry," they said, "you take your hat off." The answer of the man who was questioned about the hat was: "As to the hat, it seems that the Japanese prefer to know how many hours are left in the day rather than how many have passed. And the Japanese who sits down works with his feet as well as his hands—literally, he sits on his hands, and he keeps all these when he gets up."—The Metal Magazine.

## GAUGE TO MEASURE RAIN

Consists of Small Metal Cylinder with Glass Vessel for Collecting the Water.

What does the weather man mean when he says: "The rainfall for Tuesday was 1.70 inches?" Rainfall is measured by means of a rain gauge. A rain gauge consists of a small metal cylinder, the top of which is in the form of a funnel with a spigot at the center. Inside the cylinder is a glass vessel for collecting the rain. The rain of the funnel is usually composed of brass, while the rest of the contrivance is of copper or Japanese metal, which serves as a protection against rust.

Various types of rain gauges are in use at the present time. Some have a diameter of eight inches and contain a metal bucket, from which the rain is measured; others are three inches smaller, and contain a glass vessel graduated in half-inches, from which the water is poured into another more finely graduated bottle.

In one invention the rain from an ordinary receiver passes by a cylinder fitted with a float and is then pushed a lever, which raises the float on a sliding scale. The latter is connected with a revolving drum which is turned by a hand or by a clockwork mechanism. When the float reaches the top of the scale, the drum turns and the float is pushed down again.

## Why Steel Rusts.

If a piece of iron is left out in the damp it soon becomes rusty. A red layer forms on its surface and in time the rust will eat so deeply into the metal that it becomes as brittle as glass.

What happens when iron rusts? Simply this: The air contains a very small amount of oxygen, which combines eagerly with many substances. Rust is a combination of iron and oxygen. Almost all metals oxidize at the present time. Copper and brass become green, silver turns black, while platinum does not yellow at all. Iron, on the other hand, rusts, because it is a very active metal when out of doors.

The carbonic acid gas that we live in is made of the products of burning oxidation. You may have noticed that the steam from a boiler is white. It is not steam, but a mixture of water and carbonic acid gas. It is this mixture that causes the rust on the boiler.

During the process of rusting, the iron is changed into iron oxide. This is a very hard substance, and it is this that causes the rust. The rust is a combination of iron and oxygen. It is this mixture that causes the rust on the boiler. The rust is a combination of iron and oxygen. It is this mixture that causes the rust on the boiler.

## Why Three Bills Are Used.

The three golden bills were the arms of the Medici family, who in their early days in addition to their profession of medicine were the great merchants of Florence, and the greatest money lenders. The three bills originated in an exploit of Averro, a Medici, a commander under Charles VIII. Tall, bold warrior, and a giant in physique, whose club he bore as a trophy. This man of club had three iron balls, which the family adopted as a device, and changing the iron into gold. The Lombards, who were the first money changers in Europe, brought these balls with them. Every one who borrowed money of these men had to give them some security in pawn.

## Wanted to Know Why.

The newly appointed state manager decided that money should be saved as well as art preserved, and on going over the accounts he discovered two shillings a week set aside for meat for a sign of the money was to keep the building clear of rats.

He decided that this was an unnecessary expenditure and accepted it. He was not a miser, but he was a man who wanted to know why. He was not a miser, but he was a man who wanted to know why. He was not a miser, but he was a man who wanted to know why.

## HOW

YOU CAN REMEMBER NAMES AND PLACES OF THINGS.

Dr. James J. Wilson, who has been a member of the American Psychological Association since its inception, has a number of interesting facts to tell you about the human mind.

There is a great deal of interest in the human mind, and it is a very interesting subject. It is a subject that is of great importance to all of us, and it is a subject that is of great interest to all of us.

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