

on an incline, coal being shoveled by hand into the furnaces.

#### BOLTERS.

The present boiler plant consists of five horizontal, tubular boilers, furnished by Freeman & Sons of Racine, Wis., with a working pressure of 125 pounds per square inch. These boilers have 72-inch shells, with 70 4-inch tubes, 18 feet long. The shell plates are 7-1/2 inches thick, with 9-1/2 inch heads. There are 30 square feet of Rose shaking grates with each boiler.

#### FEED WATER PUMPS.

These essentials are furnished by the Stillwell-Blier & Smith-Vaill company as follows: Two 16 by 16 by 12 inch outside, central packed, double plunger; capacity of each pump 40,000 pounds of water per hour, at 50 strokes per minute.

#### FEED WATER HEATER.

Open feed water heater, 60,000 pounds of water delivered at 210 degrees Fahrenheit when water is received at 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### MODERN ENGINE ROOM.

Fixtures for the engine room are as follows:

Engines: Two Westinghouse Standard Automatic engines, 18 by 16 inch cylinders, 350 revolutions per minute, at 100 pounds pressure, 250 indicated horse power. One Westinghouse Jr. automatic engine, 12 by 10 inch, 315 revolutions per minute, 180 pounds pressure, 85 indicated horse power. The specifications call for regulation of speed of these engines to carry not more than 2 per cent.

Generators: Two 150-kilowatt, 250-volt, 250 revolutions per minute, compound wound, engine-type generators. One 50-kilowatt, 250-volt, 315 revolutions per minute, compound wound, engine-type generator.

Air Compressor: This was built by the Ingalls-Sargent company, simple steam cylinder, 16 by 18 inch, cross-

compound air cylinders, low pressure 214 by 18 inches, high pressure 154 by 18 inches; intercooler 35 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; capacity 1,130 feet of free air per minute, at 120 revolutions per minute.

Fire Pump: Eighteen by 18 by 12 inches; capacity 1,000 gallons per minute.

Switch Board: Two-inch blue Vermont marble, 1/4 inch beveled edges; three generators on main panel, and two feeder panels. Switchboard stands 3 feet 6 inches from the side of the wall, 2 inches above the floor line, and is supported by heavy channel and angle iron frame.

The power house stock is built by the Alphons Custodis Chimney company, of patent hollow brick, is 175 feet high, 7 feet in diameter at the top, and 27 feet square on the outside at the foundation. The walls vary in thickness from 36 inches at the foundation to 7 inches at the top. The chimney has no flue.

Transfer Table: Length 80 feet. Designed by George N. Nichols Bros. of Chicago, to carry a load of 172½ tons, with a fibre stress of 12,000 pounds. The table is designed to move a maximum load of 125 feet per minute, and a light load at 225 feet per minute. The table is supported on six rails, spaced equally distant in the pit.

#### HEATING SYSTEM.

The Sturtevant heating system is used throughout, the fans being located in the main shop on elevated platforms, with overhead galvanized iron ducts transmitting the heat, except in the engine house, where the heat is transmitted under the pits through ducts. Under the contract a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit is to be maintained in the shops when the outside temperature is 20 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, not more than 5 degrees variation being allowable in any part of the shop.

## Matchless but Matchable

Though design, quality and workmanship render matchless, there is one particular in which

## Gorham Silver

warrants the seeming paradox. Despite the apparently inexhaustible variety of styles any pattern of tableware can be matched at any time. A complete service, therefore, can be acquired by degrees and to suit the convenience of the individual purchaser.



torial work on the Weekly Constitution, which has by far the largest circulation of any southern publication. In all these years she has never failed to furnish her two pages of good copy, and there is, perhaps, no northern woman of the day more generally beloved than "Aunt Susie" of the Constitution.

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Georgia's "grand old woman," Mrs. Georgia Latimer Felton has made more impression on the political life, character and history of the state, these past thirty years, than many of our best known men. Mrs. Felton was the first woman in the south to own and edit a paper, which publication was said to be about the crassest sheet that ever appeared in the Empire state or the south. This statement gains credence when you turn to her daily "Ginger Jar" on the editorial page of the Atlanta Journal. Mrs. Felton is the author of "two-by-four" political articles, and uses her pen for puncturing all sham, political, social, religious.

On the editorial staff of the Sunday South, the literary Sunday supplement to the Constitution, is Mrs. E. Bryan who twenty-eight years ago stood at the head of that publication and for many years after made it one of the most important exponents of the southern press. Later, Mrs. Bryan went to New York to edit Munro's publications and in Gotham the popular novelist and charming club woman began a most brilliant career; her various triumphs being noticed in London, Paris and many other literary centers. After a long period of success in the metropolis, Mrs. Bryan was called to her pretty Georgia home to rear some orphaned grandchildren, and she is now engaged in a literary work of more serious importance than her early and popular novels. The heavier work of Mrs. Bryan interposes with her editorial labors, and her friends still expect much of this truly remarkable woman.

When this magnetic, dark-haired, bright-eyed, vivacious woman is spoken of as a great-grandmother it requires some explanation. Mrs. Bryan was married at 15 and her oldest daughter and granddaughter followed her example—Everybody's Magazine.

#### Better Than Gold.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50¢. Satisfaction guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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**A GOOD GARDEN**

#### THE FARMER'S DELIGHT

Good and wholesome food helps to make life happy, and on the farm is the place to provide such food and appetizing meals. A good garden is one of the means that supplies the materials. My experience, says A. J. Umholtz in Practical Farmer, is to select the best place near the house; ground level, well-drained and free from stones; made large enough so the most of the garden truck can be cultivated with a horse, and to supply the family with a variety of small fruits as well as vegetables. Mine contains about 1/2 acre, of which over one-half is in small fruit, containing different varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, etc. The garden must be well supplied with good manure, plowed deep and well, and the ground well prepared with the best tool one can get or make. The crops well cultivated and kept free from weeds. Everything in my garden is so planted that it can be cultivated with a horse, except the onions, beets, radishes, lettuce and a few other small plants, and these are thoroughly cultivated with the hand cultivator, hoe, etc., so that but little hand hoeing and weeding is needed. The vegetables should be such as are relished by the family, and to give a full supply during the season of each kind that does well. Then the table can be supplied with early onions, lettuce, radishes in early spring, followed by peas, early beans and strawberries, and later on late peas, onions, beans, early potatoes and dandelions, and these followed by early cabbage, sweet corn, early tomatoes, beans and carrots, and still later in the season. In addition to some of the foregoing vegetables, mint, one, blackberries and grapes can be had in the fall and winter the late vegetables, such as late cabbage, beets, turnips, parsnips, salsify, etc., with chafed fall and winter fruit; or canned or dried fruit. All these can be had fresh and of good quality from a good soil, well prepared; good seed, carefully planted and at the right time, and good care and cultivation. Get the children interested in the garden. Give them a row or two to plant in something they take delight, and let them take care of it and be their own and see how well

they do it.

**Escaped At Awful Fate.**

Mr. D. H. Higgins of Melbourne, Fla., writes: "My doctor told me I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial portion of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe it all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Price 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

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**WHEN TO BUY BREEDERS.**

"If we are to invest in flocks instead of eggs, fall is the time to buy," remarks a breeder. "I consider it a better plan to buy stock rather than eggs; then we are better able to know just what we are getting, while it is not until spring, and buy eggs, it will be nearly a year before we can tell what kind of birds we have. Breeders do not keep over more than about enough to complete their breeding pens, and will dispose of their surplus stock at fair prices. It will be cheaper, in buying, to procure five or six birds, say a male and five pullets, as they will cost proportionately, and with good honest dealers, there should be good many eggs, a large number of which may be used for hatching, and in this way the owner will be able to make a good beginning from his new stock during the following year."

**HUSLER'S FLOUR.**

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**Atlanta has the unique distinction of having on her leading papers a group of great-grandmothers who are doing regular editorial work. These women were born to wealth and reared in what was known as the "land of luxury" days in the south; yet they have blossomed in a literary way into as much importance as they have always been socially.**

**Twenty-three years ago, at the suggestion of her son-in-law, Mrs. King began her edi-**

tion they can make it produce. Make the garden a place of pleasure and delight, instead of a task. It is a pleasure to hear passersby remark: "Just look at that garden; how fine and nice everything looks!" If more vegetables or flowers are raised in the garden than will ultimately supply the needs of the family in the various forms in which they can be used, the surplus can often be sold to advantage, and what may be left can be given to neighbors who have no supply, and who will receive the surplus thankfully, or may be fed to chickens to advantage, as the writer sometimes does.

A hothouse in which to raise early tomatoes and cabbage plants and some other things is very convenient and necessary. A good garden often saves many a grocery bill, and not infrequently a doctor's bill also. What is more agreeable than to be seated at a table well supplied with fine vegetables, well prepared and these beautified by delicious strawberries, raspberries, cherries, blackberries, and fine, juicy melons to make one feel good all over? Who should have every farmer's family have them? They can if they think so, put brain and hands to work earnestly and make the garden.

**PRUNING STREET TREES.**

The multitude of our shade and street trees, vulgarly styled the "tree butcher," will soon be getting in his work, and a few practical suggestions may not be amiss to the owner of shade trees. The latter is often imposed upon by professional tree pruners, because he does not know how the work should be done. The following, written by Prof. William Sutherland, U. S. Horticulturist, is taken from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, offers timely hints on the pruning and training of shade trees:

The "tree street tree" is one having a straight, well-defined central stem throughout its entire length, with side branches sparingly disposed around it and subordinate to it. Trees grown in this stage will withstand fierce storms and sudden bursts of wind without injury. Not many deciduous trees naturally assume this form, but by timely pruning when young they can be greatly helped to approach it. This training process should commence while the tree is young and growth easily controlled. No later than the second year after planting a careful inspection should be made after the leaves fall, and if more than one shoot seems devolving to leaders, select the finest and remove the tops from others; also set the tree in its site immediately to appear to require checking so as to maintain symmetry in the tree. Practically, the training process should commence in the nursery, where the growth of a leading shoot should be maintained and all side branches kept back by pinching their points. These should not be removed entirely, as they tend to strengthen the main stem, and can be removed later. The tree should remain under nursery culture until it has reached a height of 8 to 10 feet, and at transplanting all the side shoots should be removed by cutting them close to the main stem to a height of at least 6 feet. No further pruning will be necessary at this time.

The removal of all lateral branches is tendered unnecessary, in order that they may not interfere with the paper used.

The "sidewalk and street" but such removal has a tendency to weaken the main body of the tree and diminish its powers of resistance against the sweeping blasts to which street trees are often subjected. This trimming up from below will require attention for a number of years, because as the lower branches extend they will droop at the ends and become an interference. The points of these drooping branches may be removed for a time, but this will afford only temporary relief, and ultimately the whole branch will have to be removed by cutting it off close to the main stem, but this should not be done until it becomes absolutely necessary.

The removal of all lateral branches in girdling is sometimes a difficult question to decide. As a rule, the worst treatment they can receive is to cut off their tops, "heading down" as it is termed; when this involves the removal of heavy branches, so as to leave a mere skeleton of stumps, it not only destroys the beauty of the tree but increases decay, especially with trees that do not speedily send out growth immediately below the cut. Heading down is objectionable in so far as it causes a loss of growth, not desirable even as shade, and increases the liability of destruction from windstorms.

When trees become thickly branched and crowded as to space they are not improved by cutting the ends of the shoots, which merely aggravates the evil. They should, rather, be judiciously thinned by removing a number of selected branches. A sharp pruning operator will remove one-third or more of the branches of a thickly set tree, so that the ordinary observer will not perceive that any pruning has been done, the tree looking as natural in its ramifications as if it had not been disturbed, and this should be the aim in all pruning operations as applied to street trees.

There are some trees that respond more satisfactorily than others after severe cutting back. Of these, the two species of *Platanus* (buttonwood), *P. occidentalis* and *P. orientalis*, may be specially mentioned. They are well fitted for wide streets or avenues. Their branches are wide-spreading and far-reaching, and they should not be set within 25 feet of a building; even at that distance the horizontal branches may often grow to a width of ten or twelve feet, more years becoming objectionably large, but they can then be pruned back with great advantage.

This pruning is performed by cutting back the lower branches to within, say, eight feet of the main stem, gradually shortening this distance as the operation proceeds upward until it terminates at a point at top. Trees treated in this way will start young growths at every cut regularly and evenly over the entire system, and after the growth of one year will present a mass of fine foliage, bringing fully to the pyramid shape, which will increase in beauty for many years without further attention as to pruning. The best time for this work is immediately after the trees become deciduous. Perhaps no other tree will endure this kind of cutting back so well as these buttonwoods.

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