

DAVENPORT PLEADS FOR ANIMALS TORTURED TO MAKE MAN'S PLEASURE

I. IS THIS SPORT?

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If you want to hunt any of the few remaining species of harmless wild game that this country has, by all means shoot it with a camera and not with a gun. You will get plenty of exercise, camping in the mountain air will do you good, and I know you will be happier when the trip is over than if you went on your vacation to kill. No one has ever told me any good reason for wanting to kill so beautiful a creature as a deer.

Out in the Rocky mountains lives a man who understands human nature, that is, a big percentage of it. He knows that many of the men that hunt things to kill are vain.

He has fenced in several thousand acres as a private park where the deer and elk breed and thrive as in the wild state. They are naturally much tamer than other deer and elk, for during hard winters they are fed.

The proprietor of this almost natural park has grown wealthy by letting hunting privileges to a class that are willing to pay a big price, that they may be photographed in the roles of heroes just after they have killed some innocent deer or elk or bear. They would rather, of course, have the picture show them in the act of killing, but, as it is difficult to get good, clear negatives under such circumstances, they stand as the young hunter does in the cut above, making their best pose. The pictures they mail to friends in the hope of winning admiration.

How many men would do this, if they saw the pictures they are so proud of as others see them? How many men in these times of plentiful food would murder a beautiful, harmless little deer just for the privilege of being photographed, if they

could realize the awfulness of the crime from the deer's point of view? Posing for such a photograph would be bad enough were one's family starving and it was necessary to kill deer for food. It's bad enough to kill time in hunting with a gun, but think how much worse it is to kill time and also kill innocent animals.

When these sportsmen go to the Rockies to hunt and send home photographs showing them standing on the neck or ribs of some beautiful creature they have killed, how careful they are not to write on the pictures, "I paid extra to shoot this half-tamed little deer in a fenced-in park, where it couldn't get away, and when my rifle shot was heard through the trees a photographer rushed from the camera depot and made the picture."

The sportsman who has his picture taken just after killing doesn't tell you how carefully he opened the once sparkling eye, so that it may look nearly as pretty in death as it did just before the crack of the rifle. He doesn't go into details as to how he propped the deer's head up with rocks, or how he stuck out his chest the moment the camera man said, "Ready."

Instead, he writes: "I just happened to be photographed as I walked up and put a foot on a deer that I had shot a moment before after very difficult aim."

Such sportsmen would have us believe that their feats were so remarkable that the photographers couldn't resist the temptation to take aim with their cameras. No advertising of this mountain deer preserve is needed. Hunters travel hundreds of miles to be photographed in it with their innocent prey. The deer and elk don't destroy anything of value, and the men that kill them generally use the dead bodies for photographing purposes until the meat is spoiled.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The making of phosphorus is an industry likely to be revolutionized by the electric furnace. This substance has been obtained from bones, but it is now possible to extract it from natural phosphates, and some experiments have been made with phosphorite and apatite. Quite recently sufficient quantities of a rather rare aluminum phosphate have been discovered near Holly Springs, Pa., to justify mining for phosphorus ore. The work was begun several years ago, and in 1905 the mine produced 40 tons of ore, which was reduced in the operating company's own furnaces. The annual production of phosphorus has been variously estimated at 1,000 to 2,000 tons for the world. The chief factors are in Oldbury, England, but there are large ones at Lyons, France, and at Griesheim and Frankfurt, Germany, with one small one in Sweden and others in Russia.

The "male" and "female" salt that are mined, for use by natives near the Atbara river, in the Sudan, have been given a scientific explanation by a chemist of Khartoum. The "male" salt is made up of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), and the "female" salt has much calcium chloride, but when the two are mixed the two impurities form calcium sulphate and increase the sodium chloride. The calcium sulphate can be separated out by boiling.

Evidence of a mind in all animals, even the lowest, is found by F. W. Headley. The amoeba exercises the power of

choice when it eats, and the tree-like colony of one-celled infusorians called zoolumina after a time ceases to be agitated by jars repeated at intervals, showing that it must remember that a jar is harmless.

A variety of wax from the Rappia Rufa, a Madagascar plant, has been recommended as a cheap substitute for beeswax, as it can be obtained in considerable quantities, the plant yielding about 10 per cent of it as a secondary product in the manufacture of Rappia fibers. The new wax has been examined by M. A. Haller of Paris. He reports it to be light brown in color, becoming pinkish when distilled, to be almost insoluble in cold alcohol, benzene, chloroform and other organic solvents, but most easily dissolved in hot benzene. It seems to have the composition of lignenol, a wax found by M. Etard in the leaves of wheat and other grains, though it differs in having a melting point of 16 degrees F. instead of 160 degrees.

In the new disease known as "tennis elbow," there is usually local tenderness on pressure, with acute pain on extending the arm. There is seldom any swelling. The trouble is thought to be due to tearing of the muscular fibers, and it is very persistent, often recurring even after long rest.

Before the recent Scotia expedition, nine species of birds had been found within the Antarctic Circle. The new collection has been investigated and Mr. Eagle Clarke reports that it adds to the list four species—the Arctic tern, the blue petrel, the short-tailed petrel, and Hudson's sooty albatross. While the petrels and their

relatives are doubtless drawn so far south by the extraordinary abundance of the food near the ice-barrier, it is thought to be most remarkable that the Arctic tern, after breeding in the north, should make the long journey to the opposite pole.

The pinhole as a substitute for a lens in photography is well known, and now it has been discovered that a card nicked with an ordinary toilet pin may enable one to read when the glasses have been mislaid. The best effect is lost if there are two or more holes or if the one hole is too large.

Perhaps the most remarkable known demonstration of mimicry—the singular alteration of certain animals to the appearance of other animals of objects, usually assumed to be nature's means of protection—has been brought to the notice of the London Royal Society by Prof. Boulton. The specimens were from a Durban naturalist, who in 1886 succeeded in breeding from a single butterfly, a male and a female butterfly. The latter were differentiated into three distinct types, which mimicked the external form of totally different poisonous varieties common to South Africa, and the fact showed all the forms which the special genus is known to assume.

Control of the ballast is one of the great essentials in ballooning. A novel plan for increasing the load while still in the air consists in exposing water-absorbing chemicals to the damp atmosphere, and this was tried recently in a balloon four miles high, 35 miles from the coast, made under the direction of Dr. Knoche

of the Meteorological Institute, seems to have been quite successful.

Special arc-lamp carbons are made by August Kufferath, a German inventor, by treating ordinary carbons with a solution containing from one-half to 1 per cent of a mixture of equal parts of nitrate of strontium and nitrate of lead. No change is apparent, while the amount of light remains the same. The character of the light is changed, however, and it becomes especially rich in violet rays, with considerably increased actinic power.

The new three-wheeled motor fire-engine of Nuremberg, Germany, employs steam for propelling and for pumping, the propelling gear being on the front wheel. Both liquid carbonic acid and benzene are used in starting and quickly getting up steam.

CURED HEMORRAGES OF THE LUNGS.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Akoff, of Wood, Ind., "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar, and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble." Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough and heals the lungs, and prevents serious results from a cold. Refuse substitutes. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The never-substituted."

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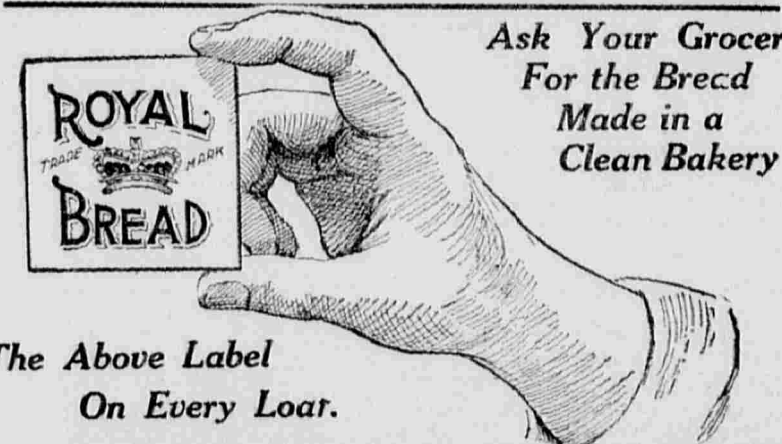
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