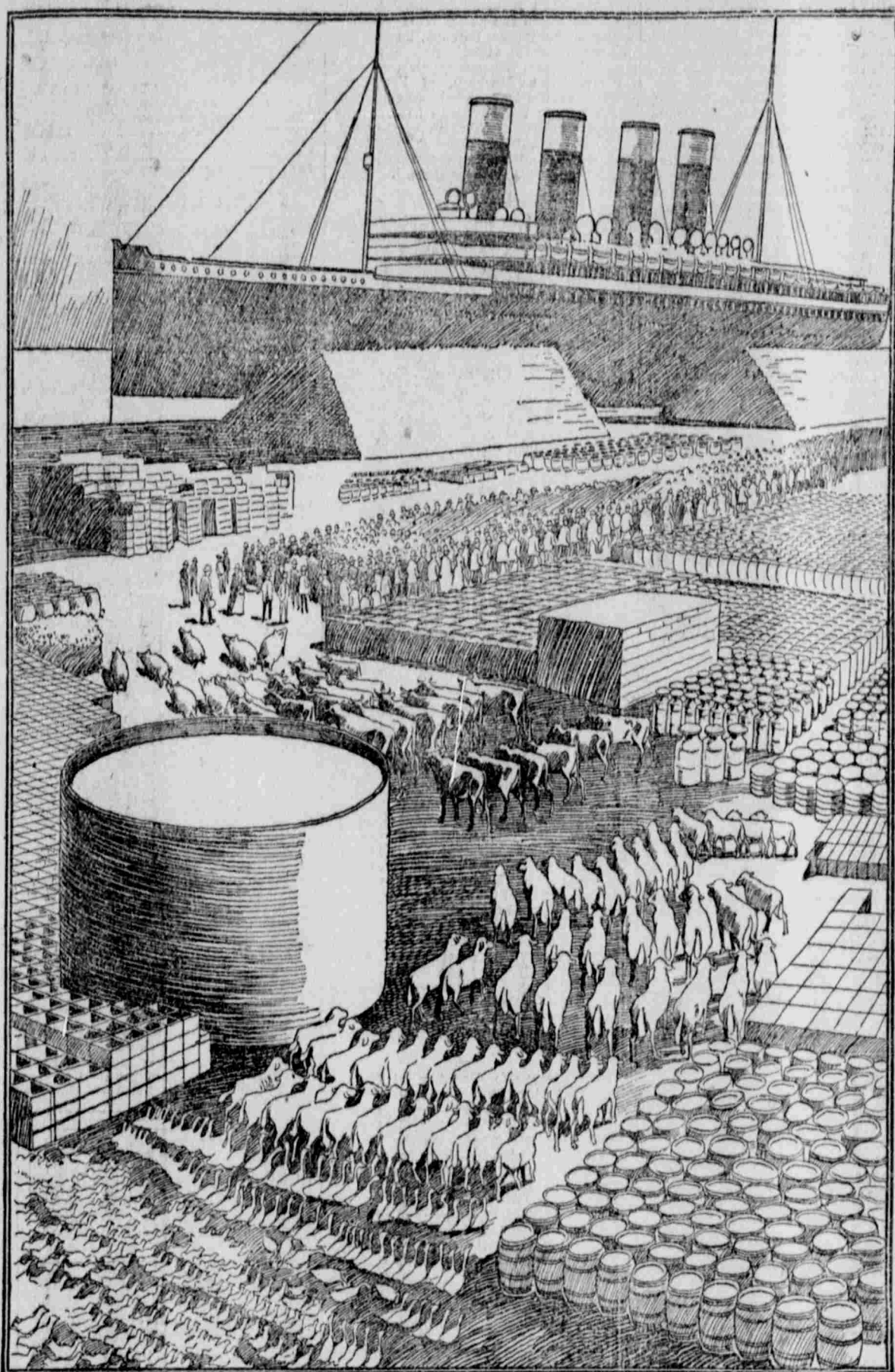


# THE PROVISIONING OF AN ATLANTIC LINER

HOW many people have reflected upon the problem presented and solved each week of the year by the head steward of an Atlantic liner? It seems perhaps a simple matter to feed the passengers on an ordinary trip across the Atlantic, consuming, say, a week and requiring the provisioning of the ship only once in that time. But the stewards say it is not a simple thing at all, and the facts seem to bear them out. They have to calculate closely, so that there shall be enough to last the voyage and still not be an overplus to throw away when the ship enters harbor. It was estimated not long ago that a ship the size of the ocean greyhound Deutschland would require for the ordinary consumption of its passengers and crew not less than 14 steers (reckoning the beef as coming aboard "on the hoof" instead of dressed and chilled), 10 calves, 30 sheep, 25 lambs, 10 hogs, big flocks of fowl sufficient to furnish 3 tons of poultry and game and if alive enough to stock several farms with at least 1,500 hens, chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. In the latter each week are stowed away at least 1,700 dozen eggs, 1,700 pounds of fish, 400 pounds of tongues, 15 barrels of oysters—when there is an R in the month; 1,000 quart bricks of ice cream, held in 100 tubs; 1,500 pounds of butter, 2,400 quarts of milk and 300 quarts of cream, besides scores of dozens of condensed milk, which kept on hand as a constant supply. Then there are at least 175 barrels of potatoes, 15 barrels of various vegetables, 20 crates of tomatoes and celery, 200 dozen heads of lettuce, besides about 5 tons of fresh fruits, 100 barrels of flour, 300 pounds of yeast, 600 pounds of oatmeal. In addition to the 400 tons of potable water constantly carried in stock there will be other liquids known as "bottled goods" to the amount of 15,000 quarts of wine and 20,000 bottles of beer (a French liner reverse these figures), and in order to keep the meats, vegetables, etc., fresh and sweet not less than 60 tons of ice. There must be, as already mentioned, a very liberal margin for contingencies, and yet the careful steward must see to it that there is not too much thrown overboard in the port at the end of the trip.

Huge as these estimates may seem, they are greatly exceeded in fact by another Atlantic liner, the Celtic, which, being built with a view to comfort and convenience rather than speed, and taking its time to leisurely cross the Atlantic, consumes vastly more than any other ship afloat. It can carry almost double the total passenger list of the Deutschland and consequently demands double the quantity of provisions. Take the estimate, then, given for the German ship and multiply it by two. For the 14 steers read 28 or 30, and for the little flock of 55 sheep and lambs for the Deutschland substitute over 100 for the Celtic, and so on proportionately. In the end, imagining these animals to go aboard in their living shapes, the Celtic would present the appearance of a modern Noah's ark, only there would be more than two



PROVISIONS REQUIRED FOR ONE TRIP OF A LARGE TRANSATLANTIC LINER.

of each kind of the lower animals, and the higher grades of bipeds would exceed Mr. Noah's passenger list by about 3,000. Three thousand people to be fed three times a day, not to mention the little meal before retiring, when the stewards kindly furnish sardines on toast and ale—for a consideration—means at least 50,000 meals on an average voyage across the Atlantic. These 50,000 meals require on the Celtic 175 stewards to serve them. They consume tons and tons of provisions, droves of beefs, herds of hogs, flocks of sheep and fowl, butter by the barrel, bottled goods by the hundred dozen. The wonder is how the purveyors for the big steamers find their stores and get them aboard in the short time they have in dock. Another wonder is that there is anything left in market for the landlubbers and stay at homes after these leviathans of the deep have swallowed their weekly allowances.

Now, the demand for commodities is great on an Atlantic liner, but deep down in the bowels of the ship there is a demon that devours vastly more than all the passengers that can be carried on many a trip across the pond. The living passengers demand only three, or at the most four or five, meals a day. But down in the vasty deeps of the ship, where the heat is something terrible and where toiling wretches labor night and day, there are maws that can scarcely ever be appeased—the yawning mouths of the furnaces, more than 100 of them, into which coal is shoveled at the rate of more than 600 tons a day. Not less than 4,000 tons of coal each voyage is consumed, and when in port this demand has to be provided for by the agents of the line. It would constitute almost a liberal education in itself if the suggestion herein contained were to be followed out and a study made of what goes into an Atlantic liner for its weekly voyage. Taking within the scope of observation all the animals that go aboard, human as well as of the lower forms, bipeds and quadrupeds, and trace out their origin and histories, follow the processes that enter into the making of the tons of cheese and butter, trace the lumps of coal that come by the million from the mines and inquire into the lives of the delving toilers who bring them to light; inform yourself as to the transformation of that coal into heat and force, the water into steam, the frictional force into electricity, the interdependent action of machinery employed; follow out all you see to its legitimate conclusion, and you may spend a lifetime inquiring about things that take place aboard ship. A ship, in fact, particularly of the type which now traverses the Atlantic engaged in first class passenger traffic, is a microcosm in itself—a miniature world, minus the earth to be sure, but furnishing its inhabitants all the fullness thereof.

Sweden is a modern term made up of the Latin Suedia, signifying the land of the Suevi, a warlike tribe of the Goths, and the Anglo-Saxon den, testifying to its occupation by the Danes.

HAVANA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, WHO IS NOW MAKING A VISIT IN THE UNITED STATES.



Senorita Sylvia Alfonso, whose portrait appears herewith and who is now on a visit to the United States, was recently declared by a popular vote taken in her native city—Havana—to be the most beautiful woman of the Cuban capital. That is saying a great deal, for the dark eyed señoritas of the "Pearl of the Antilles" are very winning and fascinating, and there are a great many of them too. Their chief charms lie in their great black eyes and peachblow complexion, some think, but this particular beauty ascribes her success in being voted the most charming woman to the possession of popular sympathy. Throughout all Spain and the Spanish-American colonies a woman "muy simpática," or very sympathetic, is considered the superior of all who are "non-simpática," or lacking in this charm of manner. Photographs and engravings do scant justice to the Cuban beauty, as so much depends upon the winning personality of the original.

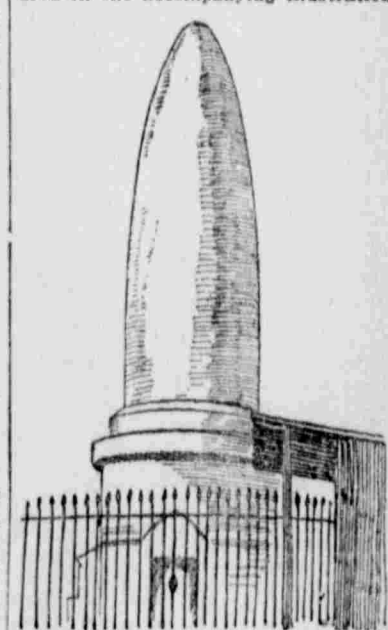
## LAST OF THE WILD WHITE CATTLE.

Although there are but few specimens extant of the wild white cattle native to the British Isles, shown in the illustration herewith, the stupid keepers of the London zoo have been in the habit of killing all calves that were born in captivity, lest some other zoological garden should get them. There



## A SUGAR LOAF MONUMENT.

On a prominent headland near Havre, that great commercial seaport of France, stands the monument figured in the accompanying illustration.



locally known as "le pain de sucre," or the sugar loaf. It was erected by the widow of General Comte Lefevre Desnoettes, who perished in a shipwreck on the coast of Ireland.

## ENTRANCE TO THE LARGEST CAVE IN EUROPE.



In the accompanying illustration is shown the entrance to the mammoth cave of Adelsburg, in the Tyrol, said to be the largest in Europe. Particularly prominent is the magnificent stalagmite known as the Cannon column. The entrance is formed by a natural fissure in the rock, and one is hardly prepared for the beautiful stalactites and stalagmites which stand on every side. They are of every shape, some of them being named the Virgin, the Tomb, the Lion, and the Parrot from their resemblance to these objects. The Cannon column is 18 feet high and 20 feet in circumference. The curtain is hardly an inch in thickness, 3 feet long by 2 feet wide and has a border 3 inches wide in brown and red, showing translucent when a light is held behind it.

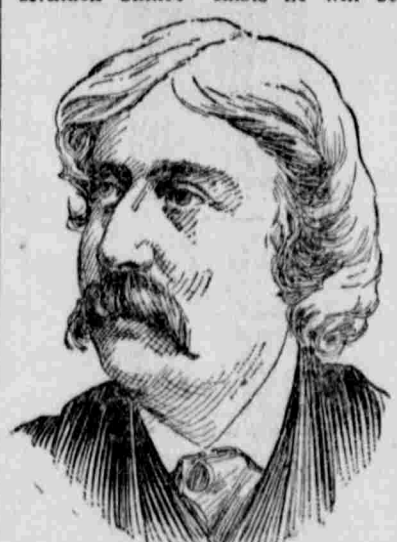
## NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO, THE QUEEN OF ITALY'S FATHER.



Prince Nicholas I. of Montenegro, father of Queen Helen of Italy, is a lively old gentleman who delights to display the horsemanship for which he has always been famous. The illustration herewith shows him accompanied by his sons, Prince Danilo and Prince Mirko, the former of whom distinguished himself by marrying the Duke of Mecklenburg's daughter and the latter by producing a march which was recently brought out at Rome. Prince Nicholas, who is in his sixtieth year, has ruled his little country for more than forty years and is now engaged in arranging for a fitting celebration of its fiftieth anniversary as a principality.

## LATEST PORTRAIT OF BRET HARTE.

This portrait of Bret Harte, famous American author now resident in England, reminds us that he is no longer young, having just scored his sixty-second birthday. So long, however, as his "Heavenly Chinese" exists he will be



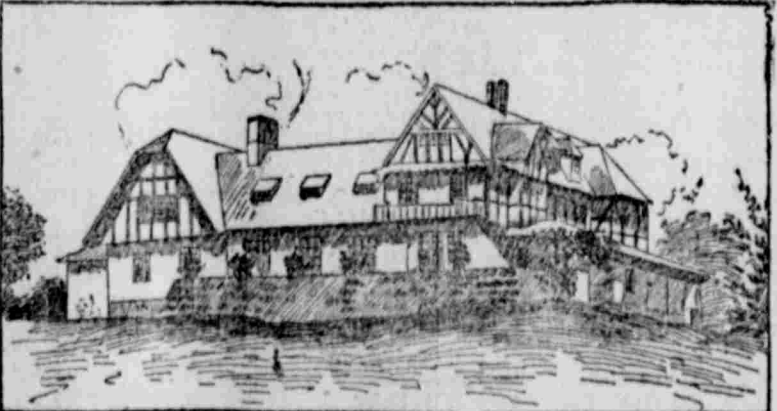
held in loving remembrance, and, although he has taken up his residence in England probably for the remainder of his days, he cannot be dissociated from California's pioneer days. It is now thirty-two years since "The Heathen Chinese" was published and thirty-one since "The Luck of Roaring Camp" appeared, yet Bret Harte is still writing and adding yearly to the long list of books which owe their origin to his fertile brain and busy pen.

## A TREE THAT IS WORTH A FORTUNE.



The tree shown in the illustration herewith is historic, inasmuch as it has been written about by Leigh Hunt and Wordsworth, and worth a fortune, it is said, owing to its situation in the heart of London. It was long known as the only tree ever seen by the children of the portion of the city in which it stands.

## THE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR PURIN.



If one's taste is shown by the manner of house he lives in, then surely the suburban residence presented in the accompanying illustration bespeaks excellent taste in architecture of the owner of the original. This spacious residence, located near Norwalk, Conn., belongs to Professor M. Purin, who recently became famous almost in a night by his discoveries in telephony and telegraphy. It is here as well as in the sanctum of his city dwelling that he works upon the problems connected with his latest discoveries.

## ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE QUEEN OF ABYSSINIA.

In the accompanying illustration appears a reproduction of the only photograph ever taken of her majesty Tsal-hai-tu, queen of Abyssinia. Tsal-hai-tu in English means "she is a sun," and King Menelek, her husband, is said to adore his dusky consort and to de-



fer to her on occasions. Menelek himself claims descent from the queen of Sheba and King Solomon, but his claim is founded upon rather musty tradition, no ancestor ever being able to prove the performance of a marriage ceremony. Like her royal spouse, the queen of Abyssinia is of swarthy complexion. She is stout, past middle age and extremely reserved in manner.

## DRUMS WHICH IMITATE THE HUMAN VOICE.



In the accompanying illustration are shown the famous war drums of Negus Menelek, ruler of Abyssinia, which are said to be capable of rendering the orders of the emperor in tones closely resembling the human voice. The royal drums are about forty-four in number, varying from eight to eighteen inches in diameter, and when in action are carried in pairs across the backs of mules, the drummers riding behind them. From the most ancient times, it is said, the ruler of Abyssinia has issued his orders by means of these drums while on the march. When King Theodore was alive, they would roll out, "Jan hol" (hail to his majesty); "waggah" (fight); "thao" (cease), etc., and their tones, as the defeated Italians can testify, were awe inspiring, heard in the din of battle urging on the tremendous charges of the fierce Abyssinians.

## PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Poplar trees have been marked for slaughter in Portland, Or. The city has many of this kind of tree, which were planted when the city was growing and when shade trees of any other variety except maples were scarce. The objection to the trees is its trespassing on the sewers. It is a fast growing tree and graceful when growing, but it

reaches far with its roots, especially to find water, and the slender rootlets penetrate the smallest crack in the terra cotta sewers, forming masses of slender roots inside and eventually choking the sewer.

The knights of the days of chivalry were so well protected by their armor that they were practically invincible to all ordinary weapons. Even when dismounted they could not be injured save by the misericorde, a thin dagger, which penetrated the chains of the armor. In more than one battle knights fallen from their horses could not be killed until their armor had been broken up with axes and hammers.

The 255 miles of street cars in New Orleans are to be re-yodified. The new vibration cure for disease is based on the vibration theory that prevails in the domain of light, sound and heat. It is claimed that everything and everybody has a regular rate of vibration measured by wave lengths. These when properly maintained keep the subject in a state of health. When they fall below the normal, disease supervenes, and the natural equilibrium must be restored by a good shaking. Machines have been built to produce

this effect, according to the symptoms of the case.

Karl Hagenback, who provides the world with its animal collections, has a forty acre stockyard near Cape Town. So completely has South Africa been denuded of the larger animals, his hunters must travel, largely on foot, 2,000 miles into the interior before they come to their hunting ground. On account of the skill and knowledge de-

manded, for among other things the hunter must understand the various native African dialects, his white labor is paid an average of \$50 a week per man.

Turnpike toll roads before the inventions of railroads were common in this country and even now in some districts are still to be found.

The English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children secured the

conviction and punishment of nearly 2,000 culprits last year.

California has 500 cars of dried peaches she wants to sell in the east.

The United States gets away with 1,120,000,000 gallons of beer in a twelve-month.

The favorite instrument in Spain is the mandora, of the guitar family. It is usually provided with six pairs of wire strings.