

**A Floating Cannery.**

An American schooner has recently been fitted at New York with every facility for cooking and canning fish, game, fruits, etc., for the purpose of cruising in southern waters and collecting these delicacies and canning them at sea. This novel enterprise is expected to yield encouraging profits, since many of the goods canned in this way may be brought into the country free of duty. The ship is provided with an eight horse power boiler and three 25 gallon copper caldrons. The boiler was set up in the middle of the deck and connected by pipes with a large circular cast iron "process kettle." The schooner carries six canners and a chef in addition to the regular crew. Some 150,000 empty cans have been shipped, all of which it is expected will be filled during the voyage.

The materials to be canned will be turtle, pompano, guava jelly and fish game and fruit of many kinds. The turtles will be caught in the West Indies and off the Florida coast. Much of the material will be secured by exchanging for them various manufactured articles, with which the ship is well supplied. When the actual work begins, the meats will first be boiled down in the three copper caldrons. Next they will be canned and lowered into the process kettle in steel crates and boiled at a high temperature under steam pressure in order to make them keep. The preparation of the meats, fish, jellies, etc., will be superintended by the chef in charge and cooked after the most approved receipt. The floating cannery is expected to return to New York some time in the fall. Part of the canned goods will be brought back on the schooner and part will be landed at southern ports and sent by steamship or railroad to the North.

**THE SUMATRA RHINOCEROS IN THE LEIPZIG ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.**

The accompanying engraving, for which we are indebted to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, is from a drawing made directly from the specimen of the Rhinoceros sumatransis now in the zoological garden at Leipzig. This and another specimen—now in the zoological garden at Budapest—were carried to Trieste from Penang, a small island on the eastern coast of Malacca. This species was first found in Sumatra about one hundred years ago.

The engraving shows clearly the coat of stiff hair, so unusual in a rhinoceros, which covers its back, neck, ears and legs, giving it a most peculiar appearance. The folds of the skin, so marked in the Indian rhinoceros, are modified in this species, making it a con-

allowed for a year's growth. Its height at the shoulder is about 4 feet 4 inches and its color is dark brown. Specimens of this species are very rare, though more of them may be seen hereafter, for civilization, which is killing off animals of many kinds, is also bringing to light many others.

**A LETTER COPYING BOOK WITH WHICH A PRESS IS NOT NEEDED.**

The illustration represents a perfect letter-copying book in which copies may be made of letters written

**BUSHNELL'S ROLLING COPYING BOOK.**

with any kind of good copying ink, without the use of a press. The copies are made by simply rolling up the book around a roll which forms an integral part of its back, as shown in one of the views, the written letter having first been placed on a manila sheet beneath a blank leaf of the copy book, and the leaf covered by a damp cloth and a second manila sheet. After rolling up, the book is held firmly, close rolled, for about ten seconds, to insure an excellent copy, as good as can be obtained in a press. This book is manufactured by Alvah Bushnell, of No. 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in two sizes, letter size and note size. It affords a cheap, quick and always satisfactory way of making copies, and being so light and

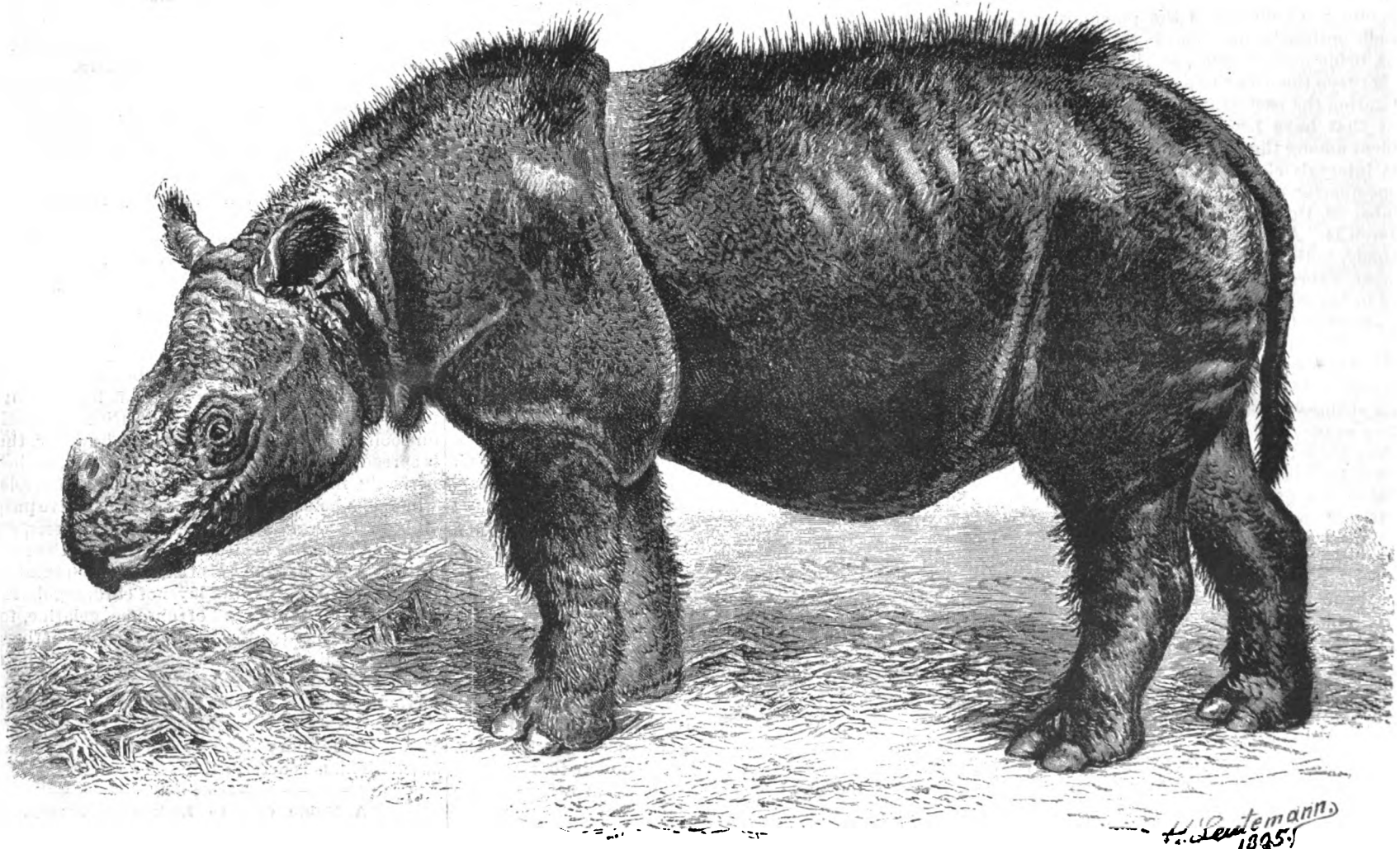
**Electric Light Mains and Their Dangers.**

An accident occurred at Bristol, England, on February 25 which resulted in the death of a workman and was probably due to a momentary inadvertence on his part. It appears that it was the duty of the man in question to remove the dust from a high tension fuse board, and while doing this with the right hand covered by an India rubber glove, the left hand (bare) seems to have touched a fuse terminal, and thus his body made contact to earth with the 2,000 volt main. It appears from the evidence of the corporation engineer that there were no printed regulations for the guidance of workmen employed on this particular duty, but it was the rule that when engaged on high tension work one hand only should be used, and that hand covered by an India rubber glove. The story of this accident, says the *Lancet*, is no doubt the old story of carelessness; but there may be room for doubt as to whether this carelessness was entirely on the part of the workman who suffered. Assuming that it was necessary to clean this apparatus while the electric current was passing over it, were the insulation precautions adequate? As a matter of fact, ought this man to have been at work on this "live" high tension apparatus without being duly insulated from the earth? Might he not have been provided with an India rubber mat and boots as well as with gloves for both hands, with at the same time an imperative caution staring him in the face never to relax the paramount rule of working only with one hand?

**The Clearing Out of Insects in Florida.**

Mr. H. G. Hubbard, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, writes that the cold weather which desolated the gardens and orange groves of Florida killed unnumbered millions of injurious insects. All cockroaches in sight, and even those in houses, unless they were exceptionally well protected, were killed. The young scale insects which had not passed their second moult were killed, although many eggs survive, and some adults of both sexes. The nitidulid beetles in decaying fruit were also killed, small gnats in flowers were frozen, and not a living colony of plant lice is to be seen on any orange or other tree.

No living specimen of the destructive white fly, *Aleyrodes citri*, was found, and as the eggs are laid on the leaves, every one of which will drop before the new growth appears, the cold wave would have almost exterminated this pest but for the fact that, besides the

**THE SUMATRA RHINOCEROS.**

necting link between the former and the African rhinoceros. It differs from both of these species also in regard to the number and development of its horns, for although it has two horns they are not nearly as much developed as those of the two-horned African rhinoceros. The second horn between the eyes is scarcely perceptible in the creature in the Leipzig zoological garden, while the other is only about half as large as it is represented in the cut, the artist, who had formerly painted an older animal of this kind, having

readily portable, may be conveniently carried in any traveling bag. When thus taken on a journey it is better folded as shown in the bottom view, than rolled, thus preventing the curling of the leaves.

It is stated that the Canadian Customs Department has decided that electricity generated on the American side of the Niagara Falls and conducted by wires to the Canadian side must pay a duty of 20 per cent as "an unenumerated article."

orange tree, it also infests the cape jessamine, and as the leaves of these plants have not all fallen, Mr. Hubbard is advising the orange growers to cut down their jessamines and burn them. Since the breeding of injurious insects has been suspended now for some weeks an excellent opportunity has been offered to clear the trees of scale with comparatively mild insecticides. On the other hand, the trees have been so enfeebled by the cold that they will be an easier prey to injurious insects than they were before.