

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS OF THE FUTURE.

BY S. LEONARD BASTIN.

It is a fact recognized by botanists as beyond dispute that the carnivorous habit among plants is more widespread than it was formerly supposed to be. The specialized sundews (*Droseras*) are but the advance guard of a large army of species which depend for their existence more or less upon the absorption of animal salts through their foliage. There is no gainsaying the statement, recently put forward by more than one scientist, that the tendency to rely upon a carnivorous diet is on the increase. Of course, this is only in a line with the simplest evolutionary principle. It is possible to trace the steps by which the highest types of species, which seize and hold their prey, such as the Venus fly trap (*Dionæa*), have been evolved from those which merely capture their victims by the use of an adhesive fluid, such as the fly catcher of Portugal (*Drosophyllum*). Still lower in the scale are the plants, such as the teasels (*Dipsacus*), which drown the insects in strange bucket-like contrivances located at the base of the leaves. Flies which may chance to fall into the water are of course drowned, and the plant absorbs the nitrogenous elements from their decaying bodies.

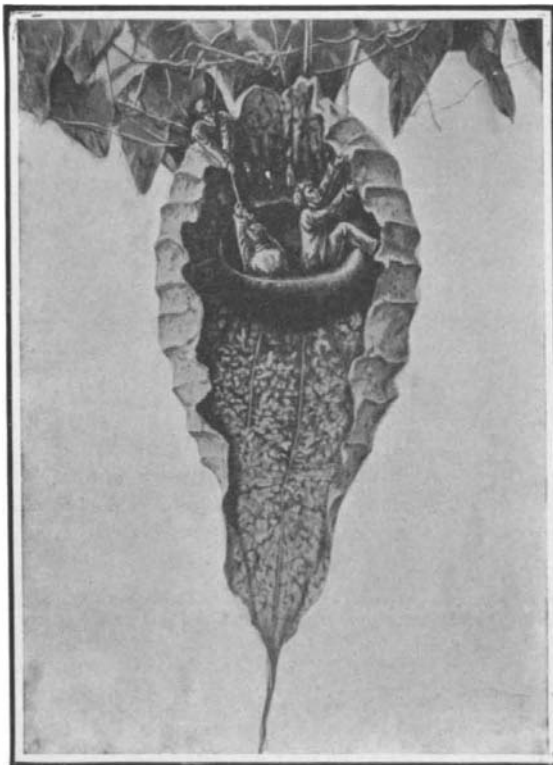
It is a startling conception that in ages to come the plant world as a whole may become so advanced in carnivorous tastes as to be a real menace to animal creation. Dreadful indeed must be the sundews and the *Dionæas* to their insect victims at the present time. The unfortunate fly which is captured by the leaf of the sundew finds itself held down by strong arms which are able to resist its violent struggles. The largest *Drosera* on earth at the present time produces leaves which are perhaps nine inches in length. Magnify this plant until the leaves are ten feet in

length, and we have an exceedingly formidable specimen. Many of the palms and other tropical species have foliage which is much in excess of this measurement, so that the idea of leaves as big as this is not

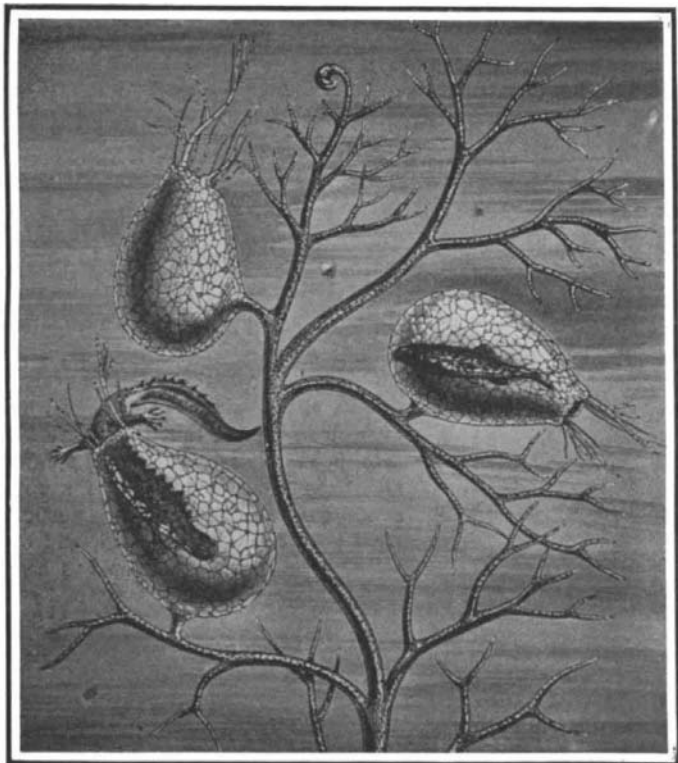
altogether fantastic. To be in proportion, the tentacles could scarcely be less than ten inches in length, and these would be able to grapple with birds of considerable size. We may conceive that the giant sundew would be able to hold out some special inducement for its intended victims to visit the leaves. Probably the bait would be in the form of some sweet-tasting secretion. On alighting, the birds would probably not find the adhesive fluid which the leaves would produce more than slightly annoying. The movements which they would make, in an endeavor to free themselves, would be all-sufficient to give the stimulus to the sensitive tentacles. These would rapidly close in on their prey, and in a few moments escape would be out of the question. Finally, the unfortunate birds would perish miserably, the bodies in their decay yielding to the plant the nitrogenous matter desired.

The *Pinguiculas* or butterworts are at the present time innocent-looking plants rather attractive in appearance. These species, as is well known, find their home in boggy tracts, where they spread their foliage on the surface of the ground in the form of a rosette. If the leaves of the butterwort are closely examined, it will be seen that they are thickly covered with two sets of glands, one set of which is plainly visible to the naked eye. This visible set resembles a miniature mushroom, while the other set is microscopic and is formed of eight cells grouped after the manner of a wart or a knob. It is the practice of these glands whenever they come into contact with any object to pour out copiously a mucilaginous fluid, which acts much in the same way as bird lime. Acid secretion is also produced, which aids the leaf in the digestion of the object—supposing that the capture should be an insect. In order to make assurance doubly sure, the

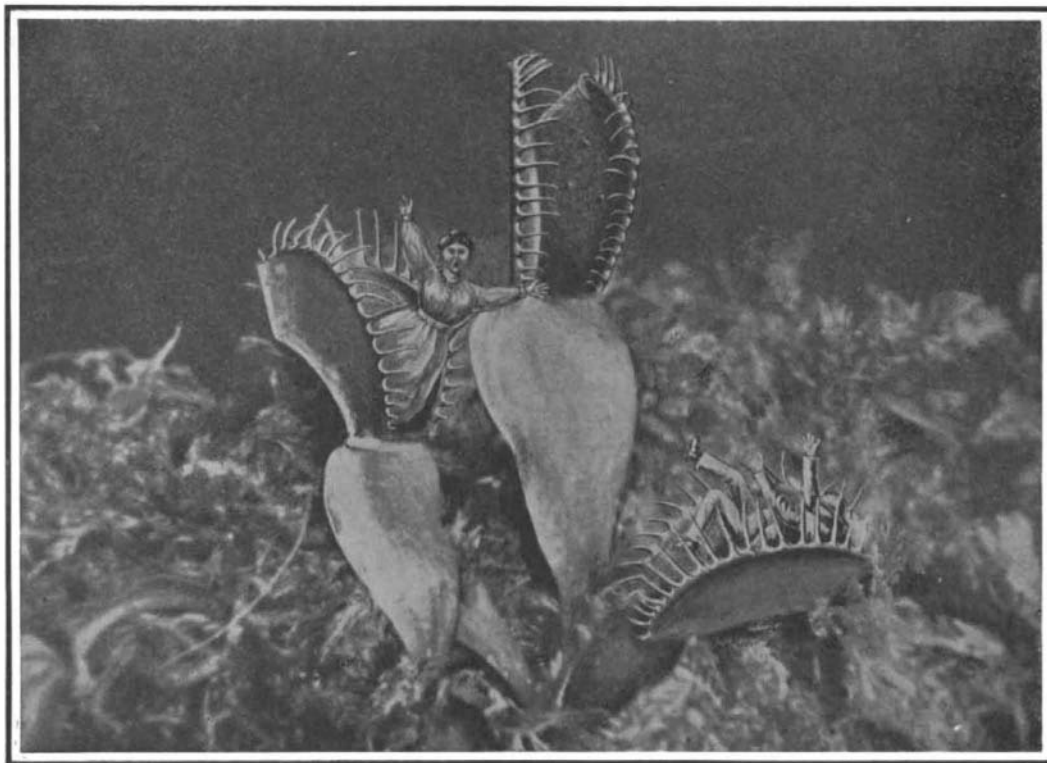
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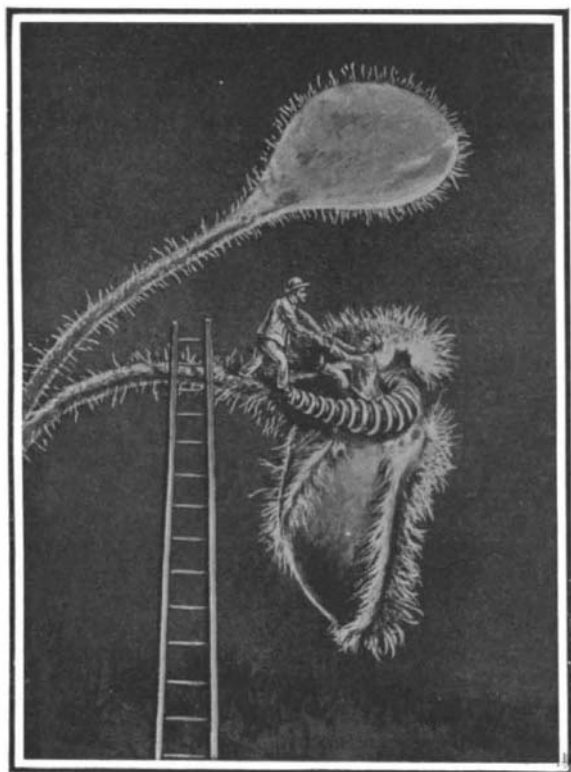
Possible enormous *aristolochia* flowers of the future which may lure even men.



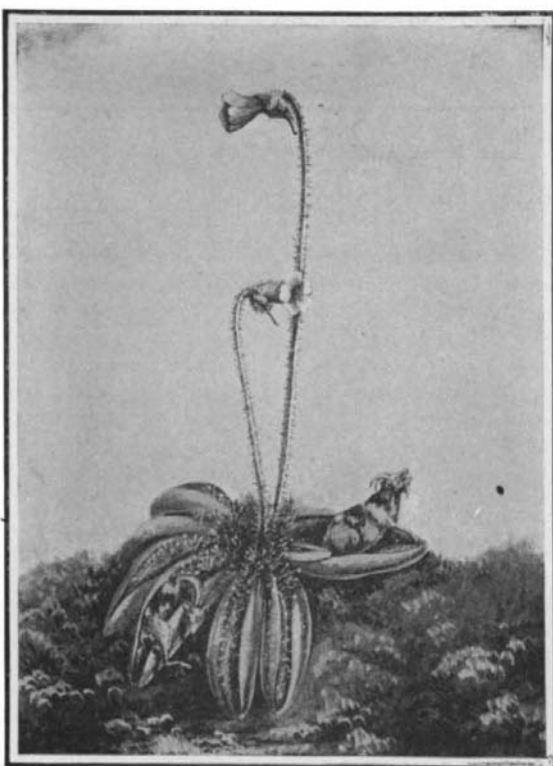
The great bladderwort swallowing a reptile.



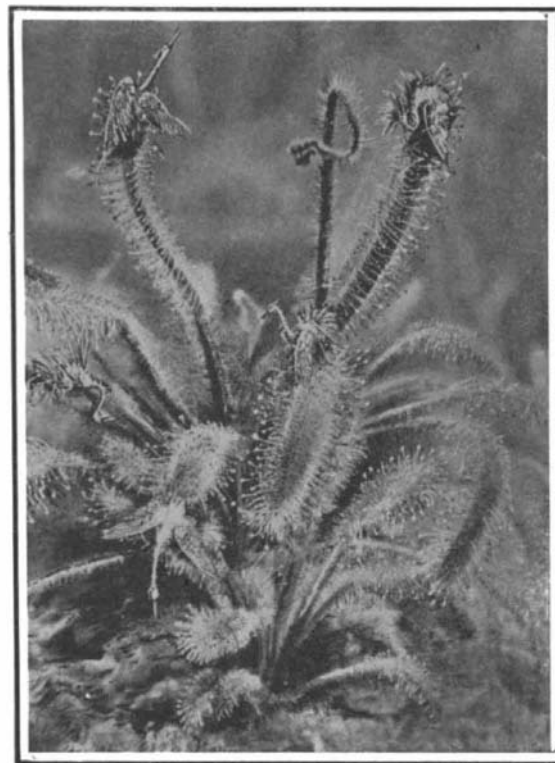
A man-eating Venus fly trap.



From a giant pitcher plant a man could escape only with the help of a friend.



A goat-eating butterwort of the future.



A great sundew, millions of years hence, catching a stork.

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of the huge leaves would close inward, and the fate of the victim could not long be delayed. A pitiable spectacle indeed to see these animals done to death by a plant, but the same process on a smaller scale is repeated thousands of times during the summer in any place where the Pinguiculas abound.

We can hardly think in this advance of vegetable life that the many species of pitcher plants which catch their prey more by allurements than by force, would be behindhand in the forward movement. Even at the present time many of these species develop processes which are several feet in length, as exemplified in the case of the Sarracenias and Darlingtonias. In one of the accompanying illustrations is pictured one of the colossal pitchers which in the course of ages may be evolved from the comparatively small Cephalotus—a native of Australia. There is no knowing what inducements these plants might not be able to hold out for the capturing of even man himself. Perhaps the tissue inside the pitcher would be peculiarly succulent, and we know that where there is anything worth having, there will always be found men daring enough to take the risk of getting it. Once inside the pitcher of the Cephalotus, escape would be possible only with a friendly assistant at hand. From the bottom of the pitcher three barriers would confront the prisoner anxious to get out. First of all there is a circular ridge projecting in such a way that it is most difficult to surmount. Secondly a stretch of wall thickly covered with processes resembling the teeth of a comb and all pointing downward. Last of all, on the involute rim round the mouth of the pitcher is arranged a fringe of decurved spines which resemble a row of formidable bayonets. Indeed, it would be a far more simple matter to get out of the average well than to make one's escape from a giant Cephalotus pitcher.

Although the matter does not involve death, the giant Aristolochia flower brings about the imprisonment of flies for quite a long time. The system is in connection with the cross-fertilization of the blossom. The insects are induced to enter the cavernous mouth of the great bloom by an odor strongly suggestive of carrion, which is peculiarly attractive to flies. Once inside, the flies are held captive by an ingenious arrangement whereby they are lost in the tortuous passages at the rear of the flower. After blundering around for some time the winged creatures are able to emerge again, not, however, before they have become well dusted with pollen for transmission to another bloom. It is possible that the Aristolochia of years to come will assume much larger proportions, and we may imagine that the flower will be able to hold out some allurements which will tempt large animals to enter its gloomy depths. It is more likely that escape from the colossal blossom would not be such a simple matter, and there might be a danger of a creature's coming unpleasantly near to starvation before seeing daylight again.

Far more dreadful than any of the plants described above would be the Venus fly trap of the future. This plant would be a vegetable terror. As is well known, the leaves of this plant are designed in the form of a trap. On the upper surface of each half of the leaf are three hairs. To touch any of them is to cause the organ to shut up, inclosing the object which has given rise to the irritation. The bordering of the leaf is formed of sharp fringed hairs which when the trap is closed prevent escape. At the most the leaves of the Dionaea are not more than an inch in length, but we may get a little idea of what this plant may be in years to come if we imagine the foliage to be large enough to grapple with a man. It is the habit of this plant to grow with its leaves half concealed beneath the sphagnum moss in which it thrives. The leaves of the giant man trap partly hidden by the undergrowth would form the

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Reminder Bulletin

There are two trains that the world is watching. They are making records, and records on land and sea and in the air are watched these days. The

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

is saving time and money to the business man by permitting him to snap down his desk at 4 o'clock and meet his associates in Chicago the next morning as they open theirs. In the mean time he may continue his business with a free stenographer at his elbow, or loaf with the conveniences of the club at hand.

The "Special" leaves Uptown New York at 3.55 P.M., Downtown by Ferry at 4.00 P.M., Downtown by Hudson & Manhattan Tube at 4.05 P.M., and arrives in Chicago next morning at 8.55. It kills time because it runs in the night.

"The 24-Hour St. Louis" is giving the business man an entire afternoon for recreation at the club, or elsewhere. He may leave Uptown New York at 6.25 P.M., Downtown at 6.30 (by Ferry), Downtown at 6.35 by Hudson & Manhattan Tube and reach St. Louis at 5.25 the next afternoon. He may enjoy a good night on an easy-running train and continue his work the next day with a stenographer at his beck and call, or he may do anything he can do at his club except play billiards.

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They may be banked on for time.

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most terrible pitfall that the world has ever seen. Any unfortunate man who should chance to stumble into one of these leaves would be speedily crushed to death by the steady pressure of the inclosing sides. One can imagine that a country in which the man trap abounded would be avoided as much as a district inhabited by man-eating savages.

The aquatic plants such as the bladder-worts (*Utricularia*) would scarcely be behindhand in this forward movement among the carnivorous species. These plants capture small water creatures by means of little bladders which are attached to their stems. The entrance to these receptacles is guarded by a little door, which can be opened easily from the exterior but may not be pushed aside from the interior. At the present time the bladders of the *Utricularia* are small, but there is no reason to suppose that they will always remain so. It is quite likely that they may increase in size so that they are able to grapple with good-sized fish and other water animals.

In these far-away days of which we have been speculating, plants will be divided into wild and tame sorts in the very real sense of the words. The botanical gardens of the time will be far more exciting than are the zoological collections of to-day. It is fortunate that all natural changes come about with great slowness, and it may be that the condition of man himself will have changed considerably by the time he is called upon to face these aggressive plants. It is to be hoped that this may be so, otherwise the outlook for the human race is distinctly disquieting.

A New Substitute for Cotton.

(Concluded from page 470.)

German East Africa, and the exports thence to Germany are steadily increasing. So far, little attention has been given to cocoon fiber and the fiber of the many palms growing in the protectorates has been allowed to run to waste. With a view to becoming independent of foreign countries for her supplies of this fiber, Germany is also going to see what can be done with the product of her own colonies. The whole aim of the German is to become "independent" and, as far as possible, do without foreign goods and foreign labor. Other instances could be given of this, were they not quite outside the scope of the present article.

POWER-DRIVEN SCOOTER.

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wheel clear of the ice when the engine is being started. This is accomplished by a lever of 3/8 x 1-inch iron placed and bent as shown in Fig. 1. When starting the motor the lever is pulled back and a small wedge of wood is slipped between it and the engine bed. After the motor has got going nicely it is slowed down and the lever gently relaxed, allowing the teeth to take a slight hold. As the craft gathers headway increase the power and also the pressure on the spikes until the lever is slack and the motor running at its maximum power. To stop, slow down and raise the wheel off the ice.

The construction of the rudder is simple. The stock is of 3/4-inch iron 12 inches long. An 18-inch tiller of forged iron is pinned to the post with a 1/2-inch pin. The stock is recessed and pinned to the iron yoke which carries the runner. This yoke is forged out of 1 1/4-inch iron and has a collar slipped over its shoulder to wear against another collar or flange fastened to the bottom to act as a bearing. A 1/2-inch pin secures the yoke to the runner. The runner blade is of 7/8-inch oak 1 foot 7 inches long and 2 1/4 inches high.

For the shoe use a piece of soft iron 3/4 inch deep and 7/8 inch wide cut to a V edge at an angle of 45 degrees on each side. The shoe should have a rocker of about 1/8 inch for the 13 1/2 inches it is supposed to bear on the ice. It should have 8 inches bearing forward of the rudder

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January 15,
1910

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All the latest automobile pumping engines, chemical cars, hook and ladder trucks, and hose carts are described.
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The automobile has presented to the road engineer new problems for solution. He must render his roads impervious to water and practically proof against the destructive effect of tires. The United States Government through the Office of Public Road Inquiry is now studying this subject. The article written by Mr. Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, describes what has been done.
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This article is a complete description of devices which have been invented for the purpose of preventing chauffeurs from taking out their owners' machines.
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der pin and 5/8 aft. The shoe is held to the runner by three 3/8 through bolts riveted and smoothed off. A guard is placed under the boat to prevent the runner from catching in obstructions.

The engine can now be installed. For a foundation use two 1 1/2-inch oak stringers running along four frames and shaped and spaced as per requirements of engine used. The stringers should be through bolted from the outside of planking to top of the bed and drawn up tight and solid.

Now set the motor in its bed and fasten down with 1/2-inch lag screws 3 inches long. The exhaust is piped over the side and the water and gasoline tanks are situated on the forward deck. They each hold 3 gallons, and should be made out of 18-ounce copper. The piping is led down through the mast hole along the floor to the motor. It should be of copper tubing, 3/4 inch for the gasoline and 1 1/4 inch for the water.

The batteries and coil are placed just under the tanks. Six dry cells are sufficient. In order to have the scooter trim with one person on the seat it will be necessary to put about 60 pounds of lead up forward as shown. As the keels of these boats are rockered, attention must be paid to this or else the pressure on the rudder will be too great or it will be lifted clear.

A 1/2-inch heavy motor cycle roller chain should stand the strain with care; but as to the diameter of sprockets experiments would have to determine this, as it would vary for every type of motor. With the driving wheel turning up 700 revolutions per minute the scooter would be going about 33 miles per hour. If the motor could turn up to that or over, it would be better to let it run up and gear it down.

With a motor of six or seven horsepower and turning 700 to 800 per minute I would use for a starter an 8-inch sprocket on the driver and a 7-inch one on the engine.

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