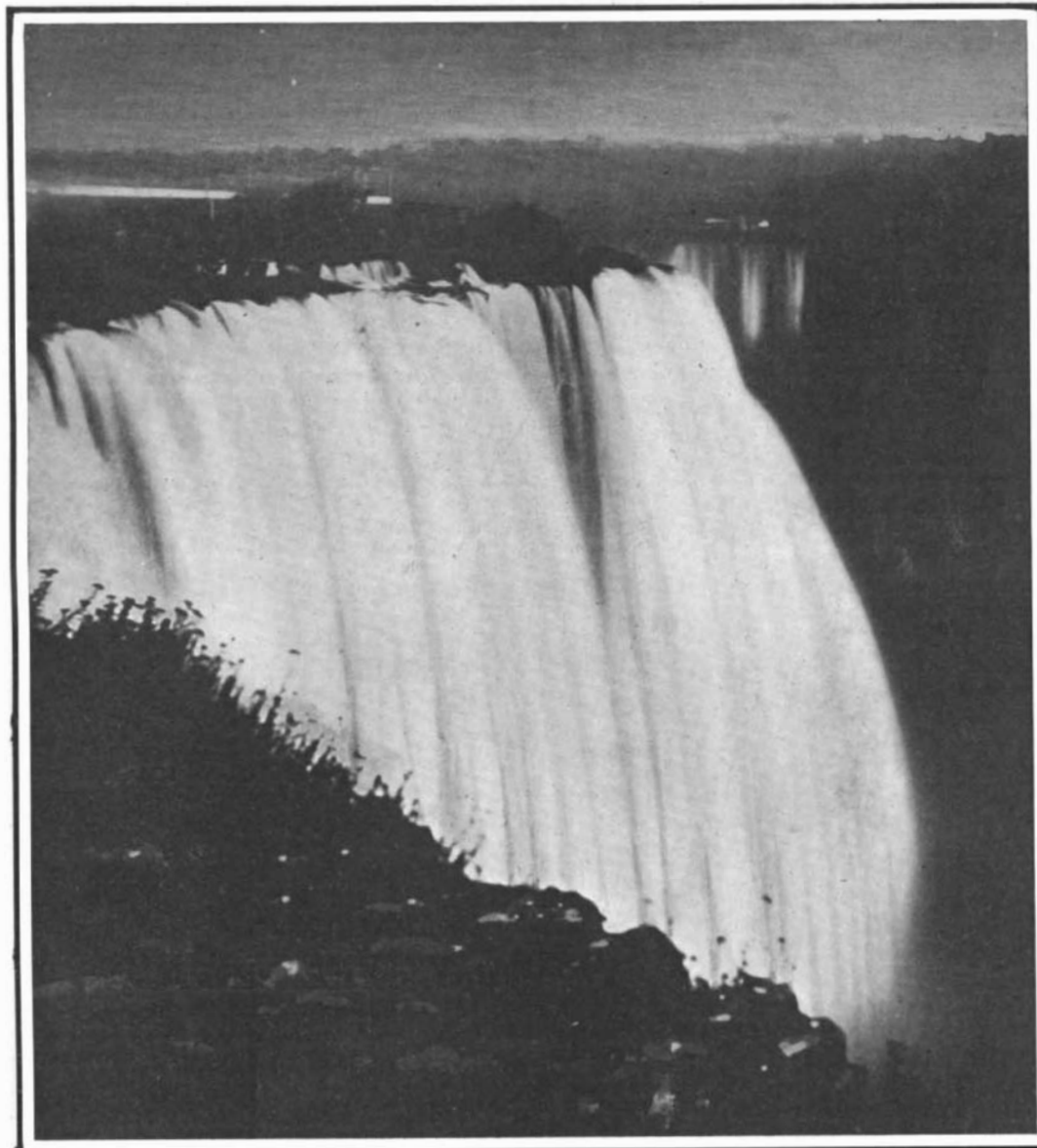


ILLUMINATING NIAGARA WITH ITS OWN POWER.
 BY ORRIN E. DUNLAP.

During the month of September and for a few days in October, visitors to Niagara Falls were treated to the most wonderful spectacle of the illumination of the falls under varicolored searchlights. The night scene thus created was such as to force all to admit that those who have seen Niagara only by day have but half seen it.

For years this summer resort has longed for an evening attraction that would serve to entertain visitors remaining over night in the city, and which might also serve the good purpose of attracting many others from nearby points to enjoy the new beauty of the locality. There has been much discussion about illuminating the falls, but it fell upon Mayor Anthony C. Douglass to carry out the idea. He succeeded in raising a fund of about \$5,000 for installing and maintaining the plant for a month.

This plant consisted of eleven 30-inch and ten 18-inch projectors, installed near the water's edge in the gorge on the Canadian side of the river, a few hundred feet north of the station of the Ontario Power Company. The battery of lamps was arranged in the form of a crescent, and proved effective in lighting both the American



Copyright, 1907, by O. E. Dunlap.

Horseshoe Fall at Terrapin Point Illuminated by Searchlight.

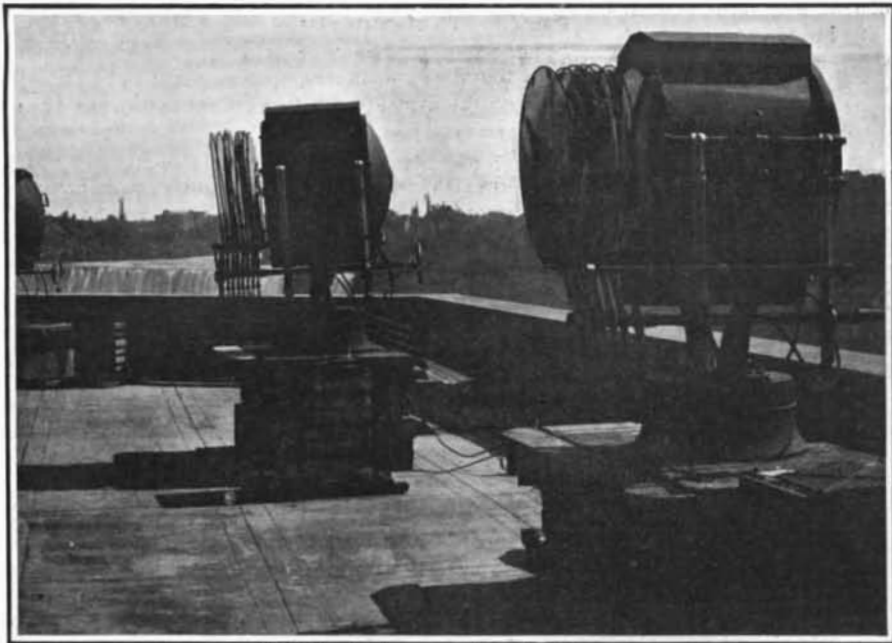
and the Horseshoe Falls. A second battery was placed on the spillway of the Ontario Power Company on top of the cliff, the battery consisting of four 30-inch projectors, the bright beams being sent to light the upper portions of the falls and the rapids effect on top of the precipice.

The third battery was located in Victoria Park opposite Prospect Point. It consisted of eight 18-inch projectors, intended mainly for use on the American Fall. The electric current for the operation of the plant was taken from the 500-volt circuit of the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway. This was applied to the operation of a motor generator set that supplied a current of 110 volts for use in the lamps.

In front of each projector was mounted a color scintillator, this latter being designed to give the color effect to the rays as they were projected upon the falling waters.

The illumination began at 8 P. M. and continued until 9 P. M. This schedule was varied to a considerable extent to meet the necessities of various parties of visitors.

The evening's entertainment was generally opened by throwing the lights on the American and Center Fall. First a soft white light was played on the water. Blue, green, yellow, red, and violet rays were turned on one by



The Projectors on the Spillway.



The Battery of Searchlights in the Gorge.



Copyright, 1907, by O. E. Dunlap.

The Horseshoe or Canadian Fall, Showing the Rapids Illuminated by the Battery of Searchlights on the Spillway.

ILLUMINATING NIAGARA WITH ITS OWN POWER.

one until the beautiful American and Center waterfalls were a mass of colors. Such harmony, such blending, was never before witnessed, the ever-moving, dancing spray cloud creating effects that were fascinating and dazzling. The intermingling of the colors surpassed all rainbow effects ever seen by day in this place of wondrous water beauty. The Center Fall afforded magnificent opportunity for using a solid color, and either in red or blue the glory was beyond description. The uneven face of the American Fall served to assist in a display of a different character; for the prominent part at Prospect Point was radiantly blue, while all the remaining section of the fall was illumined with chatoyant colors in glorious harmony.

At Terrapin Point the spray cloud was so dense and heavy, that the lamps did not have the power to penetrate the sheet of water and reach far into the depths of the mighty waterfall. However, a never-to-be-forgotten effect was the red, white, and blue flashed on delicate sections of the Horseshoe as it poured over the Canadian cliff.

The evening's entertainment was varied by the discharge of bombs, that developed a smoke cloud on the Canadian side to the north of the gorge battery. When this smoke cloud appeared, all the projectors were directed upon it. As the smoke ascended, it produced an artificial cloud effect that rendered possible wonderful color reflections. There were several displays every evening.

It was possible to cast the lights in any direction, and now and then they were used to outline the upper steel arch bridge, or to give spectators a glimpse of the wild beauty of the waters that pour from the tunnel of the Niagara Falls Power Company. When sent high into the sky the white beams were visible many miles, the largest lamps being very powerful.

The future of the illumination is not yet apparent. Mayor Douglass hopes to make it a nightly feature. The railroads must become generous supporters of the project, for it is already evident that they will receive the most benefit. As a feature of beauty the illumination is an unquestioned success—a superb scene that gives to the tossing, tumbling, chaotic waters of the greatest waterfalls in the universe a night splendor unsurpassed by anything on earth.

SOME PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS IN FLYING.

(Continued from page 272.)

the flight continued without interruption for about three miles, when an accident occurred to mar the success of the trip. The machine was equipped with a small wooden seat, swinging below the rest of the framework by two small ropes.

At a very awkward moment one of these broke, leaving the operator to hang by one arm and retie it. The repair was made without coming down, however, and the aeronaut again safely seated, the flight continued without incident for some two and a half miles farther down the river. At this point recent history repeated itself in the form of the other ropes' breaking. Not being so well prepared for this second accident, the operator came very near to taking a drop into the water, but caught the arm rests in time to avoid trouble.

With the seat out of commission and no other support for his weight available, he decided that it would be prudent to head for shore. The boatmen misinterpreted the signals, however, and becoming confused steered around with the wind, forcing him to descend.

The flyer was badly damaged during subsequent attempts on the part of the men to tow it to shore. The total distance traversed during this flight was first stated by the boatmen to be three miles; and as they were men supposed to be well acquainted with the river, I took their word for it. When the flight was actually charted on the map, however, it was found that the distance was more than six miles, the line of flight being shown on the diagram.

The machine was given a thorough overhauling, and several changes in design and method of operation were made before a third flight was attempted. This experiment ended disastrously; the flyer collapsing in mid-air after a brief struggle with the wind.

The cause of this breakage is still something of a mystery to me, for the machine withstood the most severe tests preparatory to the flight. It is possible that I put undue strains on some part of the structure, since I was not yet familiar with the new system of control. The machine was completely wrecked, but I came out unable to show a scratch. This was the first time in my experiments that any untoward accident occurred, and it seems remarkable that the result was not more serious, for the machine plunged headlong from a height of over thirty feet and struck hard ground.

This performance was rather discouraging, for it indicated that even a seemingly strong structure could not be trusted under certain little-understood conditions of flight.

I decided to design and construct my next machine in a manner that would eliminate all chance of a breakage in mid-air. Mr. Octave Chanute, of Chicago,

very kindly made it possible for me to build this machine, which had turned out to be rather an expensive proposition.

In the new apparatus the span of the wings from tip to tip was reduced to sixteen feet, and the total supporting surface was cut down to about one hundred and seventy-five square feet. It was found that the resistance caused by exposed framing could be safely diminished by reducing the number of uprights connecting the surfaces and the number of ribs forming the wings. The whole structure was also strengthened considerably by incasing the framework at the joints in steel tubing.

With this new machine I felt little apprehension in flying under any condition of wind or weather, and was able to devote more time to learning the tricks of steering and balancing than before. During the first week that experiments were carried on about forty flights were made, ranging in length from a few hundred feet to over half a mile.

Much was learned concerning the eccentricities of the wind, and in fact the real object of the trials was to accustom the aviator to the management of an aeroplane rather than to acquire scientific data.

By manipulating the rudder and shifting the center of gravity of the operator, it was found possible to "quarter" into the wind for considerable distances. This feat was accomplished with the wind blowing at speeds exceeding at times forty-five miles per hour.

Although it is generally best to start and land facing into the wind, yet it is quite possible to steer to right or left near the ground, if care is taken to prevent lateral oscillation when the wind strikes the wings from the side. At the moment of landing it is important that the surfaces be nearly horizontal, or the framework is liable to be damaged in striking the ground.

After several weeks' practice I find it possible to make safe landings at considerable speed, and the machine has been damaged only three or four times. Generally, the framework does not come in contact with the ground at all, but of course an occasional awkward landing must be expected.

After about fifty preliminary flights I have taken up the actual development of a motor aeroplane, and experiments are now being conducted to ascertain the most effective system of controlling surfaces.

The experimental flyer has been fitted with the arrangement of rudders which I will in the near future install in a motor machine, and the results obtained have been very promising.

The development of a full-fledged aeroplane is a difficult proposition, but much of the bitterness of disappointment may be avoided if the investigator is willing to learn the tricks step by step. As Lilienthal and Octave Chanute pointed out, "man must fly and fall and fly and fall until he can fly without falling."

ENORMOUS POWER CONSUMED IN OUR INDUSTRIES.

On the front page of the present issue we give a graphic representation of the enormous total of horse-power which is required to run the industrial establishment of the United States. The drawing is based upon the latest available statistics on this subject, which are to be found in the report of the United States Census Bureau for the year 1905. The mere statement of figures which run into the millions conveys to the mind of the average layman no adequate idea of the quantities involved; and particularly is this true when applied to such a subject as total aggregates of engine horse-power. But when these figures are translated into concrete forms, they begin to take on intelligible meaning. Everyone is more or less familiar, either through the medium of illustration or through a visit to an actual plant, with the general appearance and the great proportions of the typical steam engine of large size used in modern power plants, whether for electric lighting, or power, or for providing the necessary air for blast furnaces. So also the general appearance of a typical gas engine, or of an electrical generator, is more or less familiar; and in the front-page illustration above referred to, the total number of units of steam engines, gas engines, and electric generators are supposed to be thrown into one, and the resulting dimensions of the single unit, thus obtained in each case, is depicted, with the great Singer tower shown in the group for comparison.

The results are certainly very striking. If the 10,664,560 steam power used in our industries were represented by a vertical cross-compound blowing engine, of the kind that is used in our blast-furnace practice, we would have a huge affair, whose base plate would cover one-half of a large city block, and the top of whose topmost cylinders would tower 735 feet skyward. The tallest building in the world to-day, the tower of the Singer building, is 612 feet in height, so that this monster engine would overtop the great building by 123 feet. Similarly, if the total electrical horse-power of 1,138,208 were to be represented by a single generator, we would have to build a machine whose base would measure 134 feet in length, and whose highest point would be 126 feet above the

ground. The great proportions of this machine are shown by comparing it with the dome of the Capitol at Washington. To develop the total of 289,514 gas engine horse-power, would call for an engine 350 feet in length by about 80 feet in height from the base plate to the top of the cylinder.

The census figures showing the growth of total horse-power by decades since 1870 are of great interest. In addition to those which we have illustrated, there is a total of 1,647,969 water power, 91,784 miscellaneous horse-power, and 632,905 rented horse-power. The grand total for the whole United States is 14,464,940, as compared with a total of only 2,346,142 horse-power in the year 1870. In 1880 the total had risen to 3,410,837, an increase of 45.4 per cent. From 1880 to 1890 the total grew to nearly 6,000,000 horse-power, an increase of 74.6 per cent. The same percentage was maintained from 1890 to 1900, when the total had risen to 10,409,625 horse-power. It will thus be seen that the greatest actual relative increase occurred between 1890 and 1900; and notwithstanding the great increase in other kinds of power, steam has continued to be the motive power of greatest importance, representing in 1870, 51.8 per cent of the total horse-power employed in manufactures; in 1880, 64.1 per cent; in 1890, 76.9 per cent; in 1900, 78.2 per cent; and 73.7 per cent in the census of 1905. One of the most notable features of the development of machinery in manufactures has been the growth of the use of the electric current for the transmission of power. The first census to show electric power was that of 1890, when only 15,569 horse-power was reported. Fifteen years later this had grown to 1,138,208 horse-power. It should be noted, in connection with the above statistics, that when the electric power is generated by the manufacturer, the combination of the horse-power of the engines and the motors results in a duplication; but since in some cases the steam engines are used for purposes other than the generation of electric current, it is impracticable to avoid this duplication.

In conclusion, we would draw attention to the fact that our front-page engraving shows the day to be very far distant when the steam engine is to be relegated to a subordinate position, and the lead taken either by electricity or gas.

The Navigation of the River Danube.

One of the most important engineering undertakings in progress in Europe is the improvement of the navigation of the mouth and lower reaches of the river Danube. This enterprise was taken in hand by an international commission appointed in 1856. It was anticipated that the labors of the commission would occupy at the utmost only two years, but it has been sitting for fifty years. At the time of its inception the Danube was one of the most inaccessible and difficult of rivers, the estuary being a mass of sandbanks and treacherous swamps. During a severe gale one winter's night in 1855 alone, no less than twenty-four sailing ships and sixty lighters were wrecked in the shoals, with a loss of three hundred lives.

The task of improving this treacherous approach has, however, proved exceptionally difficult, but according to a recent report to the British government by their representative engineer, conditions have been considerably improved. Instead of there being only a minimum depth over the Sulina bar of 9 feet, there is now 24 feet of water, while the arm of the same name has been improved from a depth of 8 feet to 20 feet. The navigable channels have been straightened and there is a fairway from St. George's Chatal to Sulina only 34 miles in length, as compared with the former distance of 45 miles between the two points. The total cost of the undertaking has been \$8,000,000, the money for which, however, has been derived for the most part from shipping dues. That the improvements have proved commercially valuable is shown by the increase in Sulina's maritime traffic. Since 1867 the traffic in cereals has increased fivefold. Sulina itself, owing to the installation of an elaborate sanitary system, has risen from a mere collection of huts to the status of an important and flourishing port of 5,000 inhabitants. The improvement of the estuary and the greater safety afforded to shipping has resulted in a corresponding decrease in freights, for whereas in 1856 the tariff to Great Britain averaged \$11 per ton of cereals, it is now only \$2.50, while the rate has been as low as \$1.50 per ton. The improvement works are to be pushed forward as vigorously as in the past.

Eugene Godet, a French aeronaut, had a narrow escape from being drowned in a recent ascent at Jamestown, Va. His propelling machinery failed to act, and the wind swung the airship against a water tower, both propellers being knocked off. Relieved of the weight, the airship rapidly ascended, and when over Hampton Roads suddenly dived toward the water but again arose and drifted away. Godet clung to his machine, and finally landed in a badly bruised condition, and with a wrecked airship, fourteen miles north of Newport News.