



Motorists ride in their cars straight from the roads of France onto the deck of the steamer, remain in their machine during the voyage, play bridge if so inclined and ride out onto British soil over a special gangway.

TRAPS CATCH MEN

Present Statutes in Pennsylvania Are Not Being Observed.

Accidents to Hunters in Keystone State May Lead to Enactment of Law Prohibiting Use of Any But Old-Fashioned Traps.

Williamsport, Pa.—It looks as if the steel bear trap, with its diabolical possibilities, would have to go. The hunters are up in arms over the dangerous devices. Several valuable dogs have already been caught in them and their hind legs broken, and one man in the Kettle Creek region of Potter county, who walked into an unprotected and practically unmarked trap, is now suffering from blood poisoning due to the ugly wound made by the jaws of the trap. Hunters say that if during the great rush of hunters in the woods in the 15-day deer season men are not trapped and wounded it will be a great wonder.

Men who have been in the deep woods where bear are wont to work report that the number of steel traps has increased 50 per cent over former years, and that many of them are being set and maintained in utter disregard of the restrictions prescribed by the game laws. Many of the men who are engaging in the use of the traps do not even know the law, and others who seem to know that there is a prescribed way to set a trap and forbid other hunters against it carry out the precautions so indifferently that they are of little help.

Grant Hoover, a recognized deer and bear hunter, who is the owner of three traps himself, declares that he is ready any day to throw his traps away if the game authorities say so, as he sees in them a terrible menace to men and dogs, simply because those who set them pay no attention to the matter of fixing guards or danger notices. It is prescribed by law, he says, that an inclosure two feet high be maintained about a trap when it is in position and set, so that the hunter can discern it easily at a good distance, and not only save himself from coming in contact with it, but also guard the movements of his dog that is also insured against accidents.

Two local bird hunters in the Gray's Run district recently were attracted to a thicket by the suspicious movements of one of their dogs, and on making an examination found a bear trap in position, though the stakes forming the inclosure were only four inches high, while there was no other notice visible except a three-inch blaze on a sapling, on which, in lead pencil, were written the words: "Bear trap." The low stake inclosure ran back against a log, at which a part of a beef's head lay as bait. It was the meat that had aroused the dog, though, fortunately, the animal had not stepped into the inclosure, in which event he would surely have been caught, as the trap was without so much as its nose showing above the leaves.

The sentiment of the hunters in this section is that all traps except the old-fashioned log trap should be

prohibited. The increase in the number of bears has caused an increase in the business of trapping, so that the woods are full of the steel-jawed and hidden traps, each one a menace to the safety of the hunter and to the life of his dog. There is some likelihood of trapping becoming so widely practiced that the bears will become scarce, thus destroying a variety of gunning that now promises to be among the best sport in the Pennsylvania woods. One trapper in the Blockhouse section of this and Tioga county is reported to have trapped eight bears this season thus far, selling hide and carcass for gain. An ordinary sized bear at the edge of the woods will bring \$25 any day, and if the bear is extra large and the hide exceptionally fine \$35 is not an unusual price to be paid for the prize. At this rate the Blockhouse trapper has made at least \$230 since the season opened. There is also a sentiment growing in favor of limiting any one man from taking more than two bears in any one season.

The outgrowth of the sentiment against the steel bear trap will probably be a memorial to the state game commission, with the request that the hidden trap be outlawed and that only the old log trap be permitted. Last year two men in Tioga county, during the deer season, walked into and sprang bear traps on their ankles, and one of them sustained a fracture of the bones. A man can generally release himself from a bear trap, though to be wounded by one of them when alone and far in the woods would be a pitiable fate. In the case of dogs that are caught in them their legs are usually broken, and shooting is always necessary to end their misery.

Could Save Many Children

From 100,000 to 200,000 Yearly Said to Die in America of Preventable Causes.

Washington.—From 100,000 to 200,000 children under five years of age die every year from preventable causes in the United States, is the opinion of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief of vital statistics of the census bureau, who has prepared a bulletin on the basis of present-day knowledge of sanitary measures.

Of the number of deaths returned for 1908—691,574—which covers the registration area, Dr. Wilbur has found that nearly one-fifth were of infants under one year old and more than one-fourth of children under five years of age. Reduced to figures, Dr. Wilbur makes the following estimates: More than one-eighth of a million babies under one year old and fully 200,000 children under five died among about one-half of the population of the United States in the year mentioned. It is considered probable that fully 200,000 more died in cities and states not included in the census bureau death registration area.

In this connection Dr. Wilbur quotes Prof. Irving Fisher's conclusion that

RICE MAKES GAINS

Production Makes Big Jump in Last Twenty-Four Years.

World's Market Amounts to \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 Per Annum—Louisiana Leads in United States.

Washington.—The growth of rice production in the United States, from less than 100,000,000 pounds a few years ago to over 600,000,000 in 1908, lends interest to a study by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor of the markets offered for this particular commodity.

Rice production in the United States seldom reached 100,000,000 pounds per annum prior to 1885, and had but twice crossed the 200,000,000 line prior to 1900. Then came in 1901 a production of 388,000,000 pounds; in 1903, 560,000,000; in 1904, 586,000,000, and in 1908, 608,000,000 pounds.

The rice production of the United States in the last decade has thus equaled that of the half century immediately preceding, or, in other words, the quantity produced since the beginning of the year 1900 has been as great as that of the 50 years from 1850 to 1900.

Domestic production about equaled the imports, making an average annual consumption ranging from 250,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds.

Even during the recent period of large domestic production, importations have continued at about the same rate as in former years, while exports have been comparatively small, hinting at a largely increased domestic consumption.

The world's market for rice, measured in this market merely by the imports of the principal countries of the world, amounts to from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 per annum. The imports of rice into the principal countries of Europe in the latest available year amounted to about \$82,000,000 value; into North and South America, exclusive of the United States, \$13,000,000 and into Africa, \$6,000,000.

It is estimated that the world's rice crop is 175,000,000,000 pounds per annum, of which 60,000,000,000 are produced in British India, 50,000,000,000 in Japan, 6,750,000,000 in Siam, 6,500,000,000 in Java, 5,000,000,000 in French Indo China, 3,000,000,000 in Korea, 2,750,000,000 in Formosa, 750,000,000 pounds in Italy and 500,000,000 pounds each in Spain, Ceylon, the Philippine Islands and the United States.

Rice forms the chief cereal food of about one-half of the world's population, and wheat the chief cereal food of the other half.

Of the 608,000,000 pounds of rice produced in the United States in 1908, 52.8 per cent was produced in Louisiana, 41.8 per cent in Texas, 2.2 per cent in South Carolina, 2.1 per cent in Arkansas, and the remainder in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

This year's rice crop in Arkansas will net the growers about \$350,000, according to estimates thus far formulated, and under the impetus of the prosperity which this will bring about it is probable that the rice acreage in the state will be nearly doubled next year.

In September about 1,000,000 pounds of the present year's crop were marketed in that state and twice that amount was shipped. By February it is predicted that the entire crop of 25,000,000 pounds, the produce of 28,000 acres of land, will have been marketed.

KEEPING SHEEP AND CHICKENS IN SAME PEN

Practical House that Shelters Both—How the Structure is Arranged—Favors Winter Eggs as Money Getters.

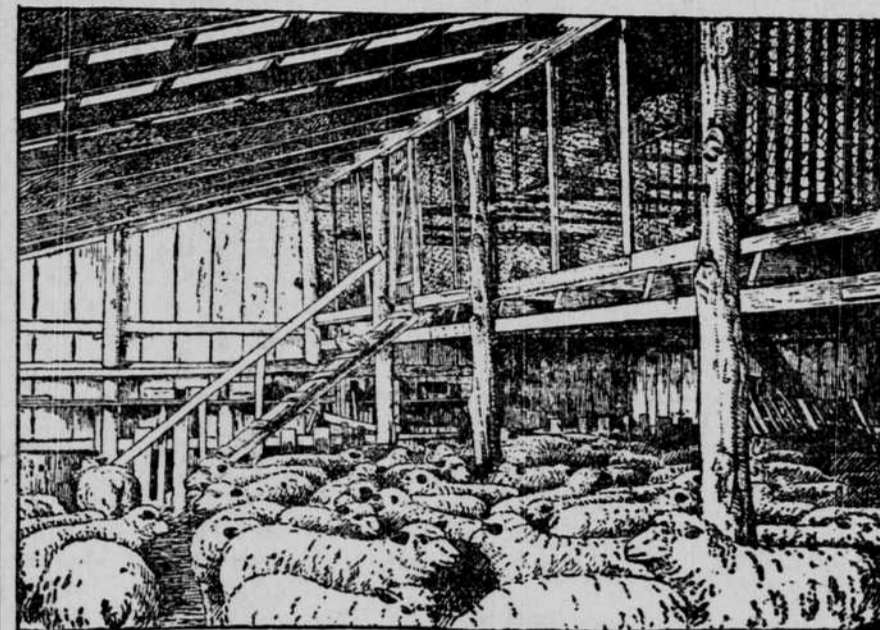
If I were asked to name the two things most neglected on the average farm, I should name the sheep and chickens, writes R. C. Thomas in American Agriculturist. And with a little more care or a little different care they can be made to pay much better and together make the best combination I know.

As a rule, when you are busy with one you have very little to do with the other; and the sheep are certainly a great help to the hens in winter, where they are housed together, as the animal heat from the sheep keeps the hens warm at night.

The house we have is built on the lean-to plan, against the hayrack. The back of the hayrack forms the back of the house and makes it tight and warm. The front faces south. We cut the logs on the farm and had

my hoppers in there. I use the dry method of feeding. The ground floor furnishes scratching room. I keep from 200 to 400 Leghorns in this house, and make a specialty of winter eggs. I could not keep that many healthy and vigorous in that space only for the fact that they have free range all the year.

The arrangement on the ground floor for the sheep and lambs is as follows: Along the front, running from the double doors to the end, we have small pens for ewes that we want to keep to themselves for any reason, and across the end, running from these pens to the back, we have a portion slatted off as a feeding space for the lambs, the slats wide enough to admit the lambs, but to keep out the ewes. Along the back, one end and part of the front we have the hay racks; and on the ground, under the



Where Sheep and Chickens Live Together.

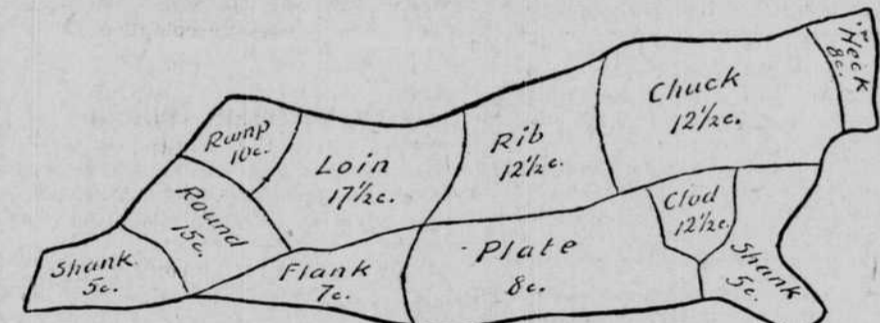
they sawed and only had the roof to buy, which is of galvanized iron. The house is 50 feet long by 30 feet deep, the back is 16 feet high and the front 8 feet. There are four posts set in the center to support the roof, and running from these posts to the back we have a floor 7 feet from the ground and running the entire length of the building. This gives a floor space upstairs 50x15 feet, which is used for wire netting, with a door at each end.

One end of this room is cut off for a feeding and laying room; that is, I

hay racks and close to the wall, are troughs for feeding grain, silage, etc. to the sheep. On the floor we always keep plenty of straw.

The house is not very tight, and there is a space over each window of about 3 inches that is always open, and we never close the doors only on the coldest nights. We keep about 75 sheep in there, never have a lamb freeze to death, and have no trouble to get eggs in winter. It is a surprise to anyone to go in there on a cold night and find how comfortable it is.

ONE METHOD OF CUTTING BEEF



The illustration shows how a retailer usually cuts beef, the average market price of the cuts, and their uses.

The Loin.—This cut includes short steaks, porterhouse, sirloin, and tenderloin. The tenderloin is a long muscle that may be stripped from beneath the loin, but when it is removed it destroys the value of the porterhouse and tenderloin steaks. The first four cuts from the small end of the loin are called club steaks because they contain no tenderloin. The next are the porterhouse; the next and up to the beginning of the hook bone are the tenderloin and are the highest priced cuts in the beef. The remaining cuts of the loin are the sirloin.

The tenderloin when sold separately is deficient in fat, hence must be larded when roasted or broiled. The loin is cut into steaks and broiled; occasionally it is sold as roasts, but is more expensive and no better than are the ribs or chuck.

The Round.—This cut consists of very juicy, lean muscles, and but little bone. It is sold as steaks, roasts, and for beef tea, and beef juice. It is excellent for pot-roasts, braising, for beef loaf, or for casserole of beef.

The Rib.—This cut consists of seven ribs, called prime ribs; the cut is made close to the shoulder blade and separates it from the chuck. It is sold as roasts, being cut into one, two or three rib pieces according to the size of the beef and the wants of the family. The ribs may be removed and the piece rolled. If the ribs are left, it is called a standing rib-roast. Dealers sometimes remove the ribs and cut and sell this piece as steak, calling it New York porterhouse.

The Chuck.—This cut is next to the prime rib cut and similar to it, but contains more bone and gristle, and is not so fine grained and tender; the portion near the point of the shoulder blade is excellent for steaks, and the remainder is fine for roasts, mince meat, etc.

The Rump.—This cut contains the end of the hip bone and joint. There is considerable bone, but the meat makes excellent roasts or pot-roasts.

The Clod.—This cut is back of the brisket and below the chuck. It is sold for boiling, stews, braising, mince meat, etc.

The Flank.—This cut comes from below the loin. It is boneless and coarse, but of good flavor. There is a small lean muscle embedded on the inside of the flank which is pulled out, scored across the grain and sold as steak; sometimes this steak is split, made into a "pocket" trussed and roasted. The flank is a good boiling piece, or it may be rolled and braised or corned.

The Neck.—This cut comes from below the ribs. It has layers of fat and

lean, and is the end of the ribs. It is used for boiling and corning.

The Shank.—These cuts are the fore and hind legs. They are tough and contain large bones and tendons. They are used for soup, cheap stews and chop meats of various kinds.

Cement Floors in Winter. An excellent suggestion is made by a practical swine breeder to those having cement floors in their pens.

He advises a movable wooden floor for the winter. He makes his own floors of one inch boards and lays them flat on the cement, in sections small enough to be easily removed at any time.

In this way he combines the advantages of both the cement and the wood. He can remove the board floor, scrub out the pen and also thoroughly clean and disinfect the false floor outside.

Cement is the cheapest material in the end for the floor of the hog pen. The floor of the outdoor apartment should be a few inches lower than the house floor, so as to insure drainage and dry sleeping quarters.

Landscape Architecture. At the present time, as never before in the United States, interest in landscape architecture is beginning to claim the attention of our people, for though among us it is still in its infancy, such progress is being made that we have every reason to anticipate a brilliant future for this, one of the most delightful of the fine arts.

However, until the art of landscape architecture is clearly distinguished from that of gardening, as well as architecture, forestry and other closely allied callings, no such future can be reasonably expected.

Small Boned Hogs Best. Many farmers who are buying breeding hogs are demanding size of bone, they want large, coarse-boned hogs and will insist on having these or none. These men are making a serious mistake, as many of the most broken-down pigs we see are those big, soft-boned fellows. Buyers of market hogs avoid the big-boned hogs and select those with good, even bodies, with as neat bone as possible, and light offal as can be had, and this they find in the hogs that possess medium bone.

Buying Feed. When much food is to be bought the aim should be to grow so much coarse fodder that whatever is bought will be bought in the shape of fertilizer. The wisdom of doing this arises from the less cost in transporting concentrates because of the less bulk which they contain in proportion to their nutrients. The fertilizer obtained may be very profitably used in growing the coarse fodders needed.

Mrs. Wilton's Expectations

By JANE RICHARDSON

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Mrs. Wilton sat in consultation with her three daughters the day after her husband's funeral. She had been a great belle in her girlhood—a large florid woman, with an abundance of blonde hair. The two elder girls, Cecilia and Edith, resembled her, both in appearance and in the indolent good nature which was their mother's chief characteristic. Susan, the younger, had been named by her father for his mother, and the name suited her. She reminded one of some plain, old-fashioned flower. She had been born with the instinct of helpfulness, and all her life had been ready to do the tasks which others shirked, or over which they rebelled and grumbled.

Her husband's sudden death had been an overwhelming blow to Mrs. Wilton. She was as helpless as a baby, and the two elder daughters scarcely less dependent; there was nothing by which either of the two might have added to their income.

"Cecilia might take up her music again and fit herself for teaching," she said.

"There are already 27 music teachers in Madison, mother," Susan interposed.

"There's your uncle Jabez, he is certain to help us. He never forgets us at Christmas, nor on any of your birthdays. Though he hadn't seen your father since he went out to California, he was very fond of him when they were boys, and he always meant to visit us."

"No, he won't forget us," Cecilia echoed, hopefully.

"We can't depend upon that either," said the practical Susan, "he may remember us, and he may not."

"You disapprove everything," said Edith. "What do you advise—that we

would not consent that he should be burdened with the support of her mother and sisters, as hundreds of other women had done before her. Burrell, who was superintendent of the electric light works, had to admit that she was right, and, while he released her, he did so with the clear understanding that he considered himself still irrevocably bound, and should continue to do so as long as she lived, or until she married some other man.

And, moreover, he came to board with them, and found consolation in seeing her constantly, and helping and comforting her in a thousand ways.

He was especially fortunate in being able to mollify old Mr. Worthington, listening patiently to his complaints and his interminable stories, and he even relieved Miss Vantage at chess, permitting himself to be beaten with the utmost amiability. But his indulgence drew the line at the old man's criticism of the house and its management. Not only did he stop him, but he intimated pretty plainly that he was ungrateful. "I reckon I am," he replied, gruffly, "but I haven't any patience with their fool talk about their rich kin; I don't believe they have any."

This, however, was to be at last proved beyond cavil. Mrs. Wilton received a letter from Jabez Wilton's agent in San Francisco—he never wrote, himself; he always telegraphed. The letter stated that Mr. Jabez Wilton would start east that morning and be with them five days later. Mighty preparations began at once. Mrs. Wilton insisted upon giving up her own room to Uncle Jabez, and went to the expense of buying a new carpet and new curtains; she also brought out the few remaining relics of their former prosperity—pictures and bric-a-brac and embroidered cushions.

The eventful day came, dull and threatening, with a biting east wind. A fire crackled in the grate, casting rosy shadows upon the wall and ceiling of the cheerful room, which was in readiness for its prospective occupant. At the last moment Susan had filled a bowl with splendid yellow chrysanthemums and placed it upon a table by the window.

The train was due at four o'clock and Burrell and Susan had gone to the station, hoping to recognize the expected arrival by some sort of intuition.

Mrs. Wilton ran upstairs after they had gone to see if any thing needful had been forgotten in the guest chamber.

On the threshold she detected an unmistakable odor of tobacco. She opened the door and stood transfixed. There sat old Mr. Worthington in his shabby dressing gown, lounging in the armchair, smoking his pipe, his slippers feet on the fender.

Newspapers were scattered about and he had been lying on the lounge as the disordered pillows made evident.

"Well, really, Mr. Worthington!" said Mrs. Wilton, her eyes flashing—she knew him to be capable of anything—"I must say that this is unparadise."

She was always ladylike. He turned and glanced at her calmly over his shoulder, and did not stir. "Sit down, Arabella," he said at length, "and don't excite yourself."

Arabella indeed! Addressing her by her Christian name! He had never been quite so impertinent as this.

She walked across the room and stood beside him, panting with indignation.

"I've a right here," he said with unusual mildness. "I'm the man you've fixed up this room for, and Susan will not find me at the station. I've been in your house some time, as you'll allow."

Mrs. Wilton did not in the least comprehend what he was saying; she was so dazed that she could not speak.

"This has been done before," he went on, "I've read about it. I wanted to make certain as to who and what you all were before entering into an arrangement that I might regret. Sit down, do." And thus urged, she dropped limply into a chair beside him. The truth at last dawned upon her, but she could only look at him in silence.

"You've been really kind and patient—and I've tried you purposely I like you, Arabella—and Susan. She may have this house, if you agree—it will be just the thing—and you and the other girls may go back to California with me, if you have no better plan."

Mrs. Wilton had no better plan; and it was so arranged.

New Musical Instrument.

There is something new under the musical instrument sun, according to a statement in Vienna paper. When Gustav Mahler's new symphony is produced there will be in the orchestra an instrument "which no one has ever called musical." It is our well-known friend the automobile horn—not the new, many-toned siren, but the old basso profundo bark which at some time has started us all. But that is not the latest. Paderewski's new symphony will introduce the ten-ton instrument, which is an invention of the pianist's. It will take the place of the instruments which until now have been used to produce thunder sounds in the orchestra.

Edition de Luxe.

What promises to be the most costly copy of Shakespeare's works is at present in the making in New York. This copy, which will run into 40 volumes, when completed, will contain thousands of magnificent illustrations, and the binding is luxurious. The value placed on each volume is \$500, giving to the entire set when finished a prospective value of \$20,000.



Old Mr. Worthington.

shall march in procession to the poorhouse, with mamma at the head?"

"What I propose," said Susan, unhesitatingly, "is that we turn this house into a boarding house."

There was an exclamation of horror. They had always prided themselves—with all their old-fashioned hospitality—on their exclusiveness.

"Open the house to everybody and anybody—never," and they shook their heads vehemently.

"To anybody that is respectable—and can pay," Susan replied, unabashed.

In the end she had her way. The house was soon filled with the usual foetus and jetsam that drift through life, content with, or temporarily resigned to, their homelessness; the young rector of St. Jude's, Miss Vantage, the principal of the high school, a rich widow with her two daughters, several young business men, among whom was Richard Burrell, to whom Susan had been engaged for a year. All were tractable and reasonably well content, except old Mr. Worthington.

There was but one room vacant when he came, a small stuffy chamber in the rear, but after much fault-finding he said that it would do. He was exacting about the cooking, and imperious in his demands for hot water, although Mrs. Wilton said plainly that she could not understand why, since he, apparently, used so little. But she grew accustomed to him, as one gets used to a pinching shoe, and turned him over to Miss Vantage, who played chess with him occasionally. From her he learned of their "expectations," and that their relative in California had really sent them the money with which to undertake the boarding house.

"More fool he," remarked the old man crossly, as he protested against an unforgotten checkmate. "They're a worthless pack."

"O, don't say that!" exclaimed the good-natured schoolteacher. "I'm sure Miss Susan is as good as gold."

"Well—she's all right, maybe," he admitted tentatively, making another unlucky move. It was true: Susan was as good as gold.

They had held their own and no more. Susan had not expected to grow rich, and was grateful that they had not fallen into debt. But the house had suffered; the furniture began to show signs of hard usage; the carpets were growing threadbare, and the profits of the business would certainly not enable her to replace them when they were quite gone. And she had other troubles. She had insisted upon releasing Burrell from his engagement, arguing that his salary was not more than sufficient for two. She

Ants Will Eat Boll Weevil

Important Discovery Accidentally Made by Government Official in Oklahoma Cotton Patch.

Durant, Okla.—The federal government will experiment in cotton fields near here, with black ants to exterminate boll weevil, the most damaging of cotton pests. The discovery was recently made by Special Agent S. W. Murphy of the department of agriculture, who is located in Durant, that the ants will devour the young weevil. The discovery was made entirely by accident in the following manner:

Murphy had visited a cotton patch near Durant and secured several weevils which were about to hatch. They were taken to his office for observation under a magnifying glass to determine what effect, if any, the recent bad weather had had upon them. They were placed upon a newspaper and left upon a table while Murphy went to dinner. When he returned scores of little

black ants were devouring the weevil. He wrote a full report of his discovery to Dr. Knapp, head of the bureau of plant life industry, under whose direction Murphy is now working. Murphy is confident that he has found in them an insect which will destroy the boll weevil without injuring the crop, and he intends to colonize as many ants as possible in a cotton field near Durant next year, and to assist him in his efforts he has asked that a government expert be detailed.

TO PROTECT THE DRAFT DOG

Bill Is Laid Before Dutch Regulation Providing for Uniform Regulation of Canines.

The Hague.—A bill has been laid before the second chamber of the government providing a uniform regulation concerning draft dogs. This, it is hoped, will render the protection of those animals easier than has been

the case heretofore. Every province or municipality had its own laws on the subject. The awful treatment to which some of the dogs are subjected long ago started the friends of animals to action and a national society for the protection of draft dogs was formed and it has been actively engaged in bettering conditions. It is largely due to the insight into the matter gained by this society that the present bill has been satisfactorily framed. Stringent provisions are made against the use of sick and feeble dogs and the size of the animals, the relation to the carts and loads is regulated. Suitable harness is prescribed. A dog cart may not be in the exclusive care of minors, but must be accompanied by some responsible grown person. Every owner of a dog cart must apply for a government license and such a license can at once be withdrawn in case the provisions of the law are not complied with. No one who has been convicted of cruelty to his dogs will be given such a license.

If at first you don't succeed, blame it on your luck.