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Nearly \$100,000,000 a Year.

Mr. James Wright, second vice president of the Inman line, says that when the end of 1932 comes at least 100,000 people will have left for Europe from all parts of this country during the year. Half of them will sail during the fifteen weeks of the season, from April to August. Some travelers will carry hundreds of dollars in their pocketbooks to spend where others carry thousands. Nine-tenths of those hundreds and thousands will be transferred to foreign owners before the tourists return.

Even the money spent for passage and during the voyage must be counted in that which bids goodly to this land of liberty, for the great steamship companies are, with one exception, foreign corporations. Including tips and fees these corporations will take an average of \$160 from each passenger for the round trip. The majority will pay less, but there will be enough rich men who will pay a good deal more to bring the mean amount up to that figure.

The money which each tourist carries with him is harder to estimate. A foreign exchange clerk said that the letters of credit issued by them to European travelers average about \$500, or \$5,000 each; but this is above the ordinary figure, and of course this in many cases covers a party of four or five. Eight hundred dollars is estimated as the average amount taken by each passenger in the cabin. This makes the total average expenditure of the average European traveler \$960. When this is multiplied by the estimated total of these travelers the result is astounding.

It is \$96,000,000.

Ninety-six millions of dollars carried from America to Europe in a single year by travelers alone! If this were saved for a few years Uncle Sam might buy a good slice of Europe and bring it over here for exhibition purposes.—New York Press.

Lenten Offerings.

The Lenten offerings of the Sunday school children of the Protestant Episcopal church throughout the United States thus far received in behalf of the general board of missions are largely in excess of those for the same period in 1931. In the two weeks immediately succeeding Easter 1,137 Sunday schools sent in \$26,699, and it is believed a total of \$100,000 will have been received when all of the 4,000 schools in the country shall have been heard from. This is double the sum donated last year.

The Lenten Sunday school offering is a feature of the work of the board of missions. Just before Lent this year the board sent a package of folding paste-board savings banks to each Sunday school superintendent for distribution among his pupils for the reception of the children's savings during the fasting season.

No sooner had Easter passed than the little banks began to arrive at the offices of the board in the Bible House.

The twenty-five young women in Bishop Leonard's school in Reno, Nev., sent \$250. One school sent in 5,000 pennies and another 10,000 pennies.

It will be July before all the returns will have been received.—New York Herald.

Macaulay's Birthplace.

Rothley Temple, Lord Macaulay's birthplace, is for sale by public auction. It is an old manor house, some six miles from Leicester, and there the historian was born at the end of the year 1800. It cannot be said that Rothley Temple derived more than nominal lustre from the association, for Macaulay left Leicestershire before he had left infancy, and Birchin Lane, in the city, was the home of his earliest childhood. Instead of a manorial park he had Drapers' gardens for a playground, until he went to live in the old High street at Clapham.

The Leicestershire manor, however, has many historical interests besides this one, and a Thirteenth century chapel of the Knights Templars is attached to the estate. It is a wealthy manor, too, for 900 acres produce £2,300 of annual rent; and, moreover, it is at the headquarters of the famous Quorn Hunt, and in the heart of some famous scenery.—London Star.

Cost of an Epidemic.

Dr. Thresh, the medical officer for the county of Essex, having obtained full returns of the late epidemic of influenza, estimates that no less than 540 persons died under the immediate attack, and that no fewer than 1,400 deaths occurred in the county from its direct or indirect influence. The monetary loss for the two months during which the epidemic prevailed he states at no less than \$50,000, on the basis of the loss of wages of adults calculated at twelve shillings a week. He adds: "I am, however, afraid that had the county suffered from an epidemic among cattle, causing in the time the same number of deaths and indicating the same pecuniary loss, the alarm produced would have been greater and more permanent."—British Medical Journal.

A 100,000 Pound Chip of a Rock.

A stone quarry company of Bedford, Ind., has shipped the largest single block of stone ever quarried and shipped in the United States. The block was 12 feet 8 inches long, 6 feet 3 inches high and 6 feet 3 inches wide, containing 500 cubic feet, and weighed 100,000 pounds. The car on which it was shipped had to be ordered specially for it, and was the car that was built for the purpose of transporting the thirty-foot cannon sent by the government to the Pacific coast a few months since. The stone is perfect, not having a flaw or defect.—Indianaapolis Journal.

A Telephone in Every Room.

The new hotel, Waldorf, is to be fitted with telephone communication between the office and every room in the house. This is a system stated to be in use at the Adelphi, Liverpool, and as a feature of hotel service is an important one, especially in the saving of time. Instead of pushing a button and waiting for a hall boy to answer the ring, guests can communicate their order to the desk at once and have it filled in one-half the time.—New York World.

TONS OF FISH BAIT.

CATCHING MENHADEN OFF THE COAST OF NEW ENGLAND.

How Schools of Fish Are Pursued, Captured and Stowed Aboard—An Accommodating Member of the Fishery Tribe Which Can Be Used in Many Ways.

Pitching his voice high the lookout at the masthead of the menhaden steamer shouts out gleefully: "A school! A school!" and immediately all is bustle and excitement on board.

"As this is a new experience to you, sir, you shall have a seat with me in my boat."

"Thank you, captain; I am only too eager to see the fun."

The crews now take their places in the seine boats, while two of the party, known as drivers, go out in advance in little thirteen foot boats to learn the direction in which the school is moving, and to mark out its size. The jolly captain—a true type of the traditional Cape Codder, square built, sturdy, genial, his face bronzed by years of exposure to sunshine and sea breezes and very intelligent withal—takes his place at the inside bow or in one of the seine boats, and the mate a corresponding position in the other, and by the time they reach the school the drivers describe the movements of the fish.

They now begin throwing out the seine, each boat going in an opposite direction around the school, the drivers in the meantime splashing the water to keep the fish from escaping. Soon the boats meet, and all hands now pull at the purse line, the net and cork line. The steamer is brought alongside, and after the fish are driven well together the net is fastened to the steamer's side and they are baled into the hold by means of a large dip net run by a donkey engine.

The next thing on the programme is to prepare the menhaden for salting, to be used as bait—for which there is great demand. This is a simple process, but to me its novelty invests it with particular interest. The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a peculiarly shaped knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebrae to be thrown away or occasionally to be pressed for oil. The silvers are salted and packed in barrels.

This opening act of the day's drama ended, Captain Williams invites me to accompany him into the cabin, and the jolly skipper there entertains me with some interesting points about the fishery.

"It's queer how many different names the menhaden is known by," observe the skipper. "Fact is, it has more aliases than a veteran criminal—more nicknames than there were colors to Joseph's coat. Besides the more common name of menhaden it is known as poggy, bony-fish, mossbunker, hardhead, whitefish, bunker, oldwife, bugfish, cheboy, ell-wife, alwife, fatback, greentail, wife and yellowtail shad. It's about as long as the common sea herring, but is deeper and more robust looking. Its average length is from twelve to fifteen inches. I hardly need tell you that it is valuable as a bait fish, it excelling all others as such; that as a food resource it is thought to have great qualities; that its chief value is as a fertilizer and that it is also valuable for the oil and scrap produced by cooking and pressing them."

"For illustration, here are some minutes I made in my memorandum book in regard to what was done in the year 1880, which was a fair representative season. That year the total weight of the catch was 576,000 pounds—equivalent to about 700,000,000 menhaden in number. Pretty big army, eh? Quantity of oil produced, 2,066,395 gallons, and of guano 63,904 tons, having a total value of \$2,084,641. Capital invested in steamers, etc., and their outfit and in factories, \$2,362,841. As compared with previous years, however, the yield of oil was small."

"About how long, captain, does the catching season last?"

"Well, you see, as soon as the menhaden make their appearance in the spring, vessels start in pursuit of 'em and continue capturing 'em till they disappear in the fall. From the menhaden oil and guano factories along the southern coast of New England, New York and New Jersey shores, the fleets of steam and sail vessels begin their cruises early in May, chasing the fish along the shores and in the sounds, wherever they can be found. The vessels seldom cruise more'n ten or fifteen miles from land. The total area of the ground is estimated at 3,350 square geographical miles.

"The average steamer is about the size of this one. That is to say, some 70 tons measurement, 90 feet long, 17 feet beam, 7 1/2 feet depth of hold and seven feet draft aft and costs \$16,000. It costs not far from \$1,000 a month for wages, fuel and provisions to run it. Like this boat, they are screw steamers and are rigged with one mast forward, which is fitted with a crane for taking in the catch. The men's quarters are in the fore-castle. The fish are stored in bulk in the hold. The engine house, as you see, is astern the main hatch, with coal bunkers opening on deck each side. All of 'em have fitted to the bulwarks on either side, near the stern, cranes for the boats, and towing blocks are set in the deck on either quarter aft. The hold or tank for storing the fish is water tight. There are some steamers engaged in the fishery which are more'n 150 feet long, carrying from twenty-seven to thirty men, and cost \$30,000 and upward. Most of the steamers carry four seine boats.

"Since steamers have come into vogue the factories have greatly increased their facilities for handling large catches. The first factory could work up only a few hundred barrels a day, while now the big factories take from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels daily."—New York Herald.

The paper for Bank of England notes is made from new cuttings of white linsens, never from linen that has been worn or soiled.

Challenging a Critical Journalist.

A very slight and polite criticism indulged in at the expense of a cavalry officer who was riding about a week ago at the horse show has assumed the proportions of a serious event. The officer in question sent a letter to the writer saying that he could understand the criticising the horsemanship of jockeys and grooms, but that he had no business to pass any remarks on that of "gentlemen or officers." He forbade the journalist to mention his name, and wound up by adding that his sole right was that of the stronger and that he would prove it if the offense were repeated. The journalist in a second paragraph remarked that he did not think he had acted improperly in criticising the performance of horsemen who rode in a public place to which admission was obtained by payment, and referring to the letter, said he could not believe that it had been penned by a French officer, and was convinced that it was a forgery.

Thereupon the cavalry officer sent two of his friends to the journalist with a hostile message, and in the duel that followed he wounded him in the arm. He thus proved that he was "Le plus fort." But the affair is creating a great sensation, the prevailing opinion being that the argument employed by the officer was, to say the least, utterly illogical—in fact, this unlucky episode has brought once more on the tapis the vexed question of the expediency of military men displaying their prowess at races and horse shows.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Will Live in a Glass House.

At the city of Dinard, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, there lives a man distinguished both for his originality of ideas and for the fullness of his money bags. He has been speaking and teaching for a long time upon the necessity of men beginning to lead lives of greater purity, so that they need not be afraid of having all their deeds under the incessant supervision of society. He is himself willing to submit to the trial and wants to find others to do the same. He has determined to have a three story house built all of glass. A dwelling of such transparency would not only allow its inhabitants at all times a splendid prospect in every direction upon the beautiful country surrounding the place, but also expose the minutest details of the daily life of the people in the house to the inspection of the entire city.

The originator of the idea has found an architect willing to build the house on condition that he receives payment in advance. But there is no renting agent that will take the agency for it. It is to be a lodging house for bachelors, they say, they may be able to do something with it, but they cannot find a female, they think, that would consent to live in a glass house. Nevertheless the old gentleman is determined to realize his idea.—Chicago Herald.

Tree Trunks Filled with Squirrels.

Woodchoppers on Dr. Price's Lenape farm report that squirrels are very numerous among the trees. When the choppers began last fall there were several acres of trees standing and the squirrels were not numerous, but as the trees were cut, a few at a time, the little animals were driven from one place of refuge to another until all were gathered into a small space, and the few remaining trees are filled with them. A man who had been working among them says some of the hollow trees are packed so full of squirrels that the timbers creak every time the animals draw a deep breath.

In the morning when the men go out to work they are met at the railway tracks by the knowing little animals, which feel secure because the game laws protect them at this season. A gentleman who has seen them says that they do not offer to carry the kettles of the men, although they do not object to sharing the contents.—West Chester (Pa.) Republican.

A Sad Story.

A contemporary relates that there was a tragedy in the composing room of a Philadelphia paper the other day. The compositors were busy at their cases when one of their number, a young woman, fainted away, and she was conveyed to her home. Another compositor finished her "take," which proved to be an account of a suicide in another city. There were forty compositors in the room, but this particular copy fell to this particular young woman, and the suicide was her affianced sweetheart.

Electric Light in the Paris Tunnel.

An installation of electric light is being laid down in the Batignolles tunnel, near Paris, in which the incandescent lamps are placed at a height of about fifteen feet above the rails. The light is received by plates of burnished tin covered with glass, which reflect a soft and agreeable light into the carriages.—New York Times.

A Queer Case.

O. E. Cruse, of Kingston, Ont., died on Good Friday, and when his father, Thomas Cruse, formerly auditor general of Canada, learned of it he said: "I am going to die myself tomorrow. You can bury us together on Easter Sunday." The old man died the same night.

A String of Advertising.

If the advertisements in a paper published in Boston last Sunday had been pasted together column upon column they would be 283 feet long, or sixty-two feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Black Snow lately fell in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, a phenomenon which was once thought to preage the black plague and other calamities, but is now known to be due to a fungus in the snow.

A large contract for steel rails has been placed in Belgium in connection with the new Turkish railway to Salonica. This is thought to be an outcome of the recent coal troubles in England.

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