

GAME IN LOUISIANA

Southern Planters Seek to Have Birds Protected by Law.

Mallard and Green Winged Teal Ducks as Important to Agriculture as on Table—Not as Plentiful as Formerly.

New Orleans.—When the Louisiana Legislature meets the most exciting question before it will be the game laws.

The fact is that it was discovered a short time ago that the game and fishing possibilities of the state were much greater than was generally thought.

The game commission has just suspended the law in regard to the closed season for catfish and buffalo fish, the most abundant in Louisiana.

The other change is the proposed protection of ducks, especially the mallard or French duck, and the green-winged teal, in the interest of the rice planters.

There are shot in Louisiana each winter from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 ducks, and they constitute not only the principal sport of the state, but also a part of the food supply.

The birds are not as abundant as formerly, partly because they are shot more profusely, and partly because their feeding grounds are growing smaller.

The rice growers have complained of this, declaring that the ducks were changing their diet from the wild celery and other plants of the swamps to rice.

They eat not the rice of commerce, but the red or false rice, which is the greatest bane of the rice planters.

Evidence has also been found that the robin is a friend of the rice grower and needs protection, that the wild goose is a dangerous enemy to all agricultural interests on the gulf coast, and that the aspucker is destroying thousands of dollars worth of timber annually.

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LIKE FISH IN PENNSYLVANIA

Reports From Dealers Show Sales Amount to Several Million Dollars Yearly.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Returns to the state fisheries department, under the new law requiring reports from fishermen and fish dealers, indicates that the business amounts to several million dollars a year in Pennsylvania.

State Fish Commissioner William E. Meehan, in his annual report just prepared, says that as this was the first year in which the act was in operation, and as his means for enforcing it are limited, the returns were meager, except as to the fishing industry of Lake Erie and the commercial fish hatcheries, the figures from which are complete.

Ten wholesale houses in Philadelphia and Chester reported a business of \$346,757.23. Five Pittsburg concerns made returns showing a business of \$202,087. Eight other establishments throughout the state reported \$20,824.32.

Of the sales reported by Philadelphia houses, \$52,237 pounds, valued at \$95,742.58, came from the Delaware river, the Chesapeake and North Carolina. Among these returns were 689,252 pounds of shad, valued at \$80,608.90, of which 2,500 pounds were marked North Carolina. The ten concerns reported 42,199 pounds of carp, valued at \$3,853.10, which Commissioner Meehan says is only a fraction of the carp business.

The Lake Erie fish industry in Pennsylvania produced 10,904,617 pounds, valued at \$284,322.11. The commercial hatcheries of the state produced \$33,746.36 worth of fish. Fish baskets caught 130,079 pounds. The total value of fish reported from all sources was \$311,696.85.

The retail fish trade of Pittsburg is estimated at \$750,000, and the wholesale business at Erie \$600,000. Five per cent of the people of Erie make their living through the fisheries.

NOW, WHAT IS GINGER ALE?

New and Puzzling Problem for Federal Pure Food Board to Solve—Contains Capsicum.

Washington.—"What is ginger ale?" became a burning issue at the department of agriculture today when 30 or 40 manufacturers of bottled soda beverages appeared before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection to discuss proposed regulation for labeling their goods.

Although there was a long list of questions to be considered, hours were given to discussing the labeling of ginger ale. The bone of contention was whether ginger ale was the proper label for a beverage which contained an indefinite amount of capsicum. With a few exceptions, the manufacturers said capsicum was contained in their product. It was contended that capsicum was not dangerous to health, and as long as the consumer was satisfied, the manufacturers should be permitted to procure the pungency desired by the use of that ingredient.

The hearing brought out the statements of varying tastes in different sections of the United States as far as ginger ale is concerned. One manufacturer asserted that New England demanded a smaller amount of pungency than the south.

NO-SMOKE ENGINE IS TESTED

Successful Trial Made of Locomotive Which Consumes All Gases Artificially From Coal.

Chicago.—A successful demonstration of the smokeless locomotive, which has been tested in service on the Chicago Junction railway for several weeks, and which Francis B. Doyle, its inventor, asserts will help solve the smoke problem in large cities, was made the other day for the benefit of members of the city council and representatives of the principal railroads.

The engine is operated on what is called the "Doyle" system, the principle of which is to obtain perfect combustion of the gases in the coal without allowing them to escape from the stack in the form of smoke. Instead of feeding the fire the firebox is filled and there is no draft through the stack. A current of air is forced through the bed of coal by a pair of fans, consuming the gases in the coal and leaving a bed of coke, which is consumed more slowly.

It is asserted that the perfect combustion secured with this device results in a saving of 25 to 35 per cent in fuel, besides the saving in continuous stoking of the fire.

Makes Half Million on Farm. Rockford, Ill.—John Burch, who came to Winnebago county from the east as a poor boy of sixteen years, has retired from his farm at the age of eighty-five with a fortune estimated at \$500,000, wrested from the soil by perseverance and frugality.

When Burch came to Illinois he went in debt for three yokes of oxen, which he used in breaking virgin prairie for early settlers at \$150 an acre. With the money accruing from these efforts he bought a tract of land, which is included in his improved farm of today.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF IN LONDON

May Compete With United States and Argentina—Importance of Experiment Threefold.

London.—Australia is determined to make an effort to capture from America some of the meat trade with England. There is at present only one ship, and that a "wind jammer," engaged in the trade. This ship, the Marathon, has just completed her second voyage with a consignment of chilled meat from Australia, but the arrival on this occasion is much more notable than on previous occasions, for the reason that whereas the first voyage occupied 62 days, the present trip has taken 67 days, the vessel having been delayed owing to the Australian coal strike. To land beef in England in perfect condition after a voyage of nearly ten weeks is considered something of an achievement, and it is likely to inaugurate a new scheme for the supply of Britain with empire grown beef and at the same time help the Australian meat exporters.

It is pointed out that the importance of the experiment is threefold. It will give Great Britain a new source of fresh meat supply, and so bring her less under the control of the frozen meat trust; it will permit Australia to compete for the chilled beef trade with Great Britain, up to the present monopolized by the United States and Argentina, and it will give the Australian meat companies, who have been sending their meat shipments to England in a frozen state, a large margin of profit, because there is a difference in value between chilled and frozen meat in London of about two cents a pound.

At present the American companies have practically a monopoly of the meat supplies at Smithfield market, London, and have been making of late a bold bid to dominate both entirely. Steamers are at present being built with the idea of bringing regular supplies of Argentine chilled beef to Smithfield market every Monday morning—an arrangement which the Australian chilled beef experiment, if properly followed up, may rather seriously disturb, for it will mean that no longer will the Americans enjoy a monopoly.

DOZES IN VANDERBILT YARD

Man With Own Bed, Aroused by Porter, Goes to Whitney Yard—Finally Arrested.

New York.—When a poorly clad man stopped in front of the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, the other day, he laid a mattress and pillow in front of the railing and lay down to sleep. A porter who was crossing in front of the house was shocked when he found the dreamer.

The porter called other servants and the man was made to take up his bed and move on. With the bed, the man carried two bottles of milk and several loaves of bread. He made no resistance, but quietly gathered his belongings and walked.

His next resting place was in front of Harry Payne Whitney's house. He had neatly spread his mattress on the walk, arranged his pillow and begun to doze when the Whitney servants saw him. They did not disturb him, but got a policeman. He helped the weary stranger break camp and gave him a ride in a patrol wagon.

The prisoner laid his mattress on the floor of the wagon and slept all the way to the station. The man was sent to Bellevue hospital to be examined in the psychopathic ward. The police have his name as Amorooo Zaelro.

GOATS CLEAR UP UNDERBRUSH

Industrious Little Animals Grow Fat on Green Feed and Are Sold for Best Mutton.

Seattle, Wash.—Kitsap county is the big goat producing county of Washington. The goats are not raised for mutton alone, but also for the purpose of clearing up underbrush in the cut-over timber lands of this particular county.

The lumbermen left the tracts of land over Kitsap county dotted with stumps. Low growing trees have sprung up until the whole resembles a wilderness. By turning goats into the brush the land is cleared of useless growths and left ready to be grubbed off and cultivated.

The goats in Kitsap county number more than 10,000 and are as fat as butter balls from the long diet of green food. Many hundreds are daily shipped to Everett, Seattle and Tacoma for the market, and the meat is sold for the best mutton.

London After the Unwashed. London.—Nothing daunts the London county council. It now intends to enforce the extraordinary powers secured three years ago, and hunt out, the great unwashed. Its doctors will examine the persons and clothing of the inmates of lodging houses. When it finds either in foul condition it will compel the owner to submit himself and clothing to washing within 24 hours.

Sealer Ends Long Trip. Halifax, N. S.—After a voyage that covered 20,000 miles, the Halifax sealing schooner Latoka, Captain Ryan, is back in port today. Her catch is worth \$30,000. The Latoka went beyond latitude 60, and touched at islands not visited for 80 years. It is the first of the fleet to return from southern waters.

CAN MAKE PLANTS TO ORDER

Prof. Gager of Missouri College of Agriculture Making Interesting Experiments.

Columbia, Mo.—Will plants eventually be made to order? This question is suggested by the work in radioactivity which is being done by Prof. C. Stuart Gager of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

"Both radioactivity and living organisms are undergoing a destructive process, atomic disintegration in one, molecular transformation in the other," says Prof. Gager.

In Prof. Gager's work the radium itself does not come in contact with the plant tissues or the seed. The results he noted were due to the action of the rays alone. Seeds of Lincoln oats were planted in flower pots. In these were placed sealed glass tubes containing radium bromide of varying activities. Corresponding varying results in the plant were obtained.

The time of exposure to the rays was varied in other cases and a direct proportional result on the young plant was obtained. In both cases the germination was retarded by the exposure to the rays. Continued experiments proved the retarding effect on the germination of seeds.

The effects of radium were also tried on growing plants, corn and oats. In each case the rays would stimulate the growth of the plant to a greater or less degree as the operator chose to manipulate the radium.

Prof. Gager has succeeded in originating a new species of plant which has held true to the original production through three consecutive years. The morning primrose was taken for the experiment, it being the only available pedigreed plant. Radioactivity changed the shape of its leaves from a broad, medium short to a long, narrow leaf. Prof. Gager hopes to announce soon other accomplishments made by the use of radium.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IS DEFICIENT

Minneapolis Educator Brands Methods as Lacking—Urges Vocational Training.

Indianapolis.—Brandox, a wholly deficient an educational system which compels boys whose muscles and nerves are crying out in rebellion to sit prisoners behind a book or a white sheet of paper. W. F. Webster, principal of the East side high school, today made a plea for the extension of manual training in American schools.

Mr. Webster proposed that the manual training in the public schools be systematized so that boys could be prepared for a practical vocation. Mr. Webster made his plea for industrial education in an address to the department of superintendence of the National Educational association.

Mr. Webster urged industrial and vocational education not only for the boys in the secondary schools, but for the girls as well. He advocated trade school training for pupils of both sexes over 14 years of age. Under that age, he said, it was not practicable to place tools into the hands of children.

"Not only the common schools, but the colleges as well, have shown themselves deficient in their duty of preparing the young for the battle of life," said Mr. Webster. "The first decade of the twentieth century has proven how inefficient was the educational plan of the nineteenth. The problem which now faces Americans is how to fit the children so that they can make a living by turning out enormous stores of raw material into usable things."

The convention of educators closed with conferences on numerous pedagogical interests. A number of the educators will remain in the city to attend meetings of societies devoted to public school hygiene.

BROWN ROT INJURES CROP

Damage to Peach Trees in Georgia Alone Causes \$1,000,000 Loss Every Year.

Washington.—The extensive damage to the peach growth of the country done by the peach brown rot amounting to a loss of \$1,000,000 a year in Georgia alone, has caused the department of agriculture to conduct exhaustive experiments with a view of finding a satisfactory remedy for this pest. The results of these experiments, as set forth in a bulletin are as follows:

"Much work has been done with a view to discovering a satisfactory remedy for this trouble. Spraying with diluted bordeaux mixture has been most commonly recommended but its injury to the foliage has made it unsatisfactory, since the remedy must be applied during the growing season.

"The peach scab (often called black spot) is another disease which seriously affects the peach crop in all sections east of the Rocky mountains although not causing such serious losses as brown rot.

"As the result of experimental work by the United States department of agriculture a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash."

"Jugged Wallaby" New Dish. London.—"Jugged wallaby" is the latest English dinner dish. It is a species of small kangaroo, being nearly twice as large as the hare. Although the Australians have regarded it as a pleasant and economical dish, its introduction into England has been delayed until now, when it has become instantaneously popular on club and hotel menus.

UNIQUE SCHOOL FOR BRIDES

College of Housecraft, Latest Educational Enterprise, Established in London.

London.—A school for brides is the latest English educational enterprise and as the brides are taught domestic economy and housewifery, there ought to be rejoicing in this country of unskillful cooks and incompetent housekeepers.

The new school calls itself the College of Housecraft, and though it is founded in the hope that newly-married young women or girls about to enter matrimony will patronize it, it is open to other women. At present besides prospective brides there are ordinary middle class girls who have been well educated and are trained in sports and accomplishments, but are lacking in rudimentary knowledge of home-making. In many cases they are planning to go to the colonies to take some position in domestic service after they have gained a knowledge of housewifery.

The college is arranged like a regular house and run without any servants. The pupils do all the work. Six months is the full course, but shorter terms are arranged as in the case of the society women, while some students are allowed to come as day workers or can attend special classes. The students wear a plain uniform of brown linen with mob cap and apron in the morning and of brown cashmere with muslin cap and apron in the afternoon. They sleep in little curtained cubicles, but those who wish it can have separate bedrooms at a weekly additional charge of \$1.25.

BEAR ON EFFECTIVE CURFEW

Timid Remained at Home at Night While Armed Expedition Search for Animal.

Clayton, N. J.—Reports of the presence of a large black bear in Jericho swamp, near here, have acted like a curfew on the timid, who will keep under shelter after dark until Bruin is captured, which will be soon, say the hunters, who, 50 strong, will explore the vast swamp in hope of apprehending his bearship.

The bear was discovered the other night by Louis G. Fisher, who, with Thomas A. Downs, Thomas Stafford, David Moore, Corbett Fliser and Ashley Ashbridge, was on a fox hunt. It was after midnight before the hounds took a trail, and Fliser rushed ahead of his comrades into the swamp, holding a lantern aloft to show the way. A big black object, which the hunters declare was a bear, with a powerful paw knocked the lantern from Fliser's hand and extinguished the light just as 18 hounds arrived and pandemonium reigned.

The hunters rescued Fliser and dragged him to a place of safety, while the bear and the hounds rushed into the deep swamp. The chase was kept up until daybreak, when the tired hunters returned to town with several dogs missing.

FIGHTING OVER HIDDEN GOLD

Treasure Found in Cellar in West Virginia Now in the Courts—Several Claimants.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The finding of \$25,000 in gold by William McClain, an Ohio contractor, who, after discovering the money, conveyed it out of this state, has precipitated litigation. The money, in six earthen jars, was found while McClain was excavating in the cellar of Dr. Gunther Schuchardt, who was murdered 20 years ago.

It was known that the old man had considerable money. Attorney Henry M. Russell of this city, administrator of the dead doctor, filed suit in the common pleas court at St. Clairsville, O., demanding that Contractor McClain turn over the money to him. The Wheeling Stamping Company, owner of the property at the present time, and the workmen who made the find, all have filed claims.

TO BREED THE TAILLESS CAT

Peculiar Experiments Being Conducted to Determine Darkness Upon Animal Life.

New York.—To determine the effects of darkness upon various forms of animal life, experiments are being conducted with insects and fishes at the Carnegie branch for experimental evolution at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I. The experiments are in charge of Dr. A. M. Banta. A concrete cave has been built, 42x10 feet, and eight feet in height. It is five feet underground. It is equipped with tanks in which live fishes of various kinds have been placed, while crickets and other insects that are dry, but without a ray of light.

Other odd experiments have been in progress for some time, one of them being the effort to breed a tailless cat.

Farmers' Whittle Club. Owensville, Ind.—A whittle club has been organized among the farmers living in the Twineham school neighborhood.

Guy Lofton is the president of this novel club; Perry Hays, vice-president; Earl Lofton, secretary; Ford Gillison, keeper of whittling material; Edgar Woods, knife sharpener.

One of the rules of the club is that, any member who brings the subject of tariff reform, Panama canal and other national questions for discussion while the club is in session will be fined not less than one cent nor more than one box of cigars.

CHINESE ADEPT FAN MAKERS

Consul Pontius, at Swatow, Tells Interesting Story of Industry in Peng-Chow District.

Washington.—Mr. Albert W. Pontius, the American consul at Swatow, sends an interesting report of how the Chinese fans are made. Fan-making, he writes, is of origin so ancient in southern China that no one knows when it was started. Tradition has it that the first fans were made in the little village of Peng-Chow, at Ampow, which is about three miles from Swatow. For hundreds of years only the women in the different villages through which the industry spread, were the fan-makers, but so great is the demand now for these cheap fans, used as they are by the millions for advertising purposes, that nearly every man, woman and child works all day and half the night at fan-making.

The industry is almost confined to the Peng-Chow district, because here abounds a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and the handle of the fan.

The manufacture of the fan is very simple. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rivet until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These thread-like pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very flimsy silk gauze is then pasted on the face, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached, the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk-and-water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances being works of art. The medium quality fan retails for 25 cents Mexican (ten cents gold), better grades, one to four dollars Mexican (40 cents to \$1.60). The amount now exported yearly amounts to about \$30,000. This fan trade of late has shown a decrease, due to the importation of Japanese straw fans, which have met with a favorable demand.

NEW SPRINGS CURE ALL ILLS Fountain in Town of St. Ives, in Cornwall, Rivals That Sought by Ponce de Leon.

London.—The folks in the quiet little seaside town of St. Ives, in Cornwall, are planning great things for the future. They contend that they will prove how some of the miraculous cures of history were obtained by sufferers from physical ills. They have found a "radium spring," which, they argue, is about as near that fountain of perpetual youth for which Ponce de Leon made certain researches as anything yet invented.

By the same argument it is insisted that any person suffering from anything, from bad debts to chilblains, can take a swim in the spring and come forth ready to challenge the winner of the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

St. Ives is in the center of the radium mining district, and this spring, containing a large percentage of radioactivity, was recently discovered in the Trenwith mines. Norman Whitehouse, the noted chemist, analyzed the water, and his report was confirmed by Sir Walter Rameay.

"I have found," says the former, "that the springs exhibit radioactivity to an abnormal extent, even when compared with the waters of the most noted spas. In fact, the water of Trenwith is 26 times as active as that of Harrogate and about seven times that of Bath."

As a result of this sudden awakening the quiet residents of St. Ives conjure up visions of their town growing into a world center of health and longevity guaranties.

BELT CONTAINS MANY HIDES

Southern Sawmill Company Gets Largest and Most Expensive Ever Made in Country.

New York.—The largest and most expensive leather belt ever made has just been completed in New York for the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, La.

It is of three-ply leather, 240 feet long, six feet wide, and it took the hides of 840 Texas steers to furnish the material. It has been shipped to the owners, the express charges being \$243.07. The belt is intended for driving the large band saw. Its extraordinary length is due to the fact that the ground conditions of the mill are such that the engine has to be a good distance from the mill proper. If a belt that long was made any thinner or narrower it would not stand the resistance it encounters.

A Cure for Chilblains. Paris.—The French Academy of Science has issued, with all solemnity, to an expectant world a method of curing and preventing chilblains.

It is a very simple method. Hold your hand in the air for a few minutes and wriggle the fingers. Do this about ten times a day. Your chilblains, even cracked ones, will disappear, and the application of a little grease will help them to do so.

The remedy has two distinct advantages. It is quite inexpensive, and it is not dangerous to life. And how delightful it is to feel that the big-wigs of the French Academy of Science concern themselves with such a painful trifle as our chilblains!