CROSSING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN AUTOMOBILES.



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.

NEW MEIHOD TO KILL TICK

By Changing Pastures, Leaving Little

Parasite to Die of Starvation,

Washington -- By changing pastures,

thereby leaving the little parasites to

die of hunger among the vegetation,

vainly seeking some animal on which

to fasten and fatten, the cattle tick

will be eradicated from the southern!

states, according to a bulletin just is-

sued by the department of agricul-

The author of the bulletin is Harry

W. Graybill, one of the leading scien-

tists in the zoological division of the

and dipping will kill off the parasites

which are annually causing thousands

of dollars' damage to cattle in the

south, but the only proper method of

ridding the big herds is in the change

The female tick hangs to the animal

until ready to lay its eggs, and then

drops to the ground, where the eggs

are deposited and hatched in the

grass. The little ticks then crawl up

to the tops of vegetation and put out

their long legs in the hope of finding

If cattle can be kept out of this pas-

ture for several months the little ticks

will dry up and drop to the ground

dead. It is only by constant change

of this sort that the pest can be eradi-

cated, declares Mr. Graybill, who has

made extensive experiments with it in

According to Mr Graybill, the cattle

or Texas fever tick is causing great

damage to southern cattle, and a

united effort made by state and fed-

eral authorities with intelligent co-

operation on the part of the cattle

HERRING CATCH TO BE HEAVY

Large Fleet Engaged in Industry Off

Coast of Newfoundland-Ar-

Gloucester, Mass -- One year ago

the first arrival of the Newfoundland

sait perting fishery for the season of

1908-1909 reached here. It was the

schooner Veda M. McKown, which

brought in a full cargo from Bay of

No schooners have come in so far

this season, but four boats are on the

A dispatch from Bonne bay an-

normices the sailing of two vessels, the

Meteor and the Olga, each bringing

about 1,500 barrels. The William Matheson and Lucinda I, Lowell sailed,

for home some days ago. All except?

the William Matheson, which hails,

So far this season 35 vessels have

sailed for Newfoundland to engage in

the sait and frozen berring tishery, 32

of them belonging to this port and

three halling from Bucksport. Last

year 44 vessels were engaged in this

fishery and indications are that be-

fore the season ends in January this

Most of the herring are smoked and

converted into the commercial "bloat-

er," which, neatly packed in boxes, are

seen more and more in the stores, the

rich golden brown color making them

Charity Charge Dies Rich.

Mrs. Susanna Moore was probated by

the administrator it was discovered

that the woman, who was supposed to

have died in poverty, possessed a for-

tune appraised at \$62,000, of which

\$32,000 was in cash. Mrs Moore lived

in a novel and for years was a charge

of the Catholic Benevolent association.

Minos the fire of 1906 she received ald

from the Red Cross society. Two

rousing in the east are beirs to the ea-

San Francisco.-When the estate of

year's fleet will be fully as large.

look as attractive as they taste.

from Bucksport, Me., belong herd.

way, all of them with good trips,

islands, N. F.

rivals Expected.

men can remove the pest.

With small herds thorough spraying

bureau of animal industry.

of pastures.

a cow to act as host.

Means to Be Used.

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

"Btates.

Washington.-The growth of rice production in the United States, from less than 100,000,000 pounds a few years ago to over \$00,000,000 in 1908, jands 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, \$60,000,000; 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 imme-Biately preceding, or, in other words. the quantity produced since the begin aing of the year 1900 has been as to 1900. great as that of the 50 years from 1850

Domestic production about equaled the imports, making an average annual consumption ranging from 250,000,-100 to 400,000,000 pounds.

Even during the recent period of mrge 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 somestic consumption.

> The world's market for rice, meassering 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 erop is 175,000,000,000 pounds per annum, of which 60,000,000,000 are pro-Auced in British India, 50,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 in China, 15,000,000,-200 in Japan, 6,750,000,000 in Stam. 5,500,000,000 in Java, 5,000,000,000 in French Indo China, 3,000,000,000 in Korea, 2,750,000,000 in Formosa, 750,-\$60,000 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 bail.

> Of the 605,000,000 pounds of rice produced in the United States in 1908, \$2.5 per cent was produced in Louist ana, 41.8 per cent in Texas, 2.7 ner cent in Boath 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 not the growers about \$950,000. according to estimates thus far formulated, and under the impetus of the prosperity which this will bring about it is probable that the rice acreese in the state will be nearly doubled next

in September about 1,900,000 pounds of the present year's crop were marketed in that state and twice that amount was shipped. By February 1 at is predicted that the entire crop of 25,000,000 pounds, the produce of 25, 000 acres of land, will have been marhered. It is calculated that only oneswelfth of the state land available for rice culture to utilized.

New York to Princeton by passes through long lines of comes tobacco pouches, whisky bottles, sosjenders and golden promises of health, happiness and wealth through the enting of various breakfast foods. Most travelers find in these the evidences of a brutal commercialism; the man who knows his Romans knows that they are a classical survival In a way the highway odv-rtising in Pompell was more offensive than the contemporary outbreak of bad in the Outlook; in Ponysii the ad-

BAD CUSTOM IS AN OLD ONE

Highway Acvertising Pumpelian

Days More Offensive Even Than

When Prof. Abbott tooks from

It Is Now.

taste in public appeals, says a writer vertisements were put on the walls of private houses and even on the tombs! We have not yet put cometeries to this use. Prof. Abbott reprin's some of these announcements, largely of a political character, indicating, as one would expect, that Pompell, being & city in which vice was reduced to a science, had a Tammany hall of its own, and there were people in the town in revolt against the desecration. On one wall an indignant citizen put his disgust in words, which still survive: "I wonder, O wall, that you have not fallen in rains from supporting the tiresome production of so many writers." On a monument not far from Rome this prayer of a rightcous man was found: "Bill posters, I beg you to pass this monument by. If any candidate's name shall have been painted upon it, may he suffer defeat and may he never win any office!" It is amusing to read the poster announcing that "the farmers nominate M. Cassellius Marcellus as aedile." Evidently there were grangers before Kansas! It is encouraging to be assured in large letters of Q. Bruttius Balbus that "he will guard the treasury," and of a certain Julius Polybius that: he supplied good bread." We are reminded that there is nothing new under the sun by the declaration concerning a candidate that "ball players support him."

METHODS OF SEAL HUNTERS

Animal is Hard Game to Bag, and Elaborate Precautions Are -Necessary.

Many seals were seen on the freshmade ice, and Eiseeyou, my head man, expressed a desire that I take charge of his dog team while he stalked some of them, writes Harry Whitney in the Outlook. Seals are extremely shy, and great caution must be exercised in approaching them. The Eskimos use a blind in the form of a miniature sledge, about 18 inches in length by six inches in width, with and aft were two upright crotched sticks, upon which the rifle rests and to which it is lashed. On the front of the sledge a crossbar sustains two long perpendicular sticks, over which a piece of white cloth is stretched. or when that it not attainable, hare skin is substituted. Through a hole in this cloth screen the muzzle of the rifie protrudes.

Holding his blind before him. Eisseyou was enabled to wall: within 300 or 400 yards of a seal without startling it, and he dropped on hands and knees and pushed the little sledge before him. Thus hidden behind the tioth screen, which so blended with the ice as to arouse in the seal no suspicton of danger, he approached within 50 yards before shooting. Seals always lie close to their holes, and it is necessary to hit them in the head or under the shoulder and have the bullet penetrate the heart and kill them instantly; otherwise they will flop into the hole and sink before it is possible to reach them.

The Beited "Millionaire."

The master's office at Kimberley has recently been the scene of a dramatic discovery. It has reference to the affairs of Thomas Istad, who, some mouths ago, left Griquatown for German West Africa, and whose death

was reported from that territory. His wife, remaining in Griquatown, receiving no news from her husband. and being in poor circumstances, obtained employment at a hotel there. The master, on hearing of Istad's death, requested the German authorities to forward the deceased's effects. They, accordingly, packed his belongings-chiefly clothing-in a wooden box, which was dispatched to Cape Town, and thence to Kimberley. On being unpacked the box was found to contain a red fiannel waist beit, which on being closely examined, was discovered to be thickly lined with bank notes to the amount of £3,750. The deceased had been in the habit of trading in second-hand jewelry and carrying the belt without any one knowing about it.-Cape Colony Times.

Student of Child Training. Maria Montessori, a lecturer in the University of Rome, is said to be the most intellectual woman in Europe. She is an eloquent and convincing public speaker and has gained a wide reputation for her ideas in the teaching of children. She advocates the carrying of instruction to the mind of the child by means of toys. She also has built a "model bouse" for the poor, and in it has a room set apart and specially equipped for the children. In it are toys of her own invention designed to teach the little ones to read and write. Her ideas have found such an appeal to the practical mind she has been invited to build a house exclusively for abildres.

OPENING FOR A BRIGHT MAN

Proffer of "Advancement" Which It is Doubtful If Mr. Boldt Seriously Considered.

William McAdoo, former police commissioner of New York, and once assistant secretary of the navy, was in a small town in North Scotia, stopping at the hotel.

"You from New York"" asked the hotel owner. "I am."

"Know anybody down there who kin run a hotel? "Several people."

"Well, I wish you would tell me the name of a good man I can get to come up here and run this hotel for me. I ain't got time to attend to it. and I want an honest, sober, respectable man to take hold of it for me." "How much will you pay?" asked

McAdoo.

"Twenty-five dollars a month, or, if he's especially good, I might go 30." McAdoo promised to think it over, and that night he told the hotel owner a good man to write to. Whereupon Mr. George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia. was highly astonished a few days later to receive an offer of \$25 a month and board to go up to Nova Scotia to run a hotel, with the promise of a raise to \$30 if he made good, but no more. -Saturday Evening Post.

IF THEY HAD ONLY KNOWN

People of Ancient Times Missed Many Amusements and Luxuries Now Common.

How few of us are sufficiently grateful for the times in which we live! exclaims a writer in the Strand Magazine. Think of all the material and mechanical advantages we enjoy over the ancients, who, with all their boasted civilization, their arts, and sciences, went from their cradle to their grave utterly ignorant of clocks, pook et handkerchiefs, trousers and bennets, or even those demi-ancients, our great-grandfathers, who would have regarded a barometer as an instrument of Beelzebub!

How differently history might have been written if Julius Carsar had snatched a couple of Colt's doublebarreled revolvers from his tunic and shot Casca and his fellow conspirators dead on the spot! What a tremendous advantage it would have given Kenophon and the retreating ten thousand to have seized a line of railway from Persia to the Hellespont with fast steamers to Attica and Laconia! The people of Pericles' day were not wholly destitute of ingenious appliances for use and amusement, ubt, for some reason or other which posterity cannot exactly explain. e Athenian populace the delectable joys of the flip-flap. and the charms of the scenic railway were to them a closed book. Yet we can picture the scene which would have astonished Aeschylus and Sonhocles, the vast Athenian multitude deserting the fields and groves to flock about the latest sensation, a mighty engine of balance brought into Hellas by the western magician. Imreus Kiralfos. What an excellent subject for satire this adventure of the Athenians would furnish later to Aristophanes, and how rude delinestions of the apparatus would delight modern scholars and invite comparisons with the screw of Archimedes:

Absent-Minded Geniuses. That great geniuses are often absent-minded has been known for centuries and has become proverbial. Inventors and other men accredited with genius are also known to possess other peculiarities and weaknesses which seem to compensate for their abnormal gifts in another direction. But the promoter and alleged inventor of a new airship, which nobody has ever seen, not even the men who have invested their hard earned money in the stock of the company, launched by the "inventor," displayed a lack of memory the other day which was astounding even in a great genius. He had sued a newspaper reporter who had written up the inventor's career, for libel, and the case was tried in a New York court. The complainant, who claimed to be a graduate of several universities in Great Britain. when cross-examined could not remember from which university he had received his degree. Heretofore even the greatest geniuses used to remember such rather important details, provided, of course, they actually occurred in the career of the individual in question.

Clubwomen Help Backward Students. The clubwomen of St. Paul and this district are much interested in some of the recent recommendations of Buperintendent Hester, and the one which they propose to work for is to establish ungraded rooms for backward children in the schools. This is a step toward individualism in educational work, which is the ideal toward which all the best educators are tending. It is hoped ultimately to establish these rooms in all the public schools of this city, where a child who is backward and slow of comprehension may be placed, and the teacher may give him individual help. Not only would this be an excellent thing for the child, but a real assistance to those other children now associated with him who are not backward and yet are naturally held back by his slowness. The clubwomen of this city are much interested in educational work, and as most of them are mothers they feel that they can do more real good in this way than by efforts on civic lines.

SAID BY THE YOUNG BROTHER

Jamie Evidently Had Tiken to Heart Story Told by mis-Elders.

Little Jande was very sere that less beloved sister should respect him for a young man, who held her hand for an hour at a time, while he blusself was banished to the hall waence, however he watched through a crack' One evening at dist r Uncle Joe told a funny story. Here it is

"A workingman reproached his wife for letting her theighbor amonyous dence her by borrowing her washtub when she (its owner) needed it here

"I can't help it," re; "led his spouse 'Mrs. Erown isn't a woman you can say "no" to."

TH say "no" to her, quoth the man, valiantly "But when he saw Mrs. Brown's sour face his heart sank. Still, his

wife being behind him he must show his manhood. So he stammered rapidly: "'We-we can't lend you the loan of our washtub. In the first place, we haven't got one. And the bottom of

use it ourselves." Jamie, pondered, while the grownups laughed. Soon after came the ring at the doorbell he had grown to Late. He ran to need the young man-

it is out, and we--we're just going to

Pushing his sister back, he cried: You can't see our Mary. In the first place she hasn't been born-and she's gone out- and -and-I m holding her hand myself."

OF GOOD AND BAD EFFECT

Frenchman's Idea Is That Names Have Distinct Influence on Character of Child.

Onomatology is a science or game exploited of late by a Frenchman of scientific leanings-M de Rochetal Onomatology deals with the effect of names on characters. M. de Rochetal's idea is that. Shakespeare notwith standing, there is a good deal in a name, and that the name given to a child at birth in some measure determines his or her character. Calling one's offspring Abel, for instance, means that the child will develop into a bandit. Emile, Armand, Flerre, Rone, Louis, Jean are excellent names. The Jules have a special aptitude for politics, the Henris are chivalrous and generous, the Edwards energetic and preserving.

There are names of evil augury, such as Alice, which denotes a senual temperament, subject to gloomy ideas and suicide. Helen is another From her of Troy onward the Helens have generally ended badly, says M. de-Rochetai. His studies, he thinks, will be useful to parents and also to those about to marry, for, as the inventor seeks to prove in his pamphlet, whereas Juliette and Pierre will go well in double harness. Albert will inevi'ably fall out with Suzaune or Bianche and Marguerite will not get on well with Henri.

1000 Just "Loved to Sceng." One of the most persistent singers we ever had for a cook was a girl from St. Kitts. Agnes was her name. Agnes was a good girl I should have liked to keep her if only I could have learned to appreciate her musical ability. She had left a sweetheart down in the British possessions. Consequently her sentimental moonings materialized in love songs.

"'How much will it cost,' said I to her one day, 'to get that young man of yours up to New York? If you'll stop singing I'll advance you enough money to bring him up here." "Agnes stopped singing then for

about two minutes. "Oh, Mistah Green, she said, 'you' ve'y kin', but I could neve' stop seengin'. I loves to seeing. If Joseph comes to Amelicay we seeng togethe. "That settled it. I didn't bring Joseph to New York, and I shipped Agnes back to St. Kitts."

Scared to Death by Pet Coon. A curious case of an old woman being frightened to death by a pet coon occurred near Greensboro, Ala., a few nights ago. After she had retired to her bed, and while there was no light in the room, the old lady saw an object crawl over the bed toward her. She slapped it and pushed it back, but it came again. The woman then became frightened and got out of her bed, when, to her dismay, she discovered that the thing was still pursuing her. Thinking surely that it was a "braunt," she screamed, and other people on the place ran to her. By the time that any one got there she was so overcome with fright that; she could scarcely speak, and died shortly after. It was learned that the object that had been following her was a pet coon.

Taking Care of the Flowers. One young woman who loves flowers and keeps them about in profusion says that she devotes one morning weekly to washing out the vases with hot soda water, made very strong. After each vase has stood filled with this cleansing fluid for fifteen minutes she goes to work with bristle brushes. of which she has a collection, and removes the deposit of the flower stems from every nook and corner. Brown soap and water follow this, and, lastly, two rinsings in clear water. And the drving is done with clean glass towels, followed by a polish with a chamois skin. The process sounds isborious, but the result repays all effort. for each piece looks like new, and the flowers last much longer because of the cleanliness inside.

HUMBR FROM OVER WATER

Some Samples That Seem to Disprove Englishmen Have No Sense of Wit.

We spoke last Sunday of the Pall Mall Gazette's funny column. Mr. C. Il Jernangham's "Maxims of Marma dike gives a more cheerful view of English wit and humor Here are two or three samples:

"Almost every Englishman Imag ines he is moral because he objects to immortality -- in others "

"He who is drunk in a first class carriage has had a fit, he who has had a fit in a third-class carriage is drunk!"

"Man-a biped with prejudiceswhich he calls principles" Here is a quotation from "Woman as a Work of Art":

"Since her return from the restorers at Homburg Mrs. B. bas, as we expected she would, greatly improved We are now able to detect the delicate coloring and the eleborate workmanship which were before obscured by unnecessary variash. In Mrs. B -the nation has secured an important example of the New York school. She possesses considerable freedom of style, but her middle distance is a trifle pompous "- Boston Herald.

WILD BEASTS BECOME PLAGUE

Enforcement of Japanese Edicts Leaves Koreans at the Mercy of Jungle Prowlers.

We learn from the Joji that as a result of the Trobbbtion against the carrying of firearms by Koreans, and also against the importation of rifles, fowling proces, and ammunition from Japan, with a view of preventing the insurgents estaining further supplies of arms and ammunition, the hunting of wild game in Korea has been entirely stopped. In consequence a rapid increase in the number of wild beasts is taking place, and tigers and wolves are being constantly met with in the fields in the interior, thus rendering traveling in these parts extremely dangerous. The havoc wrought by tigers is particularly evident in Ping-au province, where no less than 31 persons have been at neked by these animals lately. At one place a tiger entered the house of a farmer and killed a baby. The authorities in Korea are becoming alarmed at the rapid increase in the number of wild animals, and have made niquiries of the zoological department in the College of Science in the Tokio Imperial university regarding the best means for the destruction of tigers and wolves.

- Weasels the Pets of Trappers.

In the Macmillan region an adult male Arctic weasel was taken in a cabin near the mouth of Russell creek "It poked its head out between the small holes of the floor and quietly surveyed a party of us as we sat in the candlelight one evening after oup per. It then vanished for a moment and reappeared with its mate, and the pair ran about the room for some minutes as unconcernedly as if we had not been there. Later in the night, after we had gone to bed, it stepped into a trap set in the corner of the room and awoke us by its shrill cries. Trappers encourage weasels to live about their cabins, making pets of them and greatly valuing their services in keeping the premises free from

Dictionary Needed. A writer in the Bystander thinks

that compilers of aviation dictionaries have been a little slow in not providing some unique swear words for use when things don't go just right for aeronauts and spectators. "I can not help thinking a few must have been invented at Juvisy, for instance, and elsewhere," he writes. "Few things can contribute more to enrich the language than impatience, a day in the train for a 20-mile journey, being trodden under-foot by a raging crowd, and a stiff neck. And bad weather, hotel charges and the aviator's refusal to fly because he has lost his pocket handkerchief, or his oil can, or a nut, or what not-and you have all the requisites for the composition of an mero-oath."

The Growth of Insanity. Statistics serve to show a steady increase in the number of the insane. The most reliable statistics known to us, those taken in Massachusetts, show that in that state the number of insane in the asylums is increasing from 250 to 300 a year, which is a much larger proportionate increase than that of the sane population. Reports from other states show similar results. Some of the more generally accepted causes of the increase of insanity are given as follows: The overtension of modern life, brought on by the keen struggle for life; the congestion and excitement of city life, and the fact that insanity is becoming more and more an incurable disease.

Why Thunder is So Loud. Experiments made in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory by Professor Trowbridge of Harvard university show that the astounding noise of a lightning discharge is largely due to the dissociation of water vapor, through the explosion of the hydrogen and oxygen gases produced by such dissociation. In his mimic lightning experiments the authority referred to has produced a torrest of huge electric sparks. The noise of the discharge was so great that the operator had to stop his ears with cotton and then wrap a heavy cloth around them. -The Sunday Marazine.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

plumby in Louisian at "any long look Birts in Suit Cir published also done for commerce due aventurent (expectationals. Pair de l'aboure -- 11 ter l'aurit il Said's, Sauddier 1839, S. - - Cities and equipment of the contract of th