

China the World's Last Game Preserve.

Bears and Wolves Still Abound.

Many Varieties of Deer and Birds.

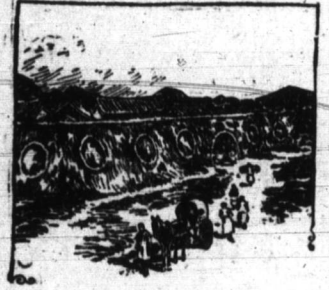
CHINA is the last great game preserve in the world. Many will be surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the dense population of China and the centuries since the country has become thickly populated, it is still the best stocked with game of any country in the world.

Even in the regions about Peking, now occupied by the allied troops, where villages dot the plains every mile or two and the population exceeds 2000 to the square mile, wolves, foxes, raccoons, weasels and rabbits are so thick as to be pests, while such game as pigeons, quail, grouse and rice birds are found in immense flocks. The wolves of China are particularly numerous and fearless, and many lives are lost every winter from their depredations.

The Chinese farmers do not live on the land that they cultivate, but gather themselves in small villages every mile or two. For protection from the wolves which infest that country these villages are usually surrounded by mud walls, on which are painted large white rings. These white rings are for the purpose of frightening the wolves away, the Chinese believing that the wolves think that the rings are the rising sun, or else traps which they must avoid, and in fear of which they slip back to their lairs.

During the summer the Chinese are too busy with their crops to give much attention to exterminating pests or taking game, but in the winter they gather for great wolf drives and with their swords and pikes beat out the fields and kill large numbers of the animals.

One reason why game is so thick in China is the absence of any finished weapon to hunt with. Although the



WOLF RINGS ON THE VILLAGE WALL.

Chinese were the first inventors of gunpowder and firearms, still their shotguns have never been sufficiently improved to be of much service in hunting. In the first place the Chinese have never invented or used the percussion cap. Their gun barrels are roughly cast and many of the cheaper ones look as if made out of pot metal. The lower end of the barrel has a small vent on the side with a flash pan attached. Over the stock of the gun is a holder shaped like a half bent finger, made of soft steel, and split so as to hold a piece of lighted punk or incense. To fire his gun the Chinaman fills the flash pan and then, with his thumb, pushes the holder forward till the lighted punk touches the powder in the flash pan. By this time any creature with an atom of intelligence is a mile away more or less, and unless something else happens along opportunely to receive the charge, the shot is wasted.

The reason for the number of foxes to be found in China lies in the Chinese belief in the transmigration of souls. The Chinese think that departed spirits prefer foxes to any other animals as post-mortem habitations. The taking of game by the Chinese is chiefly by means of nets, running nooses and dead-falls. Quail and rabbits are taken almost solely by means of nets, which the Chinese set in standing grain, and into which they then carefully drive the game. For



CHINESE FALCONRY.

larger game they use pits with trip falls and nooses with weights, arranged to catch the animal around the neck and hang it.

The abundance of game in China is not peculiar to any part of the empire. In the mountains, both north and south, are found great numbers of

bears, both black and brown, and strange as it may seem, they are most numerous in the province of Shantung, which is one of the most thickly populated and the oldest province of the Chinese empire.

Tigers and leopards are also found in all the mountainous parts of China, the royal tiger of India is found in the range of mountains which parallel the coast from Canton north to the Yang-tse, while in the mountains of the north is found the great Siberian



A CHINESE FOWLING PIECE.
A CHINESE BIRD-SHARD.

or Mongolian tiger, which is the most magnificent specimen of the tiger family. In addition to these, wild boars, wild sheep and goats, antelope, and what is considered by the Chinese one of their greatest delicacies, the wild ass or ouagar, are common.

The northern deer park, in the mountains northwest from the capital, is one of the finest preserves in the world, and contains a very large herd of giant deer. It covers the whole mountain side and is dotted with picturesque hunting lodges. The deer in this north park are fine, large animals, of a dun color, with magnificent antlers, somewhat resembling our American wapiti, but peculiar in having what the Chinese call a mule tail.

Probably the commonest game bird of China is the pheasant. Szechuan is the home of a peculiar animal that might be called a "missing link." It is a species of ape, growing quite large, adults reaching four feet in height. It lives in the mountains and is protected from the cold by heavy fur and mane. It is peculiar for the fact that it hibernates like a bear, and the Chinese, recognizing this peculiarity, call it the run-hung, or the man bear. It is much sought for its flesh, and its paws are prized as great delicacies.

There is so much swamp and lake country in China that it is very naturally a great country for snipe and plover, while the rich feeding to be found in its great rice fields makes it the home of greater flocks of swans and geese and wild ducks of all varieties than can be found anywhere else in the world. The Chinese are great pigeon fanciers, and take advantage of the pigeon habit of flying in droves to steal from each other and to take wild pigeons. They do this by fastening wooden whistles on the tails of the leaders of their own flock, for the purpose of attracting other pigeons to them. The air of Chinese cities is full of soft acolian notes of these pigeon whistles.

There is another method of faking game practiced by the Chinese which must not be omitted, and this by means of trained falcons. The great sport of falconry, once so popular in all the courts of the world, survives

seen along the street or highway with his favorite bird mounted on his leather-bound wrist. In Mongolia the golden eagle itself is still trained and much used in hunting deer.

With the quieting of the present disturbances and the creation of a better understanding between the Chinese and the outside world there will doubtless be a great influx of outside sportsmen into that country. Those who have roamed over the world seeking the dangers and pleasures of taking large game will here seek their last opportunities and find richer rewards for their skill and endurance than they have found anywhere else in the world.—Washington Star.

An Antiseptic Broom.
The most up-to-date broom, and that which sweeps the cleanest, has a microbe destroyer attached, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The new broom was designed by a South-



erner. It consists of a bag to be attached to the end of the broom handle before the straws are wired in place, with a hole drilled in the handle to a point above the straws for the insertion of the chemicals, etc., which form the microbe destroyer. The antiseptic is preferably made in the form of hard balls, which readily roll into the bag through the channel, and to promote the dissemination of the compound through the straws a quantity of water, alcohol or other solvent may also be introduced through the agency



THE NEW MICROBE-DESTROYING BROOM.

of a can, or the balls and liquid may be replaced by a semifluid antiseptic, which will slowly filter through the fabric and dampen the broom.

All germs of disease, as well as dirt, will vanish before the onslaught of the new antiseptic broom.

A Curious Timepiece.
A Parisian novelty is a sun-dial watch, with compass, as shown in our illustration. It is made of nickel-plated copper, and is to be recommended to hunt-



POCKET TIMEPIECE.

ers, fishermen, cyclists—in short, to all who spend much time in the open air. In the upper part a small compass is fixed, at the lower is marked a scale of the hours, and in the centre there is a small finger, which can be raised and lowered at will.

In order to use this novel watch it is held in the sun. It is turned so as to have the blue compass needle pointing between north and northwest. Then a yellow finger is raised from its pocket in the middle, and its shadow cast on the scale will show the time.

Went Through.
"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "do you think it does a man much good to go 't'oo college?"
"Not much," replied Meandering Mike. "I went 't'oo a college once, and all I got was two dictionaries and a suit of foot ball clothes. De swag wasn't wort' de risk."

A Great Discovery.
It's a funny thing that no great historian has ever written a successful historical novel.—New York Press.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—The Eton jacket in its many forms is the undoubted favorite of the hour. The stylish May Manton model illustrated has many

inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide, with three-eighth yard eighteen inches wide for shield and collar, will be required.



DOUBLE-BREADED ETON.

advantages and includes the latest features while, withal, it is simple in the extreme. As shown it is worn open with the fronts rolled back to form pointed revers, and the Kaiser collar opens at the throat, but when desired it can be buttoned up close, as shown in the sketch, and made to mean genuine warmth. The model is made from black chevrot with self-faced revers, and collar finished on the inside with velvet and rows of narrow gold braid, and is closed by means of handsome smoked pearl buttons.

The fronts are cut with single darts, but fit snugly to the figure. The back is seamless and finished in a rounded bat-like extension below the waist, and

Orchid With Dew Drops.
Some of the newer ornaments for dinner dress are expensive as jewelry, although they belong to the province of millinery. A pretty aigrette is an orchid petaled with silken gauze, and plentifully besprinkled with tiny dewdrops of "Rhine" crystal or strass diamonds. A few aerial "aigrette" tips also sprinkled with dewdrops complete this beautiful and novel decoration for the coiffure. It is mounted upon a shell hairpin.

Blouse With L'Aiglon Stock.
The blouse made from the ready tucked silk, mousseline, cashmere or other fancy material is much in vogue, and has the great merit of requiring the minimum of labor. The smart May Manton model illustrated is designed to meet just such a need and includes the fashionable Aiglon stock and the deep girde, both of which features are found in the best imported models. As shown the foundation is taffeta in biscuit color, the flaring portion of the stock velvet in the same shade, the collar white liberty, and the tie of black velvet. The girde is of the same material as the waist, and is held by handsome gold buttons, while the ones are used in the flaring portion of the stock. All-over lace, net and all the list of similar materials are suitable, or any soft woolen stuff can be tucked before cutting, if preferred.

The foundation for the blouse is a fitted lining that should be well bonded, but the waist proper includes shoulder and under-arm seams only. Both lu-



GIRL'S BLOUSE COSTUME.

is joined to the fronts by wide under-arm gores that extend well back to form side backs and give a slender, tapering effect to the figure. The sleeves are two-seamed, snug, without being tight, and are cut in modified bell shape, so allowing the jacket to be slipped on and off with ease. At the neck is the military collar, known as the Kaiser, with pointed ends that can be hooked over close or left free, as preferred.

To cut this jacket for a woman of medium size four yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or one and five-eighth yard fifty inches wide will be required.

Girl's Blouse Costume.

The blouse in combination with a gored skirt makes a simple costume much worn and much liked by little girls. The tasteful model illustrated in the large drawing is made from dark red serge, with bands of black velvet edged with narrow gilt braid and a shield and collar of gilt-embroidered red panne.

The skirt is cut in three pieces, the gored front and circular sides, and is joined to a body lining that is snug and closes at the centre back. The shield portion is faced into the lining and the standing collar is sewed to the neck, so that all closes together. The blouse is separate, with shoulder and under-arm seams, and opens at the front, where it is provided with buttons and buttonholes. Both back and fronts are plain across the shoulders, but slightly full at the waist, where the blouse pouches over the belt. The right side laps over the left in double-breasted style, the rounded points being decorated with gold buttons, and the neck is finished with a deep collar that is round at the back and square at the front. The sleeves are two-seamed and finished with turn-over flare cuffs.

To cut this costume for a girl of eight years of age five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighth yards forty-four

ing and outside material close at the centre front, but separately, and the opening in the waist is rendered invisible by tucks. The girde is fitted to the figure and held in place by short bones, and the blouse drops slightly over the top. The sleeves are cut with broad upper and narrow under portions, and are finished with circular cuffs that flare becomingly over the hands. The Aiglon stock includes the plain portion that fits the throat, the flaring sides and the tie, and is finished separately from the waist. If



BLOUSE WITH L'AIGLON STOCK.

desired, the plain portion only can be used, or the stock can be made of a contrasting color and worn with various waists.

To cut this blouse for a woman of medium size four and one-eighth yards of material eighteen inches wide, or two and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, with a quarter of a yard of bias velvet and a quarter of a yard of silk for flaring portion of stock and tie, will be required.

MAUSOLEUM OF MOSAICS.

Structure Which Reveals the Workmanship of the Ancients.

Professor Jacobsthal, of Berlin, one of the best known archaeological experts of Germany, has just returned from an exhaustive journey in Asia



MAUSOLEUM OF JOSUF IBU KUTAJR. (The exterior is a marvel of exquisite mosaic and the structure was erected in 1163.)

Minor, where he was engaged for about eighteen months in archaeological researches. Professor Jacobsthal spent most of his time in Eastern Armenia, in the valley of the Aras. In a lecture recently delivered in Berlin the professor says that but two of the ancient monuments in Eastern Armenia are still in existence, and these two are of such highly artificial work that one cannot find its equal in any part of Asia Minor. The smaller one of these monuments used to be the mausoleum of Josuf Ibu Kutajr, and according to well-preserved inscriptions, was built in 1162. It is an octagonal building, some twenty-six feet in diameter and about thirty-four feet high up to the roof.

The other one is the mausoleum of Mu Mine Chatune, who was the wife of the Selchuk Prince Hedeiz, and was built in 1186. In its form it is a ten-cornered tower, thirty-five feet in diameter and about seventy-eight feet high up to the roof. The whole exterior walls of these two monuments consist of the most skillfully made mosaic; the various brilliant colors of the tiles and stones are well preserved.

Both monuments are of brick masonry. The tiles are fixed upon a white, extraordinarily hard layer of clay, and many of them have been colored with copper. Professor Jacobsthal says that the magnificent mosaics of these monuments resemble in many peculiarities those found on old buildings near Venice and other places of Italy. The mosaics were made in the following way: By nailing thin wooden boards on their edges to the bottom of a wooden case, small narrow channels were formed whereby the patterns were indicated. In these channels were placed the stones and tiles whilst the space between them was filled with a kind of plaster. The latter, while still in a pliable state, was ornamented by carvings. Professor Jacobsthal stated that the ancient Armenians must have been genuine masters in their work, for the mosaic of these two monuments is unexcelled anywhere.

A Choice of Terms.

"Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him," said the young woman who was reading the paper.

"How much?" inquired Miss Cayenne.

"It doesn't state." "That's too bad." I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misjudged embezzler or a bold financier."—Washington Star.

The Boy and the Professor.
"I was mimicking Professor Bora yesterday, and he caught me."
"What did he say?"
"Told me to stop making a fool of myself."—Chicago Chronicle.

One of the New Toys.

This, says London Queen, is a clever, ingenious and most amusing mechanical tin toy, as will be gleaned from the illustration. At each corner is a Chinaman with pigtail and Chinese hat, but it would seem as if four nationalities were intended, for on the crowns of the hats are the colors of the several European allies now in the Celestial Empire. Each holds the corner of a yellow sheet, and by an ingenious device the figure of a China-



TOSsing THE BOXER.

man placed in the centre is thrown in the air as soon as a side spring is touched. By means of a regulator near at hand the throw can be either high or low, and the attitude of the victim is most natural. He can, however, be released with balls