

IF WISHES WERE FIGURES - Drawn by James Montgomery Flagg



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Some Long Walks Under Shelter Found in Lower Part of City

long walk to the Silversmith's Building at 15 to 19 Maiden lane, but worth while if one is going to John street near Broadway, for through it—the only building on Maiden lane, by the way, which runs entirely through

from street to street—one may take his sheltered way to 18 John street. There, so far as this searcher could ascertain, the journey ends. In this part of the city most of the buildings are short and old, and such large and

modern structures as there are on either John or Fulton street find themselves backed up against them. Of course a number of buildings further downtown along the route indicated offer shelter to a pedestrian

who wishes to pass from one street to another which runs either at right angles or parallel to the one he would leave. They are used freely by short voyagers to save steps, as well as to afford shelter from the weather, and

they relieve the congestion of the busy main thoroughfares not a little. But the buildings here named seem the longest and most nearly continuous itinerary between the Battery and John street.

Swatting the Chinch Bug Is Latest Sport in Kansas Now

THE finest and most popular sport in Kansas and Nebraska at present, judged by the numbers engaged in it, is swatting the chinch bug. The chinch bug is the ravenous little chap that does the brother act on the wheat circuit with the Hessian fly, but the most remunerative engagements of the combination are on the wheat market, where the bulls employ them to put crimps in the bears.

In the latter part of May the adults take to the small grain, where they deposit their eggs. These will hatch into young bugs along about harvest time, and deprived of their provender by the ripening of the wheat they will migrate to where corn, Kaffir and sorghum, are growing.

If the wheat harvest is delayed until the bugs mature they take to the wing and the farmers are helpless. If it ripens on schedule or a little ahead of time the bugs have to make a land march, and there is the swatter's opportunity. Hastening the march by rushing the harvesting is the order of the general in charge of the swatting.

The usual plan is to make a dust barrier between the infected fields and those upon which the bugs intend to march. A deep furrow is ploughed with a lister and the sides and bottom of it are reduced to a fine dust by dragging them with a log attached to a chain. The bugs find crossing this barrier a hard task and they are either trapped in holes and crushed or else the drag is drawn over them.

The latest method is to use a gasoline torch to burn them up. A gasoline torch is passed along the tops and sides of the furrow at regular intervals and the destruction is complete.

Still another method is the road oil barrier. After ploughing a furrow two planks nailed together in the shape of a hog trough and faced with galvanized iron are dragged its full length. The result is a compact ridge with a groove along the top. Into this oil and sometimes coal tar is poured. When the bugs come along a torch sets the oil or tar on fire and the bugs roast to death.

The chinch bugs move in a solid formation, and they have a regular hour for marching. Usually they start moving about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. First comes a long line of skirmishers. Then about 5 or 5:30 o'clock the main body arrives, and when 7 o'clock comes camp is struck for the night. Very rarely do they move before 4 o'clock or after 7 o'clock.

The barriers are manned by men at intervals of a quarter or a third of a mile, and if they are vigilant in the use of the torch very few of the army get past. Those that do are usually killed by spraying the corn they attack first with a solution of water and laundry soap, or the gasoline torch may be used on them.

THE MOST VALUABLE PAINTING IN THE WORLD

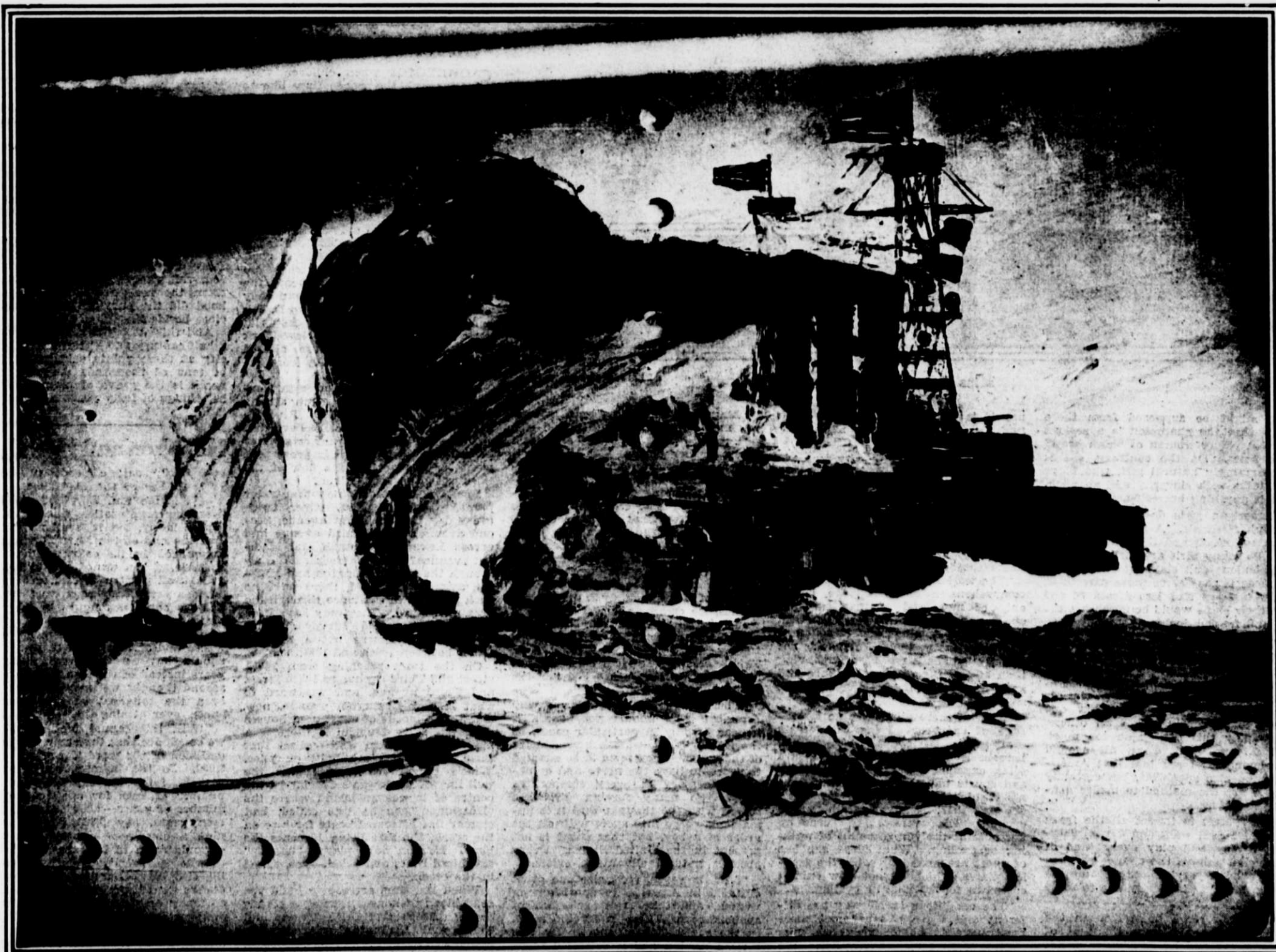


Photo by Medem Photo Service.

What may perhaps be considered the most valuable and at the same time the most travelled painting in the world, forms part of the United States battleship New Jersey. It was painted by Henry Reuter, the well known American marine artist, some years ago on the metal plates of the wardroom of the battleship New Jersey. Inasmuch, the New Jersey cost some millions of dollars to build, and the painting is a part of the ship, it may be said to be the most costly painting

in the world. It has travelled everywhere that the ship has travelled, which comprises many thousand miles, therefore it has travelled more than any other painting in existence. The painting depicts an American battleship fleet in action, the ships in line of battle formation, each one firing its starboard broadside. Near the ships in the middle foreground are great jets of water thrown up by the ricochet of the shells from the enemy fleet.

JUST how far can one go in New York without walking long-tudinally along a thoroughfare from one street to another? The downtown section is full of buildings that extend through from street to street and their long and sometimes winding corridors afford shelter during cold, wet or stormy weather to an army of messengers and business men who are forced to walk from office to office whether the day be fair or rainy; nor are the cool arcades to be despised when the heat of the mid-summer sun is reflected from buildings and pavement. Not to avoid heat, cold or storm but simply as an experiment the writer tried to see how far one might walk thus protected and without passing along any thoroughfare far enough to cross two bisecting streets.

Starting from a point opposite the subway kiosk at Battery Park, the Custom House affords a corridor passing from State street through Whitehall street. Diagonally opposite this is the entrance to the Produce Exchange Building, but nearer, because it is directly opposite, is the entrance to the cafe in the same structure. The rear door of this lets out into the main hall of the Produce Exchange, the transverse corridor of which debouches on Marketfield street not far from the hallway of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Building, through which one may reach Beaver street. Across from there is the Arcade Building, passing through which one reaches New street by turning to the left.

From this exit to the next shelter it is about 100 feet to the Wall Street Journal Building, entering which one may find easy access to Broad street, almost directly across the way from the Exchange Building, and so to Exchange place. Across this narrow thoroughfare to the Wall Street Exchange Building is but a step.

The corridor of this building connects still under shelter with the Equitable Trust Building by a short flight of steps, the corridor of which lets out on Wall street directly across from the Manhattan company and Merchants National Bank Building, at 40 Wall street. This will pass the sheltered traveller through to Pine street opposite 30, which is the Ken Van Courtland Building. Through this to Cedar street and he is across from Cedar street, the Mutual Life buildings.

There is a rounding turn in this corridor, but the way is not hard to find through the passage to Liberty street, crossing which, only a foot or so wide, one may enter Fahy's building at 29, and so without difficulty to Maiden lane. One is pretty near the end of the labyrinth by this time and quite at its termination so far as direct, or almost direct passage is concerned, for the distance is not short to the next and nearest shelter for a continuance of the peregrination. It is quite a