

FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS IN WEST

PLANS COMPLETED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

WILL STUDY YELLOW PINE

This Woods' Development is by Far the Most Important and Most Valuable Timber in the Southwest—To Test Second Growth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Forest experiment stations will soon be established in a number of the National Forest states of the West according to plans which have just been completed by the United States Forest Service. These new stations are expected to do the same for the development of American forests as agricultural experiment stations have done for the improvement of the country's farms.

As a first step in this work an experiment station has already been established on the Coconino National Forest in the Southwest, with headquarters at Flagstaff, Arizona. Stations in other National Forests will be established later, and it is the intention ultimately to have at least one experiment station in each of the silvicultural regions of the West.

One of the most important parts of the work of the new experiment stations will be the maintenance of model forests typical of the region. These areas will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen, and owners of forest land, and especially to the technical and administrative officers of the National Forests.

In the recently established station on the Coconino National Forest one of the first problems to be taken up will be the study of the reproduction of western yellow pine and the causes of its success and failure. A solution of this problem of how to obtain satisfactory reproduction of the yellow pine is of the greatest practical importance to the South-west, since the yellow pine, which is by far the most valuable tree there is in many cases not forming a satisfactory second growth. The study will be carried on largely by means of sample plots, which will be laid out for future observation to determine the effects of grazing, of the different methods of cutting and disposing of the brush, and other factors on the success of reproduction.

Other studies which will be taken up soon are a study of the light requirements of different species at different altitudes and the construction of a scale of tolerance which will be based on the actual measurements of the light intensity, and not only, as has hitherto been the case, on general observations alone; the taking of meteorological observations to determine the effect of the forest upon temperature, humidity, melting of snow, wind velocity, etc.; a study of the relative value of the germinating power of seeds from trees of different sizes, ages, and degrees of health; and similar studies of value to the region. A complete collection of the flora of the forest will be made to form a herbarium, which will be kept on the forest and will be available for reference at any time.

The stations will carry on scientific experiments and studies which will lead to a full and exact knowledge of American silviculture, and the indirect benefits of the forests will deal particularly with those problems of particular importance to the regions in which they are located.

While work of this character is new in this country, it is not without precedent abroad. The value of the systematic organization for forest research work was officially recognized in Germany in 1870, when the first forest experiment station was established in Baiten, in connection with the Polytechnikum at Karlsruhe. Half a dozen of the German states followed the example, instituting main experiment stations in connection with forest schools, and branches in various forest districts. The work done is intensely scientific, and the policy of forest experiment stations is steadily growing in favor.

In India, where after half a century of administration the state of the forest is hardly better than in the United States at present, the work of research has been almost wholly neglected, and the result is apparent in the poor progress of technical forestry. Very lately, however, the need has been recognized by the government, and an Imperial Forest Reserve Institute and College has been created at Dehara Dun, with a faculty chosen from the Imperial Forest Service.

In the United States considerable research work has already been done in connection with forest problems, but the chief trouble so far has been the lack of persistence and permanence which has characterized the work, and failure frequently to consider all the factors which are involved. The new system provides for the permanent assignment in a given region of specially trained men who will have an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with their region, and the work will thus be conducted with the greatest effectiveness and least expense.

The work will be not only scientific in character, but will also be extremely practical, and will aim in every case to solve problems of most importance to the lumberman, the forester, and the people as a whole. Valuable results will undoubtedly be obtained in this way which were not possible under the old system of general observations.

Not So Funny After All.

On one of the cruises out of Rockland we ran into Castine, Me., where crowds of visitors boarded the ship. One old grizzled farmer fell into the hands of a youngster from Montana. For the time being ventilators became torpedo tubes, those "sticks" up in the air were to hold up fog nets, the ropes were clotheslines, the engines ran by radium, and the Hartford was the fastest ship afloat.

The old man seemed deeply interested, especially in the chute for getting overboard, the legs and arms that might be adrift in action and the value for letting out whatever water might run into the ship. When he finally went over the side he was profuse in his thanks. Turning to his escort, he drew out his card, on which was engraved, "Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Retired," and said, "The old ship has changed since I commanded her."—Army and Navy Life.

The Whole Business.

A very young housekeeper went to market to purchase a spring chicken. After selecting one and inquiring the price she said: "Isn't 3 shillings rather high? The poultier in our road only charged me 2s. 6d. the other day."

"With the feet on?" asked the salesman. "No, I believe, now you mention it, the feet were cut off," she replied, with some hesitation. "I thought so," said the man at the stall. "When we sell a fowl here, ma'am, we sell it feet and all."—London Scraps.

Insect Notes.

The slow flapping of a butterfly's wing produces no sound. When the movements are rapid, a noise is produced which increases with the number of vibrations. Thus the house fly, which produces the sound of F, vibrates its wings 21,120 times a minute, or 335 times a second, and the bee, which makes a sound of A, as many as 26,400 times, or 440 times a second. A tired bee hums on E and therefore, according to theory, vibrates its wings only 330 times a second.

Experience.

Johnny—Smokin' cigarettes is dead sure ter hurt yer, Jimmy—G'on! Where did yer git dat idee? Johnny—From pop. Jimmy—Aw, he wuz jist stringin' yer. Johnny—No, he wuzn't stringin' me. He wuz strappin' me. Dat's how I know it hurts.—Philadelphia Press.

Beyond Him.

"There's only one thing the armless wonder can't do with his feet," said the showman. "What's that?" asked a spectator. "Put on his gloves," answered the showman.

BENEFITS IN DISEASE,

Typhoid, if You Pull Through, Gives You a New Stomach.

GOOD EVEN IN RHEUMATISM.

That Painful Affliction Keeps Other Miseries Out of the System; and is a Promoter of Long Life—Blessings of Colds and Smallpox.

To be struck down by disease seems a most undesirable thing, yet there are many living today in the fullest enjoyment of very excellent health who but for an attack of some disease would have lived a life of almost perpetual misery.

These people were, first of all, victims of indigestion in its worst form, and only those who have experienced it know what true indigestion is. Struck down by typhoid fever, they came through the trying ordeal cured of indigestion, for one outstanding eccentricity of typhoid is that if you pass through an attack safely it gives you a new stomach. In fact, after an attack of typhoid the victim is usually left with a stomach like an infant.

That is the grand chance offered to one who has suffered, it may be, for long years from acute indigestion. If only he takes care, after an attack of typhoid he need never know indigestion again.

Be it remembered that any one troubled with severe indigestion is not advised to go hunting around for typhoid fever. That might prove to be a disastrous course to follow.

A chronic cold is just one of those things which none of us want, yet even a chronic cold has its good points, more especially if you happen to be up in years a bit—not too old, of course. People who are up in years and who suffer from chronic bronchitis seem to get remarkably well. It keeps the blood in good circulation, for, of course, the victims have to cough, and that gives the heart a jerk and sends the blood coursing nicely through the veins and arteries.

If the cold be not too acute, old people derive considerable benefit. An acute attack, on the other hand, may cut off an old person in a day or two. It is the chronic type only which yields benefit.

Smallpox is a dreaded scourge, so much so that if it be reported that a case exists in a neighborhood a thrill passes through the whole community.

Yet those who suffer from smallpox and recover usually live to a green old age. It seems to renew life in some mysterious way by thoroughly purifying the blood.

If, however, you desire to attain to a ripe old age, you cannot get on at all without rheumatism. Consider the hosts of old folks you encounter hobbling about, grumbling all the day about their bones and joints. In all probability these old people would have been in their graves years before but for this very rheumatism.

The reason is that if rheumatism is in the system it keeps other ills out. It makes a grand fighting force and keeps most other enemies of the human frame at bay, especially those of the germ type.

Very naturally if you have such a grand friend at hand you have to pay something for aid rendered, but the pain of rheumatism, if shockingly severe at times, is not deadly, and that is why one gets so little sympathy when suffering from rheumatism.

But the plain fact is that a slight malady always benefits you, even if indirectly. As an example of that, say a very bad spell of weather comes along, cold and wet, and you contract a slight chill.

What do you propose to do? Why, to take the greatest care of yourself and make as certain as possible that your cold gets no chance of developing into anything worse. Now, did that very slight cold not make its appearance and cause you to be extremely careful of what you did there is no saying what might happen to you any day during a spell of evil, cold weather. You might have exposed yourself so much that a severe chill would have seized you, followed by inflammation of the lungs. Accordingly a slight cold may easily

save you from many worse ills. In this way minor afflictions act as warnings that worse things are coming along, but unfortunately many persons quite neglect these warnings. A man, for example, has indigestion more or less constantly, yet pays little heed, always expecting that it will disappear one day. Now, if he had just paid attention to the matter at the beginning—headed the warning, in short—he might not have been let in for a severe liver attack later on. Every pain, every ache, every headache—all these are warnings that something else is on the way and will be along shortly.—Pearson's Weekly.

An Idea of Business.

"Does your titled son-in-law know anything about business?" "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox doubtfully, "he has had a lot of experience with promissory notes, and he knows how to get a check raised."—Washington Star.

The Lightweight Champion.

Slipkins—You say that little man was formerly the lightweight champion? Timkins—Yes. Slipkins—How did he lose the title? Timkins—Oh, he didn't lose it. He merely sold his grocery and retired.—Chicago News.

To feign a virtue is to have its opposite vice.—Hawthorne.

An Invitation.

Fred—Last night as you stood in the moonlight I couldn't help but think how much I would like to kiss you. Freda—Well, the poet says, "The thought of yesterday is the action of today."

HAWKING MACHINES.

Catarrh Sufferers Are Nothing But Hawking, Spitting and Blowing Machines, Says an Authority.

It is possible that in these days when cleanliness and sanitary reform is being preached in the churches, schools and at public gatherings, that thousands of people will continue to suffer from catarrh, when there is an absolutely certain remedy always on hand.

Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) is a pleasant, medicated and antiseptic air. Breathe it in and it will cure catarrh. It will stop foul breath, watery eyes, and crusts in the nose, in a few days.

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Having suffered from catarrh for about two years, and having tried numerous remedies without any satisfactory results, I finally tried Hyomei, and am glad to state that after using about one and one-half bottles I am entirely cured. I have recommended it to others with satisfactory results.—C. N. Lindsay, 407 East First avenue, Mitchell, S. D.

A complete Hyomei outfit, consisting of a strong, hard rubber pocket inhaler and a bottle of Hyomei, costs only \$1, and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, cost only 50 cents each at T. F. Laurin or direct, by mail, charges prepared, from Booth's Hyomei Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hyomei also cures, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Croup of Infants, and any inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract.

Sept 16-18-23

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