

Re-forest Slopes of Pike's Peak



WHERE SEEDLINGS WERE PLANTED

EVERY day was Arbor Day high up on the slopes of Pike's Peak last spring. Government forestry officials replanted a vast area, which was fire-swept more than 50 years ago. Hundreds of thousands of pine seed and young trees were planted on barren slopes, marking the first important step toward reforesting the entire Rocky Mountain Range—or so much thereof as is included in the National Forests. With the denuded areas on the slopes of the Rockies covered with a sturdy growth of young trees, the snowfall in the mountains will be much slower in melting. This will hold back the waters which now rush to the Mississippi Valley from the Rocky Mountain watershed in April and May. These late floods have done the most damage this season, as their addition to streams already bank full has proved too great a strain for levees to bear.

A force of more than 50 men were employed in the Pike's Peak region for several weeks, planting seed or young trees, according to the demands of the situation. The area that is being reclaimed is typical of millions of acres of once heavily wooded land in the National Forests. After being swept by fire, many years ago, the reseeded process of nature has proved very slow, and the land has become more barren every year. The soil has been washed down the mountainside by rains, until in many places only rocks are to be seen where once there was a goodly covering of earth. Charred and rotting trunks of trees are to be seen on every hand, and nothing could be more desolate or hopeless than these scarred mountain slopes.

The campaign against desolation has been waged arduously. No forestry has been overlooked by the forestry experts in carrying on the battle. If snow fell, the planters were set to work broadcasting seed in certain parts of the plantation, where such a method of planting seemed most advisable. Broadcasting on the snow is one of the most effective methods of planting under certain conditions, and most of such work is done on horseback, as the seed, cast from a great height, will embed itself deeply in the snow and is not likely to be blown away.

Requires Great Care. Every day a thin line of skirmishers climbed up and down the rockiest slopes, each man carrying a bagful of seed at his side and a small pick in his hand. A hole was dug, with one blow of the instrument, and a seed inserted in the shallow crevice between two stones. The men always work in a line and become so expert at this method of planting that they climb up and down the mountainsides in almost perfect formation, and with incredible rapidity, planting as they go.

In another part of the plantation, where it had been decided that seed-planting was not best, another line of skirmishers planted young trees. In these places the resources of the Forestry Department were called upon. The Pike National Forest has a splendid nursery of several hundred acres in the foothills at Monument, Col., where hundreds of thousands of young trees are being reared for planting purposes. From the Monument nursery the young trees were shipped in crates, with their roots carefully protected. The roots for a year-old or 2-year-old pine are so sensitive that contact with the air for a few seconds will spoil them. Wet moss is used for keeping the roots protected from the air, and in this way the young trees arrive for planting. Though they are only a few inches high, their vitality is something amazing, and there is less loss from planting by this method than on any other.

Generally the crates of young trees were replanted, close to the scene of operations, in some gully where they kept damp. As they were wanted they were repacked into wire baskets, which were slung across the shoulders of carriers. These carriers took the trees to the planters, who were busy with their mattocks. The carriers passed up and down the line of planters. As each hole was dug a tree was quickly thrust in to avoid the contact of air with the roots, and a couple of sticks or stones placed beside the young pine to shelter it from the wind until it becomes firmly rooted in its new home.

The general attitude of the Western public may be summed up in the words of a grizzled old prospector, who, on seeing a line of tree planters at work on the Cascade plantation in the Pike's Peak region, exclaimed: "Well, it looks doggone good to see somebody traveling through these hills building things up instead of cutting down and destroying!"

Bare and Forbidding. The work of reforesting the Pike's Peak region is in charge of Forest Supervisor C. W. Fitzgerald and Forest Expert H. G. Reinisch. Both are young men, but have made notable names for themselves in forestry work in this country. Mr. Fitzgerald spends much

of this time in the saddle, looking after affairs in the Pike National Forest, a domain of 1,300,000 acres. Mr. Reinisch has had experience in forestry in Germany as well as in this country, and is an authority on sowing and planting.

"These trees are my children," said the young German enthusiastically, as he watched the planters at work. "I have 350,000 of them growing now, and in ten years you will never recognize these mountain slopes. They could not be more bare and forbidding than they are today. They would get worse, as the natural re-seeding process seems to be very slow here, but once let our young trees get a start, and things will be vastly different. See that slope across there?" he continued, pointing across to a hill, the upper part of which seemed solid granite. "We have planted only on the lower part of that slope, where there is more soil. But in time, when our trees have grown, the winds will blow the seeds to the upper slopes, and the hill will be covered with trees to the very top. That is our main object—to assist nature in her work."

"We are planting western yellow pine and Douglas fir here. The yellow pine does well on the dry, sunny slopes, and the Douglas fir is planted on the more shaded slopes, as that tree requires more moisture. But there are many questions to be determined before planting—questions of the timber that will prove the most salable and the most accessible. As a general rule we follow the footsteps of nature as closely as possible in planting, but sometimes the timber that nature has planted on a slope will not prove merchantable so something else is substituted."

SIGNS OF NERVE TROUBLE

Disposition to Make Much of Little Things Means That System is Out of Gear.

When the system is strained other people's faults and failings are magnified by the unfortunate person who sees everything out of proportion. A trivial mistake or stupidity on the part of a maid causes such a tumult in the breast of her nery mistress that it appears a terrible disaster. Self-control is lost, high words are exchanged, and notice is probably given. When the fit of nerves has passed things again resume their right proportion, but the mischief is done, and then matters cannot be readjusted.

Your children can hardly be expected to know when you are strung up. Their spirits are high, and when all is normal you join in their fun. Then suddenly they become unbearable. Really it is not their fault that you see their antics out of focus, as it were. Instead of snapping at them, it would be far wiser to explain and enlist their sympathy. Take them into your confidence. Tell them you think that you may be unreasonably cross if they are much with you, for you are not feeling well. Train your daughter to minister to you when the strain of household worries makes you feel as though you must break down.

Bring up your boys to sympathize and understand that you do not mean to be cross and only want them to keep out of your way till your nerves have had the opportunity to calm down.

Try to take a little rest-cure when you feel "jumpy" and "snappy" over trifles. Recline upon your bed in a darkened room, indulge in a little nap, if possible, and things will look brighter when you emerge from your solitude. At the same time battle with a strong will against seeing things out of proportion.—Exchange.

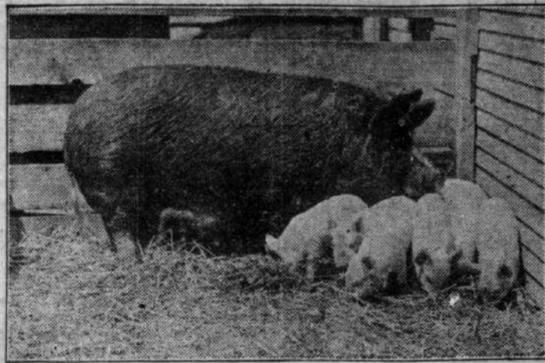
Turkish Prince's Tact. Prince Damad Ferid Paasha, the sultan of Turkey's brother-in-law, presented the prizes at an agricultural contest at Siedmere.

Colonel Mark Sykes, M. P., said the prince had a great friendship for England and an old connection with Siedmere and Sir Tatton Sykes. He once wanted a ram from their celebrated Leicester flock, but in transmission "ram" became "rum" and they sent off a barrel. Prince Damad did not know what to do with the rum, but being so good a friend of England he gave it to a British warship.—London Daily Graphic.

Wonderful Intelligence. A man who was traveling in the mountains stopped at a cabin and asked for a drink of water. An old woman brought it out to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her great stories about some of the wonders he had seen in the outside world.

Finally, when he stopped to take breath, the old woman took the pipe out of her mouth and said: "Stranger, if I knowed as much as you do, I'd go some'ers and start a little grocery."—Everybody's.

COWPEAS MOST EXCELLENT FEED FOR HOGS



Bunch of Sure Money-makers.

The shrewd farmer is finding more than one way in which to meet the crying need for more help. One of the most profitable methods is to grow cowpeas and let the hogs do their own waiting on table.

Cowpeas may be seeded in the corn at the last cultivation or they may be put in the row when the corn is planted.

To be sure of a stand it is best to lay by the corn a few days earlier than usual. They may be broadcasted and plowed in, but this method is not so sure of securing a stand as is the method of drilling them.

Where planted in the row the best plan is to use a special cowpea planting attachment on the corn planter. These attachments are now on the

market. In this case six quarts of peas should be used.

The difficulty in putting peas in the row, writes an expert in the Farm and Home, is that corn is usually planted about two weeks before it is entirely safe to sow peas. This plan is very commonly practiced, however. Peas planted in this way will make more seed than where they are sown at the last cultivation and are especially valuable for hog pasture.

Many men find it very profitable to hog down both corn and peas. The New Era or Whipoorwill varieties may be used where they are to be hogged down, or a vining variety which will twine about the stalks may be used and both corn and peas cut with a corn binder.

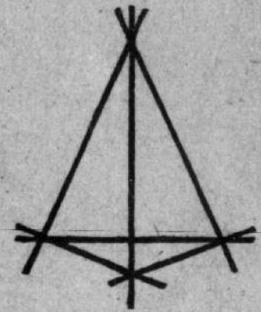
RACK FOR SOY BEANS

Handy Device for Supporting Crop While Being Cured.

Hay is Allowed to Wilt and is Then Raked into Windrows and Piled Over Frames—Space for Air is Made in Center.

For hay, soy beans are cut with the mower, and as soon as wilted raked into small windrows. They are allowed to dry here for a short time and should then be put into small shocks and allowed to stand until well cured, says a Kentucky bulletin. Experience is necessary in curing soy bean hay, but those who have made cowpea hay will find less trouble in curing that of soy beans. A correspondent writes in regard to curing cowpea hay that he sets posts about one foot into the ground, nails cross pieces near the bottom and knocks the hay over the posts as soon as cut.

The forks of pea vines are slipped over the post, which is sharpened, a good-sized shock is made. No further attention is given until the hay is cured. He claims that the hay cured in this way is of extra fine quality, but does not say how much time it takes to handle the hay in this manner. It would probably not prove



Rack for Curing Soy Beans.

practical on a large scale, but is worth trying with a small crop.

Another contrivance often used in curing soy bean or cowpea hay is illustrated here. The hay is allowed to wilt and is then raked into windrows and piled over these frames. Being held up from the ground and having an air space in the center of the shock, the hay, of course, cures quite rapidly. This apparatus appears to be more practical than the one described above.

Neither soy bean nor cowpea hay keeps well in a stack unless given a good covering of timothy or other grass, because the coarseness of the stems allows the water to penetrate so readily. The stacks should also be made on brush, rails or boards to keep the hay from becoming damp and moldy at the bottom.

LOOKING TO HORSES' TEETH

Digestive Disturbances and Other Troubles May Be Traced to Molars—Affects the Eyes.

Many of the troubles with both young and old horses may be traced to bad teeth. Digestive disturbances and often the eyes are defective through a bad condition of the teeth. The colt between two and three years is getting its permanent teeth, and during this time the milk teeth often become entangled with the permanent teeth which crowd out the superficial ones, and in doing this the mouth often becomes sore and sensitive, thus interfering with the eating. The writer's attention was forcibly called to a case of this kind, when a farmer brought in a valuable colt which was out of condition and would not eat or drink without considerable difficulty. Upon examining the mouth it was found that several of the superficial or milk teeth were partly dislodged by the permanent teeth, and the flesh was badly inflamed by the irritation thus produced. Upon removing the loose teeth and feeding the colt on soft food a few days, the trouble soon disappeared, and the animal soon became healthy and vigorous again.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

A harrow, like other tools, does better work when sharp.

More care should be given to the selection of brood mares.

In selecting a dairy cow particular attention must be paid to the udder.

Don't allow your mares or cows to deliver their young in a dirty barnyard.

Pigs need exercise, for their sole purpose and use in life is to produce muscle.

It is a safe rule at all times to feed the dairy cow all of the roughage she will eat.

Lime-sulphur cannot be safely used to replace Bordeaux mixture in spraying potatoes.

Colored milk may be produced by bacteria or by a mixture of blood with the milk.

The birds are your best friends. Help save them by keeping the city hunter off your place.

As to whether it pays to cultivate alfalfa, this is not very positively demonstrated by experiments.

The claims of some poultry raisers sound stranger than fiction. Perhaps they are based on a few facts.

It is a slow process grading up horses, and the best way is to buy a pure bred mare and breed to a pure bred stallion.

The colt well treated will take lots of education the first year. It will save much grief to man and colt at "breaking time."

Every farmer should raise his own horses. Mares will do as much work as the average farmer needs and raise a colt besides.

Cut off the upper two-thirds of an old wash tub, put poultry netting over it and you have a good feeder for bran or dry mashes for mature birds.

USE ALFALFA FOR PASTURES

Any Field May Be Profitably Pastured if Proper Precautions Are Taken—Fine for Hogs.

Considerable difference of opinion exists regarding the pasturing of alfalfa, and for this reason the following advice from the Nebraska station will be of interest:

"An alfalfa field may be profitably pastured if proper precautions are taken. It is especially valuable for hogs, is good for horses, and if mixed with grasses can be safely pastured by cattle and sheep. Some farmers practice pasturing with cattle and sheep and state that their losses from bloat are not great enough to offset the value of the pasture. If pasturing is attempted, great care should be taken to see that the cattle are not hungry when turned on the pasture and that they have a sufficient supply of other forage available. The danger from bloat is always present.

"Alfalfa should never be pastured the first year, and should never be pastured heavily. It is better to pasture lightly enough to allow at least two cuttings to be made during the season, and better results can be secured if the normal number of cuttings are made. Stock should not be allowed to pasture immediately after a cutting, unless there is a portion of the field which has not been cut."

Gathering Eggs.

To have eggs in the best condition they should be gathered two or three times a day in hot weather, because the average poultry house is a fairly good incubator in the summer, especially in the afternoons and evenings.

Rose Mildew.

Rose mildew is almost as troublesome as lice. It covers the leaves with a sort of white powder. It may be kept down by spraying with a solution of three ounces of potassium sulphide in six gallons of water.

American Horses.

Recognizing the fact that America produces the best horses in the world, the Japanese government has recently sent a special agent to this country for the purpose of buying a number of breeding horses.

Things Queer and Curious

In the Crater of Vesuvius



Prof. Malladra's descent into the crater of Vesuvius has aroused the interest of the scientific world, and the photographs he took are of great value. One of them is here reproduced. In describing the exploit of himself and his assistant, Prof. Malladra says:

"Supporting ourselves by the ropes and placing our feet against the rocky sides of the crater, we began our descent. The first obstacle was an oblique wall formed by the debris of earlier eruptions, and this was succeeded by an enormous crevasse, into which numerous smoking fissures opened. I measured the temperature of these fissures, and found it to be 88 degrees C.

"Continuing our way, we came to a nearly perpendicular wall of over fifty yards in height. Our serious difficulties now commenced. Wherever we put our feet we opened new fissures belching out sulphuric acid; but we managed, nevertheless, to get down the wall.

"We now encountered another wall of nearly as difficult a character. All around us now was falling a literal hail of cinders and debris, which we had difficulty in avoiding. My hands and arms were severely burned and bruised, while my assistant is still suffering from contusions of the head. We persevered in our descent, and encountered still another nearly perpendicular wall.

"After some searching we found a crevasse with some negotiable lava canals, and commenced to move on. But now we found we had not sufficient rope. We had a hundred yards more descent without a rope to help us. At last we found ourselves at the bottom. I was able to measure the depth of the crater, and found it to be 300 yards. The surface at the bottom was irregular, and showed deep depressions and mounds not to be seen from the top."

OLD ENGLISH MOOT HALL



One of the most charming coast towns of England is Aldeburgh, Suffolk. It lies between the sea and the estuary of the river Alde and is a favorable summer resort. Among its attractions is the ancient moot hall in which the people used to meet to settle the affairs of the village. Aldeburgh was the birthplace of Crabbe and is commemorated in his poem, "The Borough."

SNAIL RACING IN PARIS

A recent inspection made in the offices of the French ministry of the interior during the absence of the clerks has revealed to astonished superior officials a curious phase of gambling mania—the racing of snails. When a highly-placed official opened the desks he found a number of cardboard "small stables," containing lettuce-fed racing snails.

Inquiries were at once instituted, and it was found that the passion of snail-racing had taken such a hold of the clerical staff that proud owners of particularly spry snails were betting heavily on their favorites, and that some "racers" were held at as

TROUSSEAU BOX OF ALASKA

Every woman no matter of what race or nationality is deeply interested in the things pertaining to her marriage. Some sort of trousseau is considered necessary, whether it be trunks full of flimsy lingerie or only a necklace of beads or sea shells. The Alaska Indian girl, not having a multitude of closets in her tepee, to hold her finery, provides herself with a trousseau box, which she usually makes herself, and is much concerned over its structure. While the bride-to-be is busily stenciling draperies and embroidering linens for the new home, Narada is designing and painting her wonderful box. Usually it is about 12 inches square and 18 high, made of carefully selected wood, showing all of its beautiful graining, smoothly finished inside and out, neatly fitted with a cover and decorated in symbolic designs with red, yellow and black paint. Into it are put not the flimsy white things so dear to her white elster, but her beautiful beaded moccasins, her carved silver bracelets, her neck chain made of walrus' teeth and her soft,

4. All snails shall be handicapped on their weight, and not their age. Betting, it was learned, had been freely indulged in, and many clerks had found themselves in serious difficulties to meet their losses. Hence a campaign against the pastime had been instituted with a view to placing out this incentive to betting among the young and impressionable clerks.

ANCIENT NURSING BOTTLES

The nursing bottle is one of those articles in common use the world over which have come down to modern peoples from prehistoric times. French archaeologist, M. Nizet, while exploring a neolithic deposit, found a small clay nursing bottle that was quite intact, and which had been used by some family when man was still in barbaric state. This is not, however, the only specimen which has come down from the early ages.

ORIGIN OF "KANGAROO"

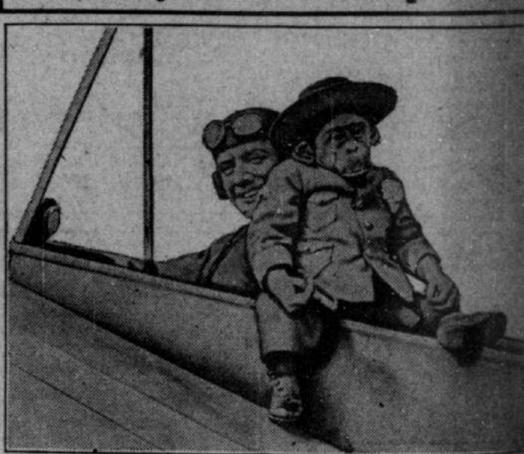
The kangaroo derived its name from an amusing blunder. When the fish sailors landed at Australia they were amazed by the curious nature of the animal, both by its strange habit of hopping along and also by the way in which it pouched its young. Inquiring of a native what it was, the black replied, "Kan go roo" (What do you mean?) The sailors took this as a reply to their question, and the queer animal goes down the ages in leaps of interrogation.

JAM JAR HER EAR ORNAMENT



The young west African whose portrait is here given is wearing an ordinary small jam-jar as an ear-ornament, the lobe of the ear encircling the jar. Such great "earrings" are made possible by gradually increasing the size of the lobe, beginning with a small stick, proceeding to a large one, and so on.

Monkey as an Aeroplanist



At an aviation meet at Bath, England, a great hit was made by Little Nip, a monkey, which made an ascent with Mr. Hucks, a well known aviator. He seemed to enjoy the experience hugely and showed regret when engine trouble made it necessary for the airman to descend.

carefully cured parka. This parka is made of fur, often of the most valuable, and richly trimmed with a contrasting one. Everything which she values is kept in this box.

PETROLEUM LONG KNOWN

The petroleum industry, which has made such great advances during the last fifty years, deals with a product which has been known in other lands from earliest days. In China it was used long before history was first written. The famous petroleum springs near Baku on the western shore of the Caspian sea have been known from the earliest times. Antiquarians say that Pliny and Herodotus each knew or had heard of petroleum.

CITIES WITHIN A CITY

Most of the immigrants who come to this country from Europe are peasants, tillers of the soil, who know no life but that of the open country. And yet most of them on arriving here stay in the large cities, principally New

MEDIAEVAL CLOTHING

Centuries ago men wore one thingness of clothes, whether of wool, leather or velvet. The shirt was knitted, but for a long time was worn only by the nobility and gentry. They followed the waistcoat, breeches and later on, trousers. The overcoat, which succeeded the medieval cloak, was rare until the Seventeenth century.