FORESTRY IN SOUTH

Chief Forester Graves Discusses
Problem and Proposes Plan.

Not Legislation That is Needed, But Immediate Beginning of Practical Operation of Forestry—Lumbermen Can Meet Issue.

New Orleans, La.—In addressing the National Lumber Manufacturers' association the other day Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, discussed the problem of private forestry and proposed a planfor a general test by southern lumbermen of the practicability of forestry on their own holdings.

"The more I study into this subject of private forestry," said Mr. Graves, "the more I am convinced that what is needed is not immediate legislation, but an immediate beginning of the practical operation of forestry, and I am—convinced that the results of such a beginning will be conclusive evidence that American lumbermen are fully capable of meeting the conservation problem both from the standpoint of the premanent requirements of the lumber trade and from that of the continued prosperity of the public at large."

Forester Graves held that for most large owners to introduce forestry immediately over their entire holdings would not be practical from a business standpoint, because this would involve making a considerable investment in the dark. It could not be told either what forestry would cost them or what it would bring them. Further, a preliminary working out of the exact methods of cutting and fire protection needed should be obtained. Therefore Mr. Graves proposed: (1) That those lumbermen who are interested in this matter make an immediate test of the practise of forestry on their holdings; (2) that this be regarded as a beginning with a view of ascertaining the possibility of forestry, rather than an attempt to establish an organized system of forestry over his entire holdings; (3) that to accomplish this object they associate themselves together either through their trade associations, or by a new association, in order that through co-operation and partnership the expenses of forestry may be reduced to a minimum; (4) that each owner set aside from 1,000 to 10,000 acres as a practical demonmtration ground; (5) that there be employed by the association a forester to direct the technical work, his salary and expenses to be properly prorated among all the members; (6) that each owner employ such local guards or rangers as are neces-Bary to carry out the fire regulations. restrictions of cutting, etc.

Mr. Graves warned the lumbermen that if they did not themselves move in the matter they were likely to find the public taking action to prevent the impoverishment of states through forest destruction. "There is no question." he said. "that there is a strong tendency toward state legislation looklooking to some kind of restriction on private lands. Bills have actually been introduced in state legislatures having in view legal restructions as to how the timber should be cut. The American people when aroused to the need of a given reform are impatient to have it accomplished at once. My own program would be for the private owners to recognise that they have a responsibility to handle the property so that it will not result in an impoverishment of a state."

The opening for forestry with early returns through leaving the smaller timber for a second cut was dwelt upon, but it was pointed out that real forestry is not practised unless reproduction is provided for. Mr. Graves recognised that the long-time investment involved in tree-planting on deforested land is not under average conditions at the present time, an attractive one to lumbermen; nor did he urge it. "If you should ask my advice as to whether you should buy denuded lands in the south and plant them on a large scale as an investement I should advise against it. In my judgment the question of financial returns from private focustry should? not be looked at from a theoretical, standpoint of purchasing land and planting trees; but rather from the standpoint of the management of forests already under timber. I believe. that the average American lumberman is not much more interested in natural reproduction than he is in plantations. Nevertheless, I believe that the question of reproduction is well worth your attention on practical grounds, even though you have not the interest of the owners who are planning a heritage for their chfldren and grandchildren, or of the corporation organised on such a permament basis as to look far into the fu-"ture. Already in the best settled portions of our country land well stocked with young growth brings a higher price than denuded land. Even the land speculator who has no interest in permanent forestry may well take this into account. Reproduction can be secured naturally in most cases where a second cut is contemplated. I believe that it is emphatically worth while, in the first place, for the sake of the increased sale value of natural forest land after the present stand has been removed, if it is then well stocked with young growth. In the second place, I believe that the permanent interests of the lumber business not only justify but demand such a handling of your forest property."

"TOO MUCH JOHNSON" HERE

Only Way Nebraska Town Can Identify Them Is by Giving Each Man a Number.

Newman Grove, Neb.—Instead of it being used as a slang expression here, this little town and the community round about is afflicted with "too much Johnson." Erie Johnson, cashier of the Newman Grove State bank, is the man here who is authority for declaring that there is "too much John.

on."

"I believe there are more Johnsons to the square inch in and around this town than anywhere else in the world figuring on the same area. I have counted them up, and find that, taking this town as a center, there are 958 Johnsons within a radius of 12 miles, and of these 629 have the Christian name of John.

"A check drawn on the local bank will not be paid if it is simply signed 'John Johnson,' no matter what the standing of the Johnson may be. Neither will the indorsement 'John Johnson,' be accepted at the bank or any of the stores. There are so many of them that we have to adopt another method."

Here is the method as explained by Cashier Johnson, though not one of the Johns:

The bank and the stores have decided that while the Johnsons who do business here are entitled to credit, there must be some way of identifying them and not making charges against one particular one, when the charges may lack several hundred points of being correct. The merchants and banker have agreed that one John Johnson shall be "John Johnson No. 1," the next, "Johnson No. 2," and so on until all of the 629 have been given and have accepted their numbers.

The Johnsons take to the idea kindly and like it so well that they are notifying their friends, requesting that when they write letters to them they address them by number as well as by name. In this way, they figure that if a letter received at the office and intended for John Johnson No. 629 is delivered to and received by John Johnson No. 23, it will be an easy matter to find out who is to blame for the error.

MUST PAY FOR WIDOW'S COW

Adjustment of Famous Port Arthur Siege Case—Milk Given to the Wounded.

St. Petersburg. — Russia's indomitable business woman, Mme. Stoessel has just been ordered by the Moscow civil court to hand over 120 rubles, or about \$62, to Mme. Rouddky, widow of a Russian officer. The case began in 1906. It proved to turn upon the prowess of General Stoessel's wife as queen of the Port Arthur provision trust during the Japanese seige of that place. Mme. Stoessel had already withstood the attacks of be leaguered civilians who complained to the government that after she had worked a corner in fowls she got her husband, as commandant of the for tress, to fix the selling price of eggs in Port Arthur.

Mme. Rouddky informed the court that at the outbreak of the war she owned a cow and two calves. When the siege began she left Port Arthur and handed over her dairy business to her husband, who died soon after ward. Mme. Stoessel thereupon appropriated her cow. The plaintiff estimated that Mme. Stoessel soid a thousand rubles' worth of milk before selling the animal for 120 rubles.

Mme. Stoessel admitted selling the cow, but declared she had given all the milk to the wounded. Moreover, the cow, she said, was injured when she found it.

The court decided that she must refund the price of the cow, 120 rubles, but Mme. Rouddky had to pay the costs of the suit. She did not receive judgment for her milk claim.

MEXICAN MINES YIELD MUCH

Output of Gold for 1909 Amounted to \$45,045,000—Best Showing Ever Made In Gold.

San Antonio, Tex.—Mexico has had an unusually prosperous year in its mineral output. The production of gold in 1909 amounted to \$45,015,000, as against \$38,096,661 of the previous fiscal year. Other factors were: Silver, \$7,110,000; copper, \$20,283,000; lead, \$6,397,000; sinc, \$1,043,000; fron, \$1,200,000; coal, \$4,400,000; mineral oil, \$2,800,000; other minerals not classified, \$2,052,158.

This is the best showing ever made by Mexico. The mineral resources of the country are hardly touched, it being estimated that less than one per cent. of the known prospects are being worked. Vast stretches in the country, especially down the Pacific coast, are still practically unexplored.

The gold output of Mexico in 1890 amounted to \$2,000,000, in 1896 it had reached the value of \$10,000,000 and in 1903 it exceeded the sum of \$20,000,000

Too Wet for Hens.

New York.—The Arlington (N. J.)

policeman was aroused to action when
a telephone message was received at
police headquarters from Mrs. Johanna Miller, of Schuyler avenue, that

her 60 hens had disappeared.

An investigation was made which cleared up in a short time what promised to be an interesting mystery. The following entry was made on the police blotter, explanatory of the previous report:

"Hens located, 2:15 p. m., in henhouse. Cause, too wet outdoors."

LIVING IN TROPICS

Millions of People Subsist on Five Cents a Day.

Ton and a Half of "Aroids" Harvested in South Carolina Last Year—Will Stand Shipment to Other Parts of Country.

Los Angeles, Cal.—When Americans learn to eat the food of the tropics they may live on five cents a day. That men may live at this cost and maintain health and vigor is proven by the fact that millions are doing it today. That one of the cheap foods upon which they thrive may be grown throughout the southern half of the United States is among the new revelations of the department of agriculture. That it will stand shipment to the balance of the country is also above.

A ton and a half of this food was last year harvested from a sixth of an acre in South Carolina. It will this year be widely propagated and next year there will be plants for distribution to a wide circle of experimenters.

The plants that make this cheap living possible in the tropics are the arolds, one representative of which is the "elephant's ear," with which Americans are familiar as an ornamental plant. It is one of these arolds which yields the poi of the Hawaiians, the melanga of the Cubans and the oto of the Panamans. Yutias, dasheens and various other plants somewhat widely known belong to the same family, which is called by a hundred different names in various parts of the world.

Roughly they are all aroids. They grow in abundance in Central America, South America, the West Indies, equatorial Africa, Malaysia, the Hawaiian islands, Japan and China. In all these countries the natives plant them crudely in damp places and reap abundant harve is. They prepare them for eating in a hundred ways. They are toothsome, nourishing, economical. They far surpass many of the expensive foods of this country, and have much that recommends them to the entire world.

The aroids are root crops. They are more nearly comparable with potatoes than with anything else we know. The tubers grow in clusters on the roots of the plant. They are often larger than one's fist and are covered with a somewhat rough skin. This may, however, easily be removed, or it may be left on until after cooking. The tubers may be baked or boiled or fried. Baking is probably the best method of cooking them. They may be mashed and prepared with butter or milk or eggs.

There are great numbers of ways of preparing them, the detail of which is unnecessary until they are procurable. They are boiled or fried and baked on the plantations of the tropics, and no meal is complete without them.

These arolds will grow wherever the elephant's ear flourishes, but too far north will not come to maturity. There are many varieties, and some of them flourish much farther north than others.

The aroids are wet land plants. They thrive on lowlands that are much flooded, provided the water does not stagnate on them. Their favorite conditions are those under which potatoes would not thrive. Some varieties grow well under conditions suitable for rice.

There are in the south millions of acres that are lying idle because they are too wet, and some of these great areas would be ideal lands upon which to grow the arolds. They require little cultivation as compared with other crops. It is because of this small labor demand that the crop has always been so popular in the tropics, where men are not given to overexertion.

PLAN LONG HORSEBACK TRIP

Two Westerners Will Ride From Spekane to New York, Distance of 4,000 Miles.

Spokane, Wash .- Bruce Steinmets. who claims records for two rides from St. Louis to Chicago and return, and L. E. Blakesley, who is credited with a ride from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Mexico City, Mexico., have completed plans for a trip on horseback from Spokane to New York, leaving here at 12 o'clock May 15. The journey is a distance of 4.000 miles. The men are undertaking the ride for the pleasure of being in the open. They will carry greetings from Governor, Marion E. Hay of Washington and Mayor Nelson S. Pratt to the executive officials of New York. They expect to reach New York by August 15 with the mounts they will take out of Spokane. No attempts will be made to break records or win wagers.

Near 91,000,000 Mark.

Boston.—In looking over the New England census field Dr. E. Dana Durand, national superintendent, said that by June 1 he hoped to be able to report the number of inhabitants.

in the United States, probably be-

tween 88,000,000 and 91,000,000.

The great army of enumerators, consisting of 75,000 men and women, will move on April 15 and will cover the cities in 15 days and the rural sections in 30 days.

It will take four months to cover the manufacturing interests and three years to tabulate and study the vast undertakings.

FLAT HOUSE IS MODEL HOME

Many Advantages Combined in Plans
Proposed for Modern Structure
In Chicago.

Chicago.—With the idea of eliminating all the disadvantages of both the flat and the detached house and at the same time having the structures so arranged as to comprise all the advantages of each, W. K. Gore is to erect in Ingleside avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-flith streets ten individual houses surrounding a court and park, his plan being to invest approximately \$100,000 in the venture.

The homes are to be ready within a year and work will start on the first of the group the latter part of the month. The idea is entirely new in Chicago building, but Mr. Gore predicts that it will be successful and asserts that the first move in all probability will be followed by others of the kind.

The ground to be utilized by the colony of homes fronts 200 feet in the east side of the avenue and has a depth of 158 feet. The ground now is vacant. At each end of the Ingleside avenue frontage a flat building stands. A house will be erected at the side of each of these structures, leaving a courtway space 65 feet wide. The eight other houses will be arranged around a park, which will be circular. A fountain will stand in the center of the park and flower gardens also will be designed.

The houses will be of six and seven rooms each, some being of one story, while others will be one and one-half or two stories in height. They will be steam heated, this service coming from a central heating plant, which will be stationed under one of the flat buildings.

"The plan is simply that of erecting individual homes in which a man may take up residence with his family, and be to some degree the 'monarch of all he surveys," Mr. Gore said recently. "There will be no double buildings and the homes will be such that they may be rented at figures in proportion to the amounts now paid for high-grade flats. The plan of having the structures heated from a central heating station eliminates all bother of that kind, the greatest objection to the detached home, for the tenant. The houses also will have sufficient grounds for garden purposes and play spots for the children. We expect the venture to be successful, and before long there no doubt will be such groups of homes scattered in almost every section of Chi-

SNAKES ARE 85 FEET LONG

Many Woes of an English Explorer In
Heart of South America—
Insects Torture.

London. — Relating his experiences during explorations in Bolivia to the Royal Geographical society the other evening, Maj. P. H. Fawcett remarked that voyages up the Amazonian rivers were not without their dangers.

There are anacondas (giant snakes), crocodiles, electric eels, sting rays, and the pernia, a small deep-bodied fish with razor-like teeth and an unappeasable appetite for blood. Men unfortunate enough to fall into the Paraguay—where the perania is most prolific—may be picked clean before they can be rescued.

The anaconda is ubiquitous, moyes by night, and has a weird cry. The major's party killed one 65 feet long, and another party reported killing one 85 feet in length.

Insects are legion, and render life a torture. Mosquitoes are the least offensive. "In places one is covered from head to foot by bees, inside one's clothes and outside, in one's ears, nose, eyes, hair and mouth, if It is opened, pungent-odored and seeking salt perspiration. Feeding by day under such circumstances is out of the question." There is a whole list of dreadful and obscure diseases, and the brazil-nut tree, dropping its heavy fruit from 100 feet to 150 feet, often breaks the traveler's head. There is also a tree which drops a colorless liquid which causes the body to swell and give acute pain.

There are rumors, which cannot be disproved, since no one knows the heart of the continent, of a white race with blue eyes and red hair. There are tales of strange beasts and huge and ancient ruins, so that South America may well hold for the explorer surprises greater than that of the African pigmy and okapi.

To Teach Shoemaking.

Boston.-In an effort to retain the prestige of New England in manufacturing shoes, the Boston school hoard has decided to establish a course in the city schools which will cover the shoe and leather business in all their details. David A. Ellis, chairman of the local school board, says it is the most unique venture ever made by a school board. The school will start about April 1 with a class of 40 boys, ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen. The New England Shoe and Leather association recommended the establishment of the course and will co-operate with school authorities in making the school a success.

Find Many Old Coins.

Santa Clara, Cal.—While planting corn in his garden, David Knoth unearthed an old fruit can which contained 150 50-cent pieces coined in 1836, and which had been in the ground many years, as the can was badly corroded. Each coin, it is claimed, is now valued at three dol-

MAKING LARGE LENS

New Reflector for Mount Wilson
Expected to Reveal Wonders.

Weighs Five Tons and Must Be Carried Up Hill a Mile High—Many Difficulties to Be Overcome in Mounting.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Recently there appeared in a British periodical an article written by an Englishman seriously discussing the theory that Andrew Carnegle and Dr. George E. Hale had built the observatory on Mount Wilson in an endeavor to get a corner on solar energy. The article has caused amusement in scientific circles, where the Mount Wilson observatory is looked upon as the greatest contribution that has yet been made to the science of astronomy.

In spite of the fact that the big "snow telescope" is visible from Los Angeles, there is probably little conception here of the importance the observatory promises to play in the development of astronomical science. The coming of the famous astronomers of the world this summer for a convention here will do more to call attention to the progress of Los Angeles as a scientific center than anything that has yet occurred.

Within a month or six weeks there will be an item of news at the observatory which will interest the entire world. It will be known at that time whether the 100-inch lens recently cast in France is to be a success or not. If it is, new secrets of the heavens will be revealed as soon as it can be set up on Mount Wilson.

The attempt to cast the big reflector was once before made and the result was a failure. It takes several months for the big casting to cool and the second one is in that process now. The first reports are that it will probably come out all right.

Mr. Carnegie's recent visit to Mount Wilson means that the dome for this new instrument will be provided without question. The success of the 60-inch reflector now in use assures the support of the Carnegie institute and its founder. The new building will be expensive and will complete the construction so far as Dr. Hale's plans go. The original plans for the observatory are already fulfilled in the equipment in daily use.

Some idea of the difficulties to be overcome in mounting the big lens that is coming will be gained from the fact that it weighs five tons. This piece of glass must be hung so that it will move with perfect ease in order to be kept in a fixed position by the clockwork attachment which overcomes the motion of the earth. Dr. Hale's invention is a steel bearing floating in mercury, a principle in use on the 60-inch lens which weighs one

Astronomers originally soubted the efficiency of the larger lenses. It has been demonstrated that the spectra of the stars are increased in a ratio corresponding to the size of the lens, and with the 100-inch disc there are remarkable possibilities of developing new facts in regard to the universe.

This lens, weighing five tons, will have to be transported to the top of a mountain a mile high, where tons of the original material for construction had to be packed over a narrow trail on the backs of burros. The wagon trail built for the purpose of getting the 60-inch lens to the top will again prove indispensable.

An interesting operation is going on at present in the construction of a vertical solar telescope. It was found that for longer observations of certain phenomena of the sun the snow telescope did not offer the best conditions, although it fulfilled the purpose for which it was built.

In order to test his idea of a vertical tower, Dr. Hale had a water tower erected and made steady by guy ropes. With this he obtained such good results that he decided upon a vertical tower. This is to be 165 feet in height in order to give a focal length of 150 feet from the reflector to the point where the image is recorded. With the equipment he will be able to get an image of the sun 16 inches in diameter.

In order to use a tower 165 feet in height for photographic purposes and long exposures, where the subject is simply a ray of light, it was necessary to resort to novel means for avoiding vibration. It took months of wrestling with the problem to work out the comparatively simple idea of erecting a double tower, no parts of which should touch each other. The outer tower, which takes all the vibration of the wind, is built of hollow shafts.

of the wind, is built of hollow shafts. With this instrument the spectroscope of the sun's rays will be increased from a length of 18 feet to 75 feet, giving a broader opportunity for analyis. This tower will be completed in time for use at the astronomical congress this summer.

Must Wear Birdless Hats.

Trenton, N. J.—The Audubon society bill put in by Assemblyman Hadcliffe, making it a misdemeanor for women to wear feathers, wings, or bodies of birds for personal adornment was put through the house by a vote of 33 to 11.

If the senate passes it Governor
Fort will sign it, and spring styles for
New Jersey women must undergo a
change at once or many women will
be in jail.

and Embroidery club, which was organized by 14 women of this city. The
schedule of fines for gossiping is \$1
for the first offense, \$5 for the second,
and expulsion for the third.

MCTOR FOR FARM PURPOSES

Use of Gasoline Machines in Agricultural Pursuits Is Extending

Washington—Consul Frank Deedmeyer, Charlottestown, directs attention to the growing use of motors for fishing and agricultural purposes

On land, on sea, and in the air the use of the gasoline motor is extending rapidly. Its great utility, combined with economy, in the fisheries and upon the farm, is now fully recognized in the maritime provinces of Canada. Here is a most promising field for American manufacturers. The race is to the swift. Those who would cultivate this rich opportunity must act at once. Fishermen, a conservative folk, were slow to equip their craft with gasoline motors. During the fishing sesson of 1909 about 15 per cent, of the fishing boats and vessels were provided with this motor power. The boats and vessels so equipped had such palpable advantages over those using sail propulsion that the most conservative fisherman now realizes that he can no longer compete if he has to contend with the contrary winds, while his more progressive neighbor can bring his catch to shore speedily and surely.

The fishing fleets of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edwards island, consist, according to official returns, of 26,315 boats and 1,082 vessels. Nova Scotia is credited with 16,121 of these craft, New Brunswick with 9,393, and Prince Edward island with 1,883. Within the next few years this entire fleet will be supplied with gasoline motors.

The number of farmers of these three provinces, according to the last Dominion census, is 107,630, all of whom own the farms which they till, except 2,692, who are lessees. Agriculture, owing to the constantly rising prices of farm products, is remunerative. These farmers are generally well to do, progressive, employing agricultural implements and other laborsaving devices. The gasoline motor has just commenced to displace on the farm the windmill, animal power, and the steam engine, used in pumping water threshing and crushing grains, cutting wood, and for various other purposes. The superfority of the gasoline motor of American make is universally conceded. Canadian manufacturers of this article usually advertise their motors as being constructed upon the latest designs secured from the United States.

MANY BUGS IN COLLECTION

University of Kansas Possesses 130, 000 Specimens That Are Worth \$47,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Prof. S. J. Hunter of the entomological department of the University of Kansas has just finished invoicing the collection of insects belonging to the university and has valued them at \$47,000. The collection was begun by Dr. F. H. Snow in 1878 and now numbers approximately 130,000 specimens, all of which are labeled and mounted for use in the classes of the department. The collection probably would sell for \$50,000 if the university would part

with it. Beetles, files and butterfiles make up the larger share of the collection. Most of the specimens are of Amer-Most of the specimens are of American insects, though a fair foreign collection has been built up by exchange ing with foreign collectors. This exchange is going on all the time and the university collection is now one of two or three best collections owned by educational institutions in the world. By far the larger share of the insects were collected by Dr. Snow and his students in the summer vacations, and the cost to the university was very small.

"We have one of the best collections in America." Prof. Hunter said, "and it is arranged in such a way as to make all of it useful to our students. We are going to keep adding to it until it is absolutely the best we can make it. Prof. Hunter and his students collected insects in the summer of 1897, 1898 and 1899.

One of the most useful and interesting to the state is the collection of harmful insects that has been arranged. All the known Kansas croppests are mounted together with samples of their devastations. It is in this line of work that Prof. Hunter is specializing his advance students.

Finds Needle After Eleven Years.
Philadelphia. — After traveling through her body for 11 years, a needle which had entered the foot of Mrs. Rose Hyde of 606 Catharine street passed out through her right hand

hand.

Eleven years ago, when Mrs. Hyde stepped down from her bed one morning upon a needle on the floor she could not draw it out, and for a time was very much concerned about it. But as time went on and it gave her no trouble she forgot the needle.

The other day she felt a sharp pain in her hand, and went to the Pennsylvania hospital, where physicians found the needle by the aid of an X-ray apparatus and extracted it.

Sewing Circle Minus Gossip.
Columbia, Me.—A sewing circle with no wagging tongues, a society of women bound by their constitution and bylaws not to comment on their neighbor's dress, complexion or behavior, is the plan of the Harmony and Embroidery club, which was organized by 14 women of this city. The schedule of fines for gossiping is \$1 for the first offense, \$5 for the second, and expulsion for the third.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS