STUDY WOOD USES

Forest Service Plans to Conduct Large Experiments.

Laboratory Opened in Madison, Wis.—Rear Admiral Stockton Is Chosen President of George Washington University.

Washington.—Utilization of forest resources to the fullest possible extent is to be the aim of an experiment station that under the name of the forest products laboratory has recently been established by the forest service at Madison, Wis. Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service has returned from opening the laboratory and spoke enthusiastically of the outlook.

The station is called a laboratory, but this is hardly a descriptive name. The word laboratory usually infers chemical or physical experiments on a very small scale, and laboratory work is always differentiated from field work because it is not always certain that an experiment successful in the laboratory will be a practical and commercial success.

The work at the Wisconsin station is on a scale that is large enough to show whether the work carried on has a commercial future. There are a number of varied industries all connected with forest products carried on under the same roof, but they are carried on in a larger way than is common in a laboratory. There is a practical pulp mill for making paper out of woods that are to be found in the national forests, but that have never been utilized for paper making; there is a plant where new woods are being tried for making lead pencils, there are testing devices for determining the structural strength of woods, real chemical laboratories for determining chemical composition and the adaptability of woods for dyeing, tanning and other arts, and sections for kiln drying, fireproofing and preserving woods from decay. There will be an important branch devoted to saving wood refuse by distillation, the making of wood alcohol by cheap and practical processes and the like.

"The opening of the laboratory was in every way a noticeable success," said Mr. Graves. "It was participated in by a large number of lumbermen, representatives of wood-using industries and others interested in a practical way in what the laboratory is intended to do. I think these men were much impressed with the facilities, for studying practical problems on a scale which will make the results valuable to users of what the forest produces.

"For instance, there was a paper machine making paper from species of wood which are being experimented with to discover their value for this purpose. Some of the woods to be tested are national forest woods of relatively low value for timber. Other tests were of construction timbers of large size.

"The success of the opening was largely due to the hearty co-operation

Chief Forester Graves.

of the representatives of wood-using industries and the lumbermen. One of the greatest advantages of the laboratory will be that it will bring closer together those who are studying to promote the most economical use of your forests, for the sake of making our timber supplies last as long as possible and serve their best use, and those who are engaged in the business of converting trees into marketable forms. The industries will gain both greater assurance of permanence and discovery of the methods which will pay them best, while the public will gain from the conservation of the forests."

The lumbermen of the country are particularly interested in the work of saving what is now refuse wood. They figure that a third of the wood as it is cut in the forest now finds its way into the market, and they are just as anxious as any other people to save this two-thirds if it can be done at any profit to themselves. They have already furnished a good deal of machinery for testing and experiments and have suggested a number of lines for investigation.

The station is being conducted by the department of agriculture in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. The latter institution has furnished the building and will supply the light, heat and power and the department will furnish the working force. The new building cost the state of Wisconsin about $50,000.

While the aim of the station is to do work on a scale that will be large enough to pretty well establish its commercial possibilities, there have been arrangements made with a number of the commercial concerns interested in the use of woods to carry out on a commercial scale work that appears promising in the laboratory.

There will be an additional office maintained in Chicago. The work there will consist of studies of the wood-using industries of the various states, the collection of statistics and keeping in general touch with the wood market.

ADMIRAL HEADS UNIVERSITY.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, LL. D., U. S. N., retired, will succeed Dr. Charles W. Needham as acting president of George Washington university. He will take up the duties of his office September 1. On the same date Dr. Howard Lee McBain, assistant professor and dean of the College of Political Sciences, will become professor of political sciences and assistant to the acting president.

The appointments were made at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the university recently. As Rear Admiral Stockton's name had not been mentioned publicly as a probable successor to Doctor Needham, and as Doctor McBain is only thirty-one years old, both appointments were a surprise in educational circles, but the opinion was general that the selections of the board of trustees are excellent ones.

Rear Admiral Stockton will take up the work of reorganizing the educational and financial affairs of the uni-

Rear Admiral Stockton.

versity, and when this is completed will retire in favor of a permanent president.

"The board of trustees contemplates and has for a long time contemplated, the restoration of the endowment fund," said Admiral Stockton.

"Though this will necessarily leave us in a straitened financial condition, we believe that the public will come to our aid. Whether the university thereafter succeeds or not will depend upon the support we obtain outside and inside.

"Changes will be made in the educational administration and the university placed on a solid basis in every way. In the administration of educational affairs I will be aided by Doctor McBain, dean of the school of political sciences, who is an educator of marked ability."

Born in Philadelphia October 13, 1845, as the son of Rev. W. R. Stockton, Rear Admiral Stockton was appointed to the United States Naval academy when a young man and graduated in 1885. While still a cadet he served abroad the Macedonian in the summer of 1864 during the blockade of Confederate ports. After the war he went to the Pacific squadron and later was transferred to the Philadelphia navy yard. After serving on several vessels at the New York navy yard and at the hydrographic office he was ordered to the Washington navy yard as lieutenant commander.

In 1889 he was placed in command of the Thetis, and three years later he was ordered to the Naval War college for special duty. After two years in command of the Yorktown he was chosen president of the Naval War college in 1898. He was then a ...ing captain and served in the wa... lege two years.

At the organization of the "new navy" Captain Stockton was placed in command of the Kentucky, and in 1903 became naval attache at the American embassy in London. He was recalled to accept the position of president of the board of inspection and survey, and was afterward made president of the naval examining and retiring board.

Of the 46 years of his service 21 have been spent at sea. He was retired in October, 1907, with the rank of rear admiral. He edited a manual on international law and has written several papers on subjects relating to the intercourse of nations. In 1880 he was married to Miss Pauline L. King of New York.

Weather Observation.

"This climate is changing," said a woman to her husband at the breakfast table one morning.

"But my dear," replied the husband, "the weather records for the last twenty years show about the same average of temperature. Now if you will—"

"Oh, weather records be fiddled," the wife retorted, "don't I know that I'm putting our winter clothes away later and later every year? I tell you it's only a little while before we're going to have another ice age."

WELCOMING COLONEL ROOSEVELT HOME

PARADE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

ROOSEVELT SPEAKING TO THE CROWD

NEW YORK.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has retired to his home at Oyster Bay and has asked to be allowed to rest, for his welcome by the nation was so strenuous that even the vigorous ex-president was tired. However, he enjoyed the affair, every minute of it, and no part of it more than the opportunity to meet his old comrades in arms, the Rough Riders.

Mr. Roosevelt proposes to devote himself to literary work and social duties for a time and resolutely refuses to make any public statements at present concerning political affairs. Despite this he already has had private conferences with several men in public life on whose judgment he relies, and it may not be long before he is induced to say something.

COAX CROWS BACK

Farmers Drive Birds Away and Grubs Destroy Corn.

Black Fellows Finally Induced to Return and Trouble Disappears—Agriculturists Now See Old-Time Green Fields.

South Haven, Mich.—There is one region where the crow, generally considered a pest, is not only a welcome visitor but was actually coaxed and begged to return there, after having been driven away by years of merciless persecution. That spot is the southeast portion of Van Buren county, Michigan. Years ago there had never been many crows in this vicinity, but one season about that time they began to arrive in countless numbers. They occupied every piece of woods for miles around, and it was estimated that the colony contained not fewer than 500,000 of what the farmers supposed were winged marauders.

It is rich land out there, and sixty bushels of corn to the acre was not too much to expect as an average yield. Naturally, everybody believed that this great army of crows had heard of that garden spot, and had marched upon it to devastate the newly planted fields, and leave ruin and famine in their wake, so men, women and children organized in a systematic campaign against the black destroyers. They were hunted in their roosts, they were trapped, they were poisoned, and they were even pursued by fire.

The farmers soon noticed another new visitor that season—a grub that not only attacked the roots of the young corn, but also played havoc with the grass. They bemoaned these disastrous visitations greatly, for it never occurred to them that the crow was among them for any other purpose than evil. So the warfare on the crow was carried on with merciless vigor and the next season there was a decided decrease in the size of the crow colony. It grew smaller and smaller year by year, until only a few wild and straggling flocks put in an appearance.

During all this time the yield of corn an acre had gradually decreased and the crow was credited with being the principal cause of the loss. The grub was still at work, but the farmers had no idea that they were not able to handle it. But the first season the crowds failed to appear the yield of corn was smaller than it had ever been, and the season was one of the most favorable for corn in the history of the county. Some of the farmers went to thinking. The grub increased in numbers. The corn crop kept on growing less and less, until ten bushels to the acre was as big a yield as that rich bottom would return, and the crows had not been permitted to get another foothold in the region, either.

Then the thinking farmers made up their minds that the reason the crows had put in such a large and sudden appearance a few years before was that they had simply followed the wake of the grubs and had come to feed on that irrepressible pest, and then the community felt like kicking itself clear out of the state. They went to work to try to get the crows back again. They sent clear to the Wabash country, where the biggest crow roost on top of the earth is located, and had thousands of crows captured and forwarded to them.

The next season something like the old-time colony took up its quarters in the woods and that fall the biggest crop of corn that had been known in the region for five years was gathered.

Telephone is Boon to King

Trunk Line Given to George V. Without Delay, No Matter Who Must Wait—Obeys Rules.

London.—What would not one give to have just a little of the privileges enjoyed by King George in the use of the telephone? King George no doubt thinks the telephone is the greatest boon under the sun. To him it must be a source of the greatest comfort and enjoyment, as much as to the ordinary Londoner it is the most agonizing nerve wrecker he finds in the course of a day's business.

One does not like to say anything disrespectful about King George, but at the same time the king may at times be the cause of profanity on the part of a disappointed subject. When the king requires to speak over a trunk line he has the right to claim priority of service over all who may be waiting to use the same line.

To let you understand what this means, usually a person requiring to use a trunk line, unless he is very fortunate, has to wait at least half an hour before other callers who have requisitioned the line have finished their business, for each caller is given the line in turn.

While three minutes is the time allowed for a call, except when the king is using it, his majesty has the privilege of talking without any time limit. As a matter of fact, however, the king, who had occasion recently to use the trunk lines rather frequently rarely or never exceeds the time limit. His majesty knows how a telephone should be used and is careful to observe rules laid down to expedite the traffic.

His majesty speaks rather slowly and distinctly, but not loudly, so that his listener never has to ask him to repeat a word. It is the experience at the trunk exchange that the royal calls are very quickly cleared.

Frogs Stop Classical Music

Bandmaster Refuses to Wave Baton Again at Beach Until Croakers Are Removed.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Music may have charms to sooth the savage beast, but it only stirs the peaceful frog to outrageous rivalry. La Monaca, the famous, the great bandmaster with the standing hair, has tried it and has failed.

"Ah!" he cried. "Those frog; they must die or my music perish!"

This was after the first Saturday night concert of the season in the Plaza del Banos, on the beach, with its sweep of city gardens stretching out beyond, and the frogs that lurk in the lagoons and marshes.

Signor Muscente was playing the mad scene from "Lucia." La Monaca's lithe and willowy form was bending in unison with the music and making his educated hair bow and bend gracefully as the cedars of Lebanon. The reeds and the brasses were blending in a grand symphony that tugged at every soul string of his listeners, when from the flower and palm gardens came the discordant note of an elderly gentleman frog with a basso that denoted years of training.

Then the lady froggies joined, too, and all the little frogs, until the strains of "Lucia" were lost in the discord and La Monaca was enacting a mad scene in real life. He spoke Italian volubly and fluently and with apparent relief.

But he refuses to waste his baton on the beach air again until the frogs are removed.

Meanwhile La Monaca will confine his music to the uptown parks until the last froggie has croaked his last croak.

LIVERIED MEN GUARD FOWLS

Hen at Coming California Poultry Show Valued at $10,000—Of Orpington Breed.

Stockton, Cal.—"Peggy," a hen the owner values at $10,000, will be the big feature of the first poultry show to be given next November by the San Joaquin Poultry association, which has already commenced the preliminaries and expects to hold the biggest exhibition ever attempted in the west. The famous hen is the property of a stock farm near Kansas City, and is of the crystal white Orpington breed.

She has created a sensation wherever shown, and is attended by five liveried guards wherever she is shown. At the last exhibition she was ordered from the showroom for blocking the aisles. She was then moved to a store window, and was ordered out of the city where exhibited, as the crowds about the window hindered the traffic of the streets

MINER GETS MANY PICTURES

Woman Spends Five Days Posing Before Camera to Gratify Whim of Husband in Alaska.

Seattle, Wash.—Three hundred dollars is what a wealthy Alaskan mine operator paid for pictures of his wife to a local photographer. Being tied down to his work in Alaska and unable to make the usual summer trip to his Seattle home, Alonzo Provost sent $300 with instructions to get photographs of his wife in every pose possible.

Mrs. Provost called at the photographer's at his request and read her husband's wishes. She spent five days posing before the camera and as a result her doting husband in the far north will see some astonishing views of his "onliest."

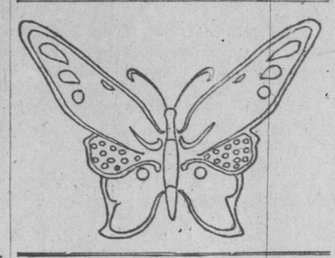
IN SIMPLE DESIGN

HERE IS ATTRACTIVE METHOD OF DECORATIVE WORK.

May Be Fashioned by Any One Possessed of a Little Ingenuity—The Labor Really Amounts To Little.

The accompanying single design of a butterfly adapted for two distinct kinds of decorative work is given to show what may be done by the woman with ingenuity who is herself almost able to work out these little decorative schemes, and who, with some added practical instruction, will find herself altogether capable of simple design.

Given an attractive outline (which may sometimes be traced for your



own use from a picture), you should have little trouble in the adapting of it to stencil work.

The design must first be suitably chosen for the piece of work in hand. A butterfly may be appropriately selected for thin curtain materials, such as scrim, cheesecloth, silk or bobbinette, in which case both the window curtain and the airy material contribute to the setting.

The butterfly should now be considered as a whole and so studied as to its separate parts that in dividing it into sections for a stencil cut-out the proportions will not be disturbed. The outline also must not be altogether abandoned. At most the stencil reproduces upon the material only a portion of the designed article, and the painted spots that go to make up this limited portion should be such parts as suggest most definitely the whole. The darkened spaces in the stenciled butterfly before you carry out, you will observe, the full outline of wings and of body; otherwise the character of the insect would be lost.

Now return to it with a fresh vision and choose the outline only with a view to embroidery. Here there is less trouble, because our eyes are more accustomed to this usual form of decoration. Along the edge it is made solid in over-and-over stitch, and also to leave the body of the insect intact for solid work, both of which will preserve the character.

The marks upon the wings may be varied according to pictures of butterflies, but should be so planned that the open eyelet treatment will give the desirable filmy look.

Many things, such as the bird, the fish, the swan, the peacock, are subjects for like treatment at the hands of the amateur who cares to study out these little processes.

Great strides are possible to even the inexperienced, who never really know their capabilities until they have tried some of the more simple ideas suggested by others whose skill is only, after all, a trifle beyond.

Gems on Lace.

For the restoration of your evening gown, so that it may do duty during the summer dancing season, sew gems upon the lace.

Laces frequently suffer most in the elaborate gown. They are fragile and reach the repair point while the gown is still good.

Then it is that glass gems or large beads come into requisition as beautifiers and, to tell the truth, as patches.

They will cover most successfully any small darn or rent, and will at the same time enrich and often recolor the garment.

This adding of a new touch to the half-worn articles of apparel is frequently truer economy than the rebuilding of a garment, with the new materials reaching almost the price of a new gown.

A Tray Cloth.

In the first place, a tray cloth should fit exactly the tray for which it is designed. Lay the tray over paper and trace the outline of the bottom of it, or draw the design upon linen materials and with a small stiletto punch the holes, if your aim be the effective Madeiro work, being careful to secure small and even openings. Now bind, very evenly, each hole in the regular eyelet stitch and finish the edge with simple scallops. Of course, the design depends upon the neatness and accuracy of stitch, and the amount of work is regulated largely by the time of the maker; but whether few eyelets or many, the charm of this simple embroidery is indisputable.

For Brides.

The home-embroidered wedding veil is new—if old things can ever be new. It is, at any rate, a revival, and the lace work, which is of the hand-run variety, extends down the whole front edge, like the border on a delicate lace curtain.

With the veil laid simply over the top of the head and falling gracefully down over the sides of the face, the whole border of lace is in evidence.

Tulle, a little heavier than the most perishable illusion, is chosen for veils that are to be thus embroidered.

MADE OF FLOWERED MUSLIN

Dainty Chafing Dish Apron That May Be Fashioned From One of the Leftovers.

A dainty chafing dish apron can be made from the yard or two of flowered muslin that is a leftover in the patch box.

The skirt of apron is cut to reach to the knees and is given a jaunty air by having the edge in a deep central scallop with a shorter one to each side, then a longer, shallower one, topped with two shorter scallops to the waist band.

Such a pattern is not hard to cut and the depth and length of the rounding scallops can be varied according to the length of the apron. For a pattern double old muslin or big sheets of paper on a lengthwise line and round the edges into scallops—or points—until a graceful outline is formed.

The bib is made heart shape with the point of heart covering the waist band of apron, the lobes reaching well up on the bust line.

The trimming may be simple or elaborate as desired. A good finish is an inch-wide facing on the edges, the sewing covered with a double briar stitch in predominating tone of the muslin.

Another finish is to cut the facing from plain batiste or dotted muslin in a deeper tint than the flowers. This is sewed on the right side, either hemmed by hand or briar-stitched.

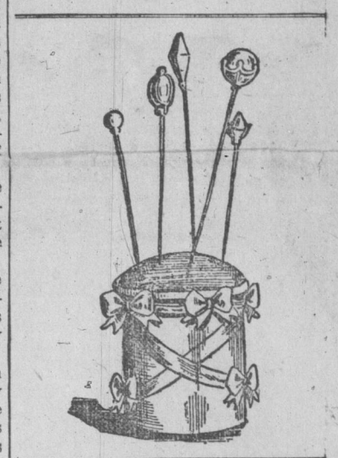
More expensive but fluffier, is a scant ruffle or two-inch linen lace or imitation cluny to outline the entire apron. The lace can be run by machine if time is an object. It can be put on at the same time as the narrow hem is laid.

Have a rosette of satin ribbon at each side of the waist band in front, and another on the upper lobe of the bib at left side. The ties can be of ribbon or a stitched band of the muslin with two tiny rosettes to cover the hooking at the back.

MAKES PRETTY PIN CUSHION

Decorative Little Trifle Exactly Suitable for Position on the Boudoir Table.

Quite a decorative little cushion for hat or other large pins is shown here. It has for foundation a round cardboard box, or a cylinder composed of stout card; this is covered with silk of some pretty color, say a delicate green, and if card is used, a circle



must be fixed in the lower end; now make a round cushion raised in the center and covered with velvet; this must fit the open end, but previously to fixing it in put some sand, two or three lead weights, or other heavy substance to make it firm; a little wool pressed in will prevent them moving about.

Fix the cushion in position with seccotine or glue, and set it aside to dry. Straps of ribbon and little bows of some contrasting color form the ornamentation. These may be fixed by seccotine or by a stitch or two of strong silk of same color as ribbon.

Dinner Coats.

Dinner and bridge coats are developed of almost any material that is ornate and silken, but chiefly of brocaded silk in pompadour effects on a white or pale colored ground.

These are worn with any trained skirt of net, lace, silk, satin or velvet so long as the colorings of the two garments do not clash.

Many women use them altogether as home evening costumes, as they are less negligee than tea gowns, as well as less costly, and also serve to prolong the usefulness of extra skirts that may be on hand.

It is thus that many women utilize various ball dresses of post seasons and thus save money for the utility coat, which is an absolute necessity, or for the extra evening wrap of embroidered velvet or satin, which she imagines she needs.

Figured Ties.

By way of a fashionable touch on the plain brown or blue linen suit, the tie with paisley pattern in its silk weave is a delightful relief.

For brown have a silk tie showing varied brown and cream tones with a touch of leaf green.

On the pale ecru linen or the gray suit use a soft-toned silk, having in its paisley pattern a showing of rich lavender, and to wear with any of the shades of blue the regular oriental cashmere patterns will give a gorgeous touch that is upheld by the fashion makers. Royal blue, deep dull red and orange usually appear in the eastern cashmere.