

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.

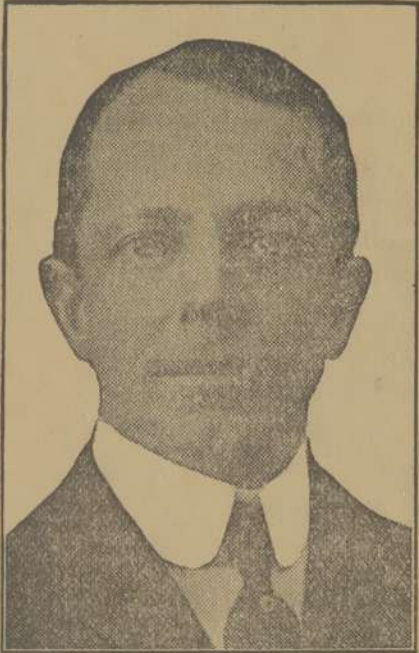
The station is called a laboratory, but this is hardly a descriptive name. The word laboratory usually infers chemical or physical experiments on a very small scale, and laboratory work is always differentiated from field work because it is not always certain that an experiment successful in the laboratory 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 university, 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 1865. 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 ranking captain and served in the war college two years.

At the organization of the "new navy" Captain Stockton was placed in command of the Kentucky, and in 1903 became naval attaché 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 damned," 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."

"OLD BILL MACABBE."

Saw Halley's Visitor from Deck of the Constitution in 1835.

Probably one of the most interested spectators of the comet's journey from the eastern to the western sky last night was William Macabbe, an inmate of the United States Naval home at 24th street and Gray's Ferry Road, the Philadelphia Inquirer says.

"Old Bill," as he is familiarly called by his comrades at the home, is 108 years old, and when Halley's comet made its last appearance in 1835 he was a sailor, 31 years old.

When seen yesterday Bill was propped up in bed, for he has had a broken leg which has kept him in doors for more than a year, and when asked if he remembered seeing the comet seventy-five years ago, the old sailor, taking another pull at his corn-cob pipe, said, "Yes, I believe I do."

"Now, since it comes back to me, I remember the night distinctly. It was my watch, and we all had been on the lookout for the comet to cross the sky for several days. I do not remember exactly what boat I was on at that time, but I think it was the old United States frigate Constitution.

"I had been pacing the deck for some time when I suddenly spied the comet, and I called some of my shipmates to witness it as it trailed across the sky. It was not very large, probably as big as a head of cabbage, and it had a long, milky tail. We saw it after that for two or three nights, and then it disappeared.

"I have seen many comets while at sea, and several times I have seen huge meteors shoot through the sky and fall with a loud hiss into the ocean, while a column of steam caused by the meteor's contact with the water rose into the air."

Last night "Old Bill" was wheeled out on the naval hospital veranda to see the comet. He has been very much interested hearing the other inmates of the hospital ward where he has been for so long a time talk about it, and he expressed a desire to again see the aerial visitor on its journey across the sky.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

For the sins of their business few men punish their stomachs. People eat three times a day in dull times as well as in active times. They will buy those things of the man who tells them that he has them for sale. People do not buy as much in dull times as in good times, nor will they buy certain things at all when depression comes. However, at dull seasons they have time to think about these things beyond their present reach and will cut out certain objects of desire which they will surely purchase when pocket-books are fuller. In the dull time, therefore, press upon the public mind the worth and beauty and utility of the goods you have for sale. Then, when money is more plentiful, the goods will move. Emulate the furnace makers, who advertise in summer, and the refrigerator people, who fill the winter magazines with their advertisements.

He didn't have a dollar, he didn't have a dime; his clothes and shoes looked as though they had served their time. He didn't try to kill himself to dodge misfortune's whacks. Instead, he got some ashes and he filled five dozen sacks. Then next he begged a dollar. In the paper in the morn he advertised tin polish that would put the sun to scorn. He kept on advertising and just now, suffice to say, he's out in California at his cottage on the bay.—Mecca Herald.

That advertising may bring the most returns for the outlay, and that it may be definitely known that it is or is not paying, requires concentration of effort, experience and careful calculation.

Some one has said that trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark; you know what you are doing but nobody else does.

The Hope Chest of a Maiden.

Every German girl has a hope chest. This is much different from the dowry chest which the American girls, on becoming engaged, begin to fill in advance of her wedding day. The German maiden begins to stock her hope chest even before she meets the man to whom she is to be married. She begins to save for her wedding day long before she is engaged. She is imbued with a sense of thrift and also with an ambition to have a larger dowry than her mother had. Often the German girl begins to collect things when she enters her teens. Silently she saves her money to use in buying articles for her chest. With skill she embroiders her initials on each article of linen. Thus by the time she is engaged to be married she is thoroughly equipped with hundreds of little articles that are useful in housekeeping.

Useless Conversation.

Yeast—I see a Miss Elizabeth S. Colton, of East Hampton, Mass., can express her thoughts in fifty-four different languages.

Crimsonbeak—What's the use? My wife can say just as much in one language.—Yonkers Statesman.

If the fool and his money were inseparable there would be no get-rich-quick schemes.

It is better to be correct than it is to be correcter

A DEPARTMENT for WOMEN

The Woman of Forty.

The woman of 40—if she knows the value of happiness and common sense—has beauty plus. Plus experience, which is itself a beautifier if viewed aright. For viewed aright, the bitter husk of experience is cast away, the lesson remaining as one of the solid assets of life. The woman of 40 who would stay long at the meridian of life must cast no brooding looks backward.

One point of attractiveness in the woman of 40 is that she has learned to stand alone. The book of life, no longer mystery, has opened to her and its most thumbed page, the one oftenest wet with her tears shed in the watches of the night, is that for her happiness she must look not to others, but to herself. She has learned that we expect too much from any human being when we ask him or her to keep the sunshine of happiness ever about us. We can only radiate that quality continually from ourselves.

Its first phase is serenity. The woman of 40 knows that the full, rich life has a calm center which no outward storm can disturb, as the surface tempests never fret the still depths of the ocean.

At 25 a woman looks to others for happiness. At 40 she looks to herself. At 25 she has ideals. At 40 she still has ideals, but in the first state she has clothed them in concrete form. In the second they are abstractions. At 40 comes peace, for the 40th year the Rubicon, crossing which persons grow small upon the horizon, and principles grow large.

The woman of 40, who has come into the heritage of her years, has grown erect under discipline. It has never more than momentarily crushed her. Her straight shoulders are the symbols of her erect spirit.

The woman of 40 no longer guesses. She knows. The rest of life is a deepening of the lessons already learned, an enriching of the experience already gained.

Health and Beauty.

Try filling a stocking with hot salt and use in place of a hot-water bag. In massaging with any skin food remember to use a rotary movement, being careful not to fold the skin as you rub.

Any reliable cucumber cold cream is a wonderful skin cleanser. It enters the pores and frees them from all impurities as soap and water never will.

Deep breathing is held up as a cure for almost every ill to which woman is heir, but its latest benefit is said to be to the pallid lips, which are so unbecoming.

Oatmeal whitens the skin, and the girl who appreciates the value of the bath keeps a supply of oatmeal bags on hand always, using them whenever she takes a warm bath—and this is often.

To dry the face after a water bath always rub upward and dry thoroughly with a soft towel. When cleansing with a cream use a rotary upward outward motion to apply the cream and to remove it.

It is said the common red pepper broken up and put in a pitcher filled with cider and let stand until the strength is extracted is an excellent remedy for liver complaint. Drink half a teaspoonful three times a day.

Pretty Graduating Frocks.



Among the many new and charming ideas in class day and graduating frocks seen this summer, the prettiest and most popular idea was the combination of plain and embroidered mull. This is well illustrated by the figure at the left of the drawing, and needs no description. The sash and the ribbon in the hair may be of white, like the gown, or may match in color the flowers the fair graduate carries.

Thoughtful.

An economical housewife, says Success Magazine, drank a quantity of silver nitrate by mistake. The doctor, who had been hastily summoned, ordered large draughts of the whites of eggs to be administered. "Mary! Mary!" murmured the almost unconscious patient, "save the yolks for puddings!"

The Clock and the Girl.

"Have you any alarm clocks?" inquired the customer of a Denver jeweler recently. "Yes, ma'am," said the man behind the counter. "About what price do you wish to pay for one?"

"The price is no object if I can get the kind I'm after. What I want is one that will rouse the girl without waking the whole family." "I don't know of any such alarm clocks as that, ma'am," said the man. "We keep just the ordinary kind—the kind that will wake the whole family without disturbing the girl."

Nobby Straw Hat.



There are innumerable smart models in straw hats appropriate for wear with tailor suits or for wear on summer mornings in the country. This cut is a good-looking example in Tuscan straw, the only adornment a band and bow of black velvet. The color of velvet, however, may match or harmonize with one's gown if so desired.

Big Hats.

Women are earning for themselves a reputation for fidelity in fashion's domains by their sincere admiration for and stanch allegiance to the monster hat. The milliners, half-disposed to resent the determined support their customers accord to a mode that cannot be called new any longer, have used all their endeavors to secure for other and less enormous specimens of

STOVEPIPE HATS.



"Stovepipe" hats are the newest thing out in the millinery line. High narrow crowns and tall slanting turban brims, usually faced with velvet, compose these ultra-fashionable creations. They are trimmed with fluffy feathers, with a broad satin bow, or with a wreath of small roses added to a perky wired velvet bow—in short, anything which is most becoming to the wearer. To be strictly up to date, girls, wear a "stovepipe."

headgear a due degree of patronage. But all in vain.

The big hat, after a slight show of resentment, has come into its own again with a triumph that is superabundant proof of the affection with which women regard it. So the milliners, bowing to the inevitable, are showing us how clever they are by proving that they can diversify the appearance of the huge shape, and that they can make it perfectly fascinating to a variety of types of beauty and comeliness.

Right Age to Marry.

When a girl has reached 18 she is old enough to marry, says Dr. Slaughter, chairman of the Council of the London Eugenics Education Society. Men and women of the best types should—for the good of the race—marry early, though not too early. The healthiest children are those born when the mothers are between the ages of 20 and 30. The father should be a few years older than the mother.

The trouble with the race, Dr. Slaughter says, is that women don't select their husbands with any thought of producing the best children. They are looking for money, material comforts and all sorts of artificialities enter into the selection.

"Rational choosing of mates does not exclude sentiment," he says, and he adds that if mercenary motives are eliminated the right sort of man will be chosen early in his '20s.

Dr. Slaughter doesn't address any rebukes to the men who marry women for a pretty face without stopping to ask what is behind it, or to the men—there may be a few—who are looking out for the dot.

Dye With Tea.

A garment made of almost any material may be creamed with tea. Make the tea strong, and soak the garment well in it. Iron the garment before it dries, and the color will be a pretty cream. The tea will not streak the goods, as coffee does, and is a prettier color and less expensive than the creaming substance that is bought.

A Few Don'ts for Wives.

Don't begrudge your husband a few hours spent with his men friends. You meet friends. Be considerate, and give him the same privilege.

Don't bother him with troublesome trifles that happen during the day.

Don't whine and complain over household difficulties.

Don't overwork and be tired and

cross when he comes home. Your husband will see you tired and irritable, where he will not be conscious of a few grains of dust which you might have dissipated at the expense of your strength.

Don't let yourself get old and ugly. Take time to keep yourself young and to cultivate good looks. If you can't be beautiful, try to be interesting.

Don't forget to cultivate your mind. Read about what is going on in the great world, so that if he makes a remark on current events you will be able to answer him intelligently, instead of giving him a blank stare.

Don't inquire how his business is, unless you are sure from his face that he has something pleasant to tell you.

Advice to Bride.

A woman whose son was about to marry a sweet girl sent with her congratulations these lines, so well known:

"Be to his virtues very kind;

Be to his faults a little blind."

And this is about the best advice a woman who knows her own son as no one else can know him can give to his prospective wife, says a writer. And she might make up her mind to use her own advice in regard to her treatment of the girl when she becomes her mother-in-law.

Porch Cushions.

A porch cushion of extremely coarse, square-meshed burlap is finished with a spider-web pattern of dark raffia, held in place with red silk-teen. It is durable and has just enough color to look attractive among the other porch cushions. The raffia ends can be trusted through the material, thus hiding rough points.

Hat Contrasts With Suit.

For years we thought it was the correct artistic thing to have the hat match the gown. Now it is not considered fashionable, even if it is artistic. It is not amiss to have a



Modish Little Maids.

Small girls are very smartly dressed this summer. Their dresses are very short, skirts very fluffy and hats very picturesque. The first little girl is ready for a romp in her dainty brown linen dress, edged with hand-embroidered scallops and a rough straw sailor hat. The fashionable miss who is second in the illustration is ready for church, in a sheer white dress, her broad white ribbon-trimmed hat and black satin coat with turn-back cuffs and revers of white silk. The last one, in her chic panama hat, her plain linen crash coat and crash parasol, is going traveling with mother.

Dust and Colds.

The evils arising from dust are not at all appreciated as they should be. We never hear it blamed for the colds, sore throats, bronchitis and more serious troubles, of which it is the principal cause, in towns at least. But if any one will use his observations he will find that while there are few colds in the coldest weather when the roads are frozen or wet, a fierce epidemic breaks out at the commencement of the windy and dusty season.

Mouth Wash.

A delightful wash for the mouth is made of two ounces of rectified spirits, half a dram essence of peppermint and an ounce of the essence of violets. Mix well, bottle and add a teaspoonful to a glass of water for the final rinsing of the teeth.