

# Corner for the Juniors

## OUTFIT OF A "MIND READER"

Electrician Tells What He Discovered in Repairing Communication With Occult World.

A Hindu mind reader found his outfit in bad shape one day and was obliged to enlist the service of a telephone man to again place him on "speaking terms" with the occult world. What the electrician found, says a contemporary, was as follows:

On the floor of the room where the confiding victim handed over the "necessary" in order to know the future was an ordinary-looking rug. To the under side of the rug eighteen turns of copper wire in the form of a coil were carefully sewed, the two ends passing through the wall at the floor and into the next room. Here a few dry cells and a telephone transmitter were connected with the circuit.

The Hindu professor could never "concentrate his mind" without wearing his turban, for concealed in this was an ordinary telephone head set from which wires ran down in his clothing and connected with a coil of wire about the professor's waist and held up by his suspenders.

After money matters had been attended to the victim, in most cases a woman, was asked to write her name, age and questions she desired to have answered upon a slip of paper, which



Secured the Bag.

she deposited in a velvet bag on a near-by table, without having it read or touched by the Hindu.

An assistant, who always managed to be busy near-by, secured the bag retired to the next room and repeated the name, age, questions, etc., into the telephone transmitter and the professor, pacing about upon the rug, received the information by induction and soon had his victim's confidence to such an extent that any answers were satisfactory. The break with the occult world was due to a poor joint in the wiring.

### Justified by Size.

Two little girls had been invited to take tea at the home of a third, and their mother had told them if cookies were served they should take but one each. Sure enough, a plate of tiny fancy cakes was passed at the table. Nettie, the older girl, looked at the diminutive "baby cakes" for a moment and then took two, whispering as she did so to her little sister of four "You may take two, Clara. I'm sure mamma had no idea they would be so small."

### Not Satisfied.

Harry, aged five, was taking his first ride on the cars, and was curious to know the meaning of certain sign posts along the track. "Papa," he asked, "what does W and R mean?" "It means for the engineer to ring and whistle," was the reply. "Well," said the little traveler, "I can see that W stands for wring, but I can't see how R stands for whistle."

### What Mamma Would Do.

"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy. "I should spank whoever did it," said Mrs. Bangs, eating severely at her little son. "Well then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, gleefully "coz papa's broken it."—Harper's Bazar.

### Feed for Cows.

"Grandpa," said the small boy from the city, pointing to a wayside plant "what is that?"

"That's a milkweed," was the reply "Oh, I know," exclaimed the little fellow, "that's what you feed the cows so they will give milk."

### Wasp Was Too Heavy.

Small Dorothy had just been stung by a wasp. "I wouldn't 'a' minded it walking all over my hand," she said between sobs, "if—if it hadn't sa down so hard."

### Strictly Obliged.

Teacher—"Why would not Job curse his maker and die?" Tommy—"Be cause his wife told him to."

# ENCOURAGING REFORESTATION

By H. S. NEWINS, Department of Forestry, Oregon Agricultural College

During the fall of 1911 the United States Forest Service purchased in Oregon and Washington more than 10,000 two-bushel sacks of Douglas Fir seed cones. The price paid was an average of 75 cents per sack. In some localities the cones were purchased for 50 cents per sack while in other places the price ranged as high as \$1, this being dependent upon local conditions, as much as upon abundance and quality of the seed and the degree of competition with private collectors in making the purchase. The cones were accepted at the nearest railway point and shipped in carload quantities to the government drying plant at Wyeth, Oregon. Here they were properly stored, later placed in trays and subjected to a temperature of 120 to 140 degrees F., until the cones opened and the seed fell out through the screened bottoms of the trays to canvas sheets below. The seeds were not subjected to a higher temperature than that necessary to open the cones and as soon as freed from the cone they were removed from the drying room, because a temperature of 140 degrees or more, if continued for any length of time, would reduce the vitality of the seed. The work at the seed drying plant was continued until April 1, 1912, and while in operation the plant required night and day shifts. The seed thus extracted is now being used to reforest desolate and barren areas of the government land which are valuable only for the support of forests. The reforestation is done in general by two methods, either "direct seeding," or that of "planting." Direct seeding is cheaper than the planting method and with Douglas Fir produces good results. The seed is sown either in the fall or early spring, and sometimes in the winter where the snow conditions will permit. When sown on the snow the seed are attractive to birds and consequently this method is only used to advantage upon soft or melting snow where the seed may quickly settle below the surface and seem to disappear. The seed is occasionally sown in seed spots by which method the ground is prepared in spots and the seed is sown and covered, much as in the seeding of corn.

This practice economizes on the amount of seed per acre, but the results show that for the direct seeding of Douglas Fir the method of distributing the seed broadcast is preferable. "Planting" infers the setting out of stock which has been developed in the tree nursery. Naturally it is more expensive than the method of "direct seeding," because of the added cost of germinating the seed in the nursery and the subsequent transplanting. Nursery stock is about ready to be planted when three years old, although some two-year-old seedlings are planted to advantage. The "planting" method gives more certain results than that of "direct seeding."

The federal government is at present carrying on extensive planting operations in Oregon. It is expected that the planting of 1000 acres will be completed this spring on the Siuslaw National forest. On the Oregon National forest a large area in Tp. 3 S., R. 6 E., has recently been planted. The area has been burned over several times, the latest burn being two years ago. From 600 to 700 seedlings were planted per acre and the total cost averaged \$5 to \$6 per acre.

However, the government work of reforestation is by no means restricted to the Coast states. During the fall of 1911 there was collected at Fraser, Col., on the Arapaho National Forest, 2833 bushels of lodge pole pine cones at an average cost of 40 cents per bushel delivered at the mill. These cones were treated in the mill in much the same manner as those of Douglas Fir were treated in the plant at Wyeth, Oregon. However, the plant at Fraser, Col., is small and suited only to the local demands of an individual forest rather than large and on an extensive scale. At this small plant 2439 bushels of clean seed were extracted. Each bushel of cones averaged 3.32 pounds of seed. The cones were found to average 29.4 individual seeds. The cost per pound of clean seed totaled \$1.99. This figure includes labor, collecting, freight, equipment and supplies. The seed is being used to reforest certain areas of the Arapaho National Forest.

The officers on the forest expect to collect as much as 3000 bushels of cones during the fall of 1912, and they predict that during a favorable season a maximum of not to exceed 5000 bushels can be reached. They also predict that the cost can be reduced from \$1.99 to \$1.75 per pound.

Halsey, Neb., is also a center for activities in reforestation. The problem here is not one of re-establishing growth upon desolate and barren mountain burns, but is rather to reforest the non-productive sand hills of the state. Yellow pine is the tree best adapted to such conditions and it

is used extensively. The planting season this year opened at Halsey, Neb., two weeks later than usual, due to the hard winter which preceded. During the month of April 150 acres were planted in the sand hills and one million seedlings were transplanted at the nursery. In connection with this work certain interesting experiments were carried on. A forest officer with crews of from three to seven men installed silvical plots in the hills, using various species, and ages of stock which had been subjected to certain treatments in the nurseries, such as shading, watering, acid treatment to prevent blight, or different species were tried on different sites. The greatest care was taken with each plot, the trees being spaced exactly 4 feet by 4 feet, 2 feet by 2 feet, etc., and planted by the cone method. This is a German method; a hole is dug one foot square and one foot deep, a mound of earth shaped like a cone is formed at the bottom of the hole, and the roots of the plant are then carefully arranged over this mound so that they occupy their natural position in the ground. Then the ground is packed very firmly around the roots. A planter can plant only about 200 trees per day by this method, so that it is not used in all silvical experiments. Also transplanting and seed sowing is experimented with under different silvical conditions.

The movement toward reforestation is universal. The several states which have efficient boards of forestry are planting up denuded and exploited state lands, and the large tree seed and nursery companies are each year making extensive collections of fresh seed with which to supply their customers.

The following is a table showing the average quantity of seed per bushel of cones of the most important Western species:

Douglas Fir, 1.25 pounds; Western Yellow Pine, 1.50; Engleman Spruce, .80; Sugar Pine, 1.60; Western Birch, .50; Sitka Spruce, 1.25; Western White Pine, 1.00; Western Red Cedar, .75; Lodgepole Pine, .25.

The collecting season for the seeds of the above species comes at a time when such industries as hop picking and harvesting call most men into the fields, but when the market is good the man who turns his attention toward collecting Douglas Fir cones will earn high wages.

A certain co-operative company in Iowa is typical of many similar cases. Besides buying 400,000 bushels of grain, this organization has in a year sold to the farmers 100,000 pounds of oil meal, 40,000 pounds of barbed wire and nails, 44,000 pounds binder twine, 2500 tons coal, 2400 sacks flour, 1500 sacks salt, 400,000 feet lumber and 1000 grain sacks, besides handling \$17,000 worth of clothing, shoes and miscellaneous merchandise. Yet in this town also competitive dealers in all these commodities are still doing business and unquestionably are making a reasonable profit.—Farm and Home.

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### A RECORD-BREAKING YEAR.

Willamette Valley Chautauqua Plans for Largest Crowd in 18 Years.

"The Chicago Operatic Co.," Lou J. Beauchamp, "Rev. Wm. Spurgeon," "S. Platt Jones," "Mexican Troubadours," "Judge F. P. Sadler," "Fred Emerson Brooks," "Lee Emerson Bassett," "John Mitchell" are among the well known names noted on the program of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua to convene at Gladstone Park, Oregon City, Or., July 9 to 21, 1912. These are only a few of the features their booklet tells us about, and it looks as if the 19th year of the Chautauqua would be the best yet. Extensive improvements are being made in the beautiful Gladstone Park, the directors evidently expecting a record breaking crowd. Even the P. R. L. & P. Co. has caught the spirit and is rebalancing its branch line which leads into the park and thereby facilitate and improve its half hour car service from Portland and Oregon City.

### A Confession.

"Well," he said, "it is—let me see?—three years since we met crossing the ocean, isn't it? Are you married yet?" "No," she sweetly replied, "again."

Be thrifty on little things like bluing. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the extra good value blue.

### Ready.

The Rev. Mr. Gude—"Isn't there some one here who will help us keep up interest in the church?" Deacon Tightwad (suddenly awakening—"I for one am prepared to raise the rates to eight per cent. on chattel mortgages if the other money lenders in the congregation will co-operate.")

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### Br'er Fox Again.

"A fox which was hard pressed by the Essex Union Hounds entered a house in High street, Billerica, and bolted upstairs into a bedroom. When found," says Punch, "he pretended to be a wolf rehearsing 'Red Riding Hood' for a cinematograph show, but his tale was cut off."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

### Hard Luck Feared.

"You should lay aside something for a rainy day." "And have the roof leak and spoil it."

### To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder, it cures hot, sweating, itching, swollen feet, cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Some Proof.

Hunt Secretary (to inexperienced assistant, who is telling him, after run, about some poultry claim)—"But how do you know they ever had the fowls? Diff they show you the corpses?" Assistant—"No, not exactly; but it's all right, don't you know, they showed me the empty nests."—Punch.

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### Advocates Leaves of Soap.

A devoted friend of the Scientific American suggests that a campaign be started against the common cake of soap. About 60 years ago there was sold a form of soap for travelers, consisting of a booklet, about two inches by four inches, in which small leaves of soap paper saturated with soap were bound. Each leaf contained enough soap for one washing of the hands. It is suggested that one might profitably dispense, through a penny-in-the-slot machine, a paper towel in which is folded a sheet of soap paper, for convenient use in public lavatories.

### Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for your money.

Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for your money, goes twice as far as any other. Ask your grocer.

### Now Nothing of Value in Pearls.

When the army of Galerius sacked the camp of the routed Persians a bag of shining leather filled with pearls fell into the hands of a private soldier, but the latter, while carefully preserving the bag, threw away its contents under the impression that anything that could not be used for useful purposes had no other value.

### When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

### Learn Him Something.

"Poets are born and not made," said the young man with the pale, interesting face and the long hair. "Are they?" replied his wife. "Well, I'll show you that they are made sometimes. I'll make you watch the baby while I go shopping this morning or you shall never have another dollar that my father sends to me."

### Mexican Mustang Liniment

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