

## IMPORTANT NEED FOR MORE TREES

Three-Fifths of Primeval Forests Have Been Cut Away, Says Forester Greeley.

### SUPPLY OF WOOD NECESSARY

Despite Fact That Many Substitutes Have Been Devised Demand for Timber Continues to Grow—Much Land Is Idle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Timber depletion has now reached a point in this country where three-fifths of the primeval forests are gone and where 61 per cent of the timber that is left is west of the Great Plains, Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, forest service of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, recently told the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Liberal use of American forests was a necessary part of the commercial growth of this nation, Colonel Greeley believes, but reforestation should have been practiced, if not from the start, at least in late years. There is an abundant area of forest land in this country to support all industries, and a liberal supply of wood is most necessary to the people of this country.



Hill Land Orchard Near Lynchburg, Va.

It was thought that, like the European countries, we would use, when our civilization was older, but one-third or one-half as much wood per capita as we did in the early days. But this rule does not affect the American people. The older the states and communities in this country grow the more timber they seem to require in one form or another.

Many substitutes have been devised for wood, and yet the great demand of the country for timber continues to grow. More wood is used in construction today than before the discovery of concrete, and more wood is used in building railway cars than before the steel or part-steel car was developed. This is apparently true in nearly every industry.

Abundant and widely distributed forests have meant to the United States homes for the masses of the people beyond the standards of any other nation. They have placed newspapers and magazines on the average family table. They have contributed largely to social and industrial conditions which promote democracy and

### ROTATION URGED IN GARDEN

Disease Spores and Insects Attack Crops Where Same Vegetables Are Planted.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if this can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not liable to attack the second crop.

#### Small Flock Is Important.

A small flock of laying hens on a town or village lot or in a city back yard is an important branch of poultry keeping.

#### Market Needless Roosters.

Do not let needless roosters eat up profits. Get them into condition for market and then weed them out promptly.

#### Care for Work Horses.

Take good care of the work horse these warm days.

constructive energy rather than discontent and destructive social forces bred by hard and comfortless conditions of life.

The idleness of 81,000,000 acres of forest land, an area increased by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres annually, destructive logging, and still more destructive forest fires are the factors at work to increase the timber shortage.

The exhaustion of American timber has not come about because the forests have been used so freely but because of the failure to use forest-growing land. In a nutshell, the problem is that the United States is cutting wood out of its forests three or four times as fast as it is being grown. Much of the land on which timber stands or has been cut off will always be forest land. It is ample to grow all the wood needed for the use of the people of this country and for export trade in lumber and products manufactured from lumber, if the land can be kept at work growing trees. Timber for the future is simply a matter of putting idle land to work.

Every reasonable encouragement should be given to the landowner to grow timber on his own account in the ways best suited to his own purposes, but by some means or other the public must see to it that forest lands not needed for agriculture do not lie idle. The regulations imposed must be reasonable and equitable. Obviously the owner of the land cannot do it all. The public must aid him in overcoming the hazard of forest fires and must recognize that the present methods of taxing forests in many regions are equivalent to taxing a farm crop twice a week during the growing season.

### DIFFERENT WAYS FOR GIRL TO MAKE MONEY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-independent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home-demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

No doubt exists in the minds of men and women of large experience in the extension work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state agricultural colleges that the economic appeal is the entering influence needed in getting their clubs or bureaus started in rural regions. Once the young people have learned a way to earn money the desire for the things it will buy asserts itself, and home betterments and improved living conditions follow naturally.

Down in Arkansas a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. Annet Sargo, on the Mount Valley route, near Hot Springs, grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre, at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$109. With the same expense her sister, Fannie, grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.89. Ada Rosamond grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$73.66, and Ruby Waddell, at Bonnaville, had 3,070 pounds, costing \$29.91, with net returns of \$68.

### CELERY INJURED IN TRANSIT

Damage Caused By Loading Too High in Cars and Thus Preventing Ventilation.

Celery is injured in transit because it is loaded too high in the cars to permit proper air circulation and rapid cooling, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Smaller crates or less of them in the load would help to insure rapid cooling.

#### Rich Soil for Garden.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

#### Dual Purpose Legume.

The soy bean is the dual-purpose member of the legumes, an annual used as a green manure, silage, hay, seed and pasture crop.

#### Increase Milk Production.

A pure-bred sire for the dairy herd can start an increase in milk production that continues through future generations.



### THE SUNSHINE FAIRY.

"GOOD morning," said Father as little Henry came into the dining room, "Isn't this a nice, bright morning, son?" Henry did not answer. He jerked his chair from the table and slid into it with a sullen air, for Henry was cross because his mother had not let him put on his new shoes that morning.

"Heavy black clouds seem to be bothering you," said Henry's father. "Better drive them away or you will have an unhappy day."

But Henry did not answer. He kept his eyes on his plate, and a frown on his face, but when he pushed his dish



away from him and spilled the cream his father told him to go to his room and stay there until the cloud cleared from his face.

Henry did not quite understand about the "heavy, black cloud," but he did know, of course, that he had behaved badly, so he went to his room feeling that everyone was treating him unkindly.

"Have not got a heavy cloud on my face," he said, looking in the mirror. Then he drew the shade because someone had once told him that little fairies danced in the sunlight when it streamed into the room.

"Get out of my room," said Henry. "I won't have any fairies in here. I don't like girls, and all fairies are girls. Anyway, I don't believe in fairies, only those in picture books."

Henry was very cross as you see, and he did not want to see the sunshine, so he threw himself on his bed on his back to think over how cross everything was that morning.

All at once he heard some one crying. It seemed to come from outside his window. So Henry jumped up and peeked out.

The tiniest creature dressed in silver sat on the sill of the window crying.

"What are you crying about?" asked Henry, who really was a very kind little boy.

"I can't get in to do my work," said the little creature. "It is all dark inside and they shut me out. I am the

sunshine fairy and I have to dance when the sun shines and make people happy. But how can I when they will not let me in?"

Henry raised the shade and up jumped the little fairy and danced into the room on the sunshine as it streamed in.

"Oh, haven't you any face?" asked the little creature, "or is it behind old black cloud? Sometimes he does hide faces, but I most always can drive him away."

Henry went to the mirror, and sure enough this time he found that in place of his face there was a heavy black cloud, through which he could see but dimly.

He looked at the sunshine and the little fairy had been joined by hundreds of others who were dancing about in the jolliest manner.

Henry forgot all about the cloud as he watched them, and presently a stream of sunshine cleared away the cloud and Henry jumped up, for you see he was dreaming all the time he had fallen asleep.

The wind had blown the shade and into the room came the bright sun, but Henry could not find the fairies though he looked everywhere.

"They did drive away heavy black cloud," thought Henry, "and I do feel happier. Perhaps there are some fairies in the sunshine after all."

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## The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

### WHEN SHE WALKS.

"A little neglect may breed mischief."—Franklin.

WHEN walking with a woman it is customary for the man to ask to carry any parcels she may be burdened with. It is a woman's privilege to insist on carrying them herself, but remember that it is very embarrassing for a man to walk with a woman who is burdened as, besides feeling regret that he cannot aid her, he is put in a false position by those whom he may meet.

Every well-bred woman should know that it is no longer considered the right thing for a man to take her arm in walking unless she is feeble or the way hazardous. If she happens to be accompanied by a man who is not aware of this fact she should not take offense, but if he takes her arm she should ascribe it to his ignorance of that rule of good breeding and restrain him by simply assuring him that she

can manage much better when unaided.

If a woman is overtaken or overtakes a man of her acquaintance she is privileged to ask him to accompany her as far as their ways go together, though needless to say she would say this only to a close acquaintance. She should not do this, however, when he is accompanied by another woman and would not usually wish to when he was accompanied by another man.

When taking a pleasure walk together it is always the woman's privilege to set the pace and make suggestions as to the direction in which the walk should be taken.

If a woman chances to see that a stranger has dropped something, what should she do? This is a question that sometimes comes up. She should not stop to pick it up unless the man is decidedly older than she and she is very young. She should courteously attract his attention to the fact that he has dropped the article and leave him to pick it up for himself. However, if she is walking behind the one who has lost the article and not to pick it up for him might mean that it would be trodden upon she may in common sense stoop and get it.

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### Conscience.

That uncomfortable possession, a conscience, holds us back from many a coveted delight, saves us from many a sin, and drives us in many a path we would never be good enough or unselfish enough to take if only its chiding voice would let us alone. We give ourselves too much credit for our good behavior when we forget that our upbringing has brought into our house of life a personality we cannot disobey if we would live at peace.

## "What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name: its history, meaning, whence it was derived, significance, your lucky day and lucky jewel

By MILDRED MARSHALL

### THERESA.

ONE of the prettiest of feminine names which for some reason has always been associated with France and yet is essentially English, is Theresa. It is one of the many feminine names which come from the harvest and its original source is a Greek word meaning to reap or gather in a crop.

The first to bear the name was a Spanish lady, the wife of a Roman noble called Paulinus. Both Paulinus and his wife were devotees of St. Jerome. The name Theresa had great vogue in Spain and is finally found as Teresa on a throne in Leon in the Tenth century.

The most noted Theresa appears in the Sixteenth century when the Roman Catholic church produced the remarkable saint of that name through the Spanish connection of the house of Austria; the princesses of Spain and Germany were frequently christened Theresa.

In France it became Terresse through the queen of Louis XIV and Provence called it Terezon. The empress-queen added greatly to its fame, her noble spirit winning all hearts.

St. Theresa of course brought it to England through the Roman Catholic religion, though its vogue there did not begin until after the Reformation.

England also calls her Terry and Tracy; France makes her Therese. She is Theresa in Portugal and Teresa and Teresita in Spain. Italy uses Teresa and Teresina, in Germany she is Theresa.

Theresa's talismanic stone is amber.

It promises her good health, wards off evil spirits and warns approaching illness by paling in color. Thursday is her lucky day and three her lucky number.

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### Nautical Terms.

Gross tonnage is obtained by dividing the whole cubical capacity of a ship by 100, that many English cubic feet representing a ton. Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less deduction for machinery, crew and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo. Dead-weight tonnage or tonnage capacity is the number of tons which can be carried in the holds when the vessel is charged to the load-water line. Displacement tonnage used with reference to warships is the actual weight of sea water displaced by the vessel when charged with all its weight to the load-water line.

### Mr. Cobble's Knows.

"I'll have to fire that new hired man," said Mr. Cobble. "What's he been doing?" asked Mrs. Cobble. "Nothin'. That's just th' trouble. I found him readin' a book when he oughter been at work." "Maybe it was a book about farmin', father." "No, it wasn't. It was a poetry book. There ain't no poetry in farmin' an' there ain't no information in poetry that tells how to lift a mortgage."

### Nth Degree in Something.

If some men were as fussy about choosing a wife as they are in securing a manicurist the divorce courts could knock off a few weeks.

### Dorothy Dalton



Being given the chance to display her cleverness in emotional parts has brought merited fame to handsome Dorothy Dalton, a famous "movie" star known to the patrons of the motion picture houses. Her work in leads has been crowned with glory and she has pleased her thousands of admirers.



### When Birds Go Courting.

Many birds assume fine raiment during their courtship. In springtime this pigmentation of birds—especially the males—becomes very noticeable. Colors flush out, evident in the green wing, the blue cap and the russet breast.