

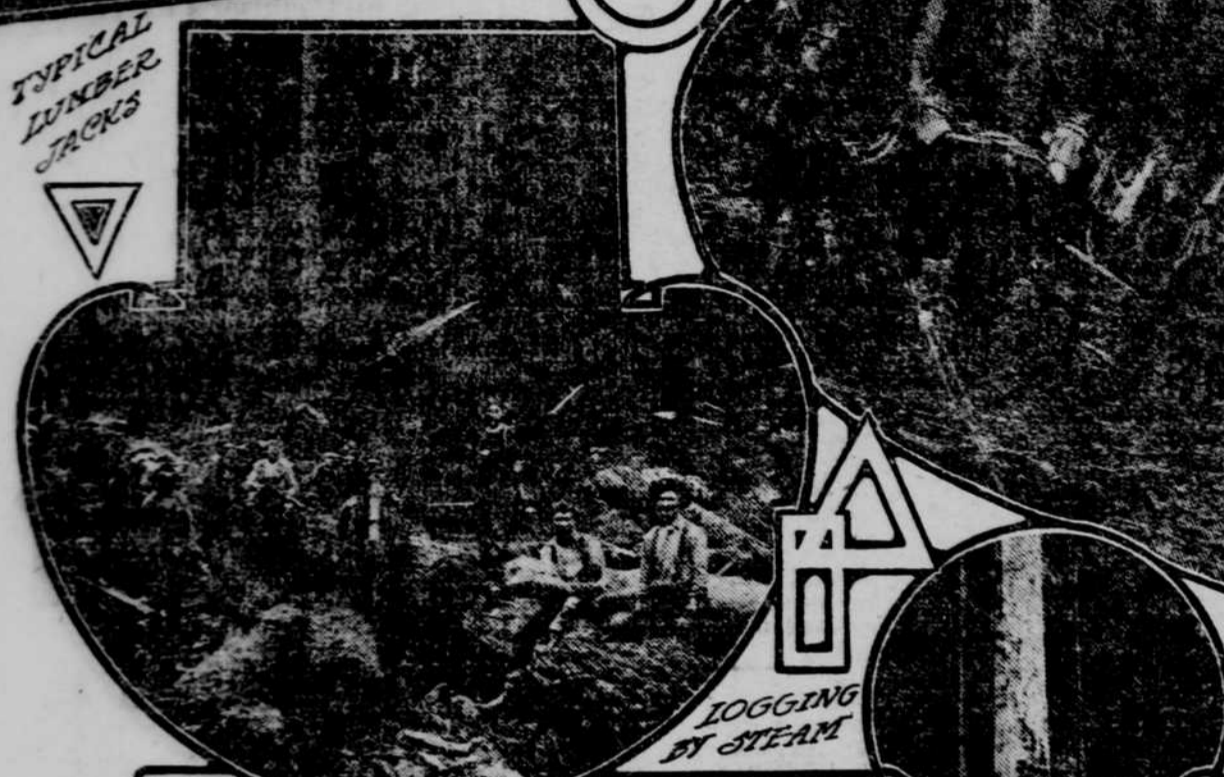
Waste in Our Lumbering Methods



TYPICAL LUMBER JACKS



CLEARING AND LOGGING IN A LUMBER DISTRICT



LOGGING BY STEAM

"SNARKING" LOGS OUT OF THE FOREST



PLACING LOGS ON RAILROAD SKIDS AT THE END OF A SKID ROAD

NOVEL METHOD OF TRANSPORTING LOGS

So much has been said and written in recent years about the wasteful waste of the logging and lumbering methods pursued in the United States that the average person without a very intimate knowledge feels sure that the case must be exaggerated. And in some degree he is right. Great as have been the sins of the timber harvesters who have garnered the wealth of our forests with a free hand, they have scarcely been guilty in the measure that has been charged in some quarters. And, moreover, there is no doubt but that in most cases the prodigal policy has been the result of ignorance rather than prompted by a wanton spirit as some of the critics would have us believe.

The general public has heard most regarding the wastefulness and extravagance of American methods of lumbering since the development within the past few years of the movement in behalf of the conservation of our natural resources. However, for years before that crusade began, and with redoubled energy since, returned European travelers have been exclaiming upon the contrast between forestry methods in the old world and the new. Now, it has been very impressive to hear how in France and Germany great forests are cultivated with the care of a well-ordered garden, and how even the twigs that fall from the trees are picked up and sold for fuel, but as a matter of fact the boasted German methods of forestry would not be at all suited to the United States.

However, for all that, as has been hinted, there are two sides to this question of the wasteful American methods of lumbering, the fact remains that our people have not made the most of the priceless heritage of our forests. Nor has all the fault in this respect been at the door of the professional lumbermen who, given a seemingly almost inexhaustible source of supply, naturally gained a contempt for small sources of waste. In some measure responsible, also, have been the farmers who were the pioneers in the settlement of the various sections of our country. Eager to clear the land they had taken up and to set to the actual work of tilling the soil, these settlers were prone in many instances to think only of the quickest and cheapest way of getting rid of the timber. In many cases they took no pains to get the most out of the standing timber or to so cut it that a maximum yield would be insured.

It is the professional lumbermen who have, figuratively speaking, slashed right and left without much regard to consequences in getting out their timber. Trees have been felled without the proper regard to the damage done to other forest monarchs in the crash of the heavy trunks to earth, and logs have been "snarked" or dragged out of the forest with few, if any, precautions against damage to the young growth—the source of the lumber supply of tomorrow. Added to these, and worse than all else in effect, is the deadly destruction wrought by forest fires. These wholesale annihilations of standing timber have been largely traceable to human carelessness and shortsightedness—carelessness in extinguishing camp fires and other forms of human negligence that precipitate the fires, and shortsightedness in not providing adequate alarm systems and fire-fighting facilities to combat the flames, once they have gained headway.

A very spectacular form of lumber waste, and one that never fails to astound Europeans who tour the United States, is the lavish use made of marketable timber in providing facilities for logging operations. In the states of Oregon and Washington, for instance, there may be seen in the lumber regions ponderous bridges, the piers of which are formed from crossed logs placed cross-cross on top of one another. It is no exaggeration to say that such a bridge contains the makings of lumber sufficient to build all the houses and other frame structures in a good-sized village. Another utility of the American logging system

that consumes a surprising quantity of material is the "skid road" which forms the artery of commerce between a logging scene and the nearest loading point on the railroad. A "skid road" may be several miles in length and it is composed throughout this entire length of logs or greased skids placed crosswise of the highway to form a smooth and comparatively level pathway over or along which the logs fresh from the forest are dragged by a heavy steel cable attached to a donkey engine of several hundred horse power. Similarly the familiarity that breeds contempt has prompted many of the loggers to act as spendthrifts in the use of large and sound logs to form a skidded platform, loading stage, etc., at the railroad siding where the logs are placed aboard the cars that are to carry them to the mills. To pursue this same subject further there might be cited the immense amounts of lumber that have been used in the construction of the flumes or artificial canals mounted on trestlework in which logs are floated when other means of transportation are not available, so of

these flumes being 40 miles in length and costing nearly as much as a railroad. Perhaps the greatest hue and cry that has been precipitated by any phase of America's wasteful lumbering methods has gone up as a result of the plan employed in felling the giant trees of the Pacific northwest. It is one of the first principles of the new conservative policy of lumbering that the severing of the trunk of a tree by sawing or chopping should be done at a point as near to the ground as possible, so that the waste remnant in the form of the stump should be reduced to a minimum. No wonder, then, that people who are of this way of thinking gasp with astonishment when they go to northern California and the famous Puget Sound country and witness the methods of felling trees in vogue in this region, so plentifully endowed with timber wealth. The timber "jacks" of this favored region, far from attempting to make their "cut" as near the ground as possible, are no, even content to stand on the ground and swing their axes on a level with their waists, as did

the old-time lumbermen of Maine and Michigan. Instead, these Pacific coast fellows construct a "shelf" on the side of the tree to be felled and at such a height that the chopping and sawing is done at a point at least ten or twelve feet above ground. The result is, of course, to leave a huge stump containing enough material to build a small house. The lumbermen justify their action by the tradition that the "swell" at the base of one of these big trees is of inferior material—presumably too poor to bother with. However, most of the expert foresters of the country say that this is not true, at least not in the majority of cases and that this method of mutilating timber in the cutting is a flagrantly wasteful one.

One of the most seriously wasteful methods of lumbering in vogue in the United States—looked at from the standpoint of future generations—is the practice of taking from a forest annually an amount of lumber far in excess of new growth. Obviously this will serve to either speedily wipe out a forest or else to render it of little value for many years to come, whereas a permanent source of income, indeed, this plan of intelligent harvesting of the timber with reference to the supply of future years is what renders so steadily profitable the admirably conducted forests of Germany and Switzerland.

Of course the American lumberman is engaged in logging as a source of livelihood and his main defense against every charge of wasteful lumbering is that there is so much timber in proportion to the population that it does not pay, as a business proposition, to take any more than the better part of each tree felled. Unquestionable there is a grain of truth in this, provided a lumberman is thinking only of prosperity in the present generation, but at the same time there is much waste in lumbering that is not only unnecessary but is actually costly to the lumberman himself. However, conservative lumbering is making headway and is supplanting the old wasteful methods in many sections of the country. The new ideas of conservative lumbering are based on three principles. First, the forest is treated as a working capital the purpose of which is to produce successive crops. Second, a systematic working plan is followed in harvesting the forest crop. Third, the work in the woods is carried on in such manner as to leave the standing trees and the young growth as nearly unharmed by the lumbering as is possible. In the actual operations of tree felling the new policy calls for greater care, so that no tree trunk may be split or broken in falling and likewise are there precautions so that the bark of valuable standing trees will not be rubbed or torn by the tree trunks that are being "skidded" out of the forest. Finally a ban has been placed on the wasteful practice of cutting promising young trees for corduroy or skids simply because these happen to be convenient and are straight. Under the old plan the waste does not end when a log gets to the saw mill. There is a further loss of nearly all the slabs and edgings and all the sawdust not used for fuel, so that it is doubtful if more than half of the cubic contents of the standing tree is finally used.

The KITCHEN CABINET



THE PILGRIM mothers endured all the hardships the Pilgrim fathers endured and the Pilgrim fathers.

THEY are as sick that surfeit with too much. As they that starve with nothing. —Shakespeare.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

Three meals a day is the endless chain that encircles the housekeeper with the never-ending problem of what to have to eat. It is not so much the daily duty which disheartens and weighs upon her; but the thought of three meals a day through the years to come smother her with their accumulated weight. The old fable of the clock which refused to work because it had to tick so many times a day, teaches us a deep lesson; the clock was only required to tick one tick at a time. We need not bear the burdens of the future, nor give needless thought to the days to come. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

THE WHOLESOME TOMATO.

The tomato is such an appetizing fruit vegetable, if one could call it so, also it has the reputation of being a good tonic for the liver. When one finds the skin producing brown liver spots, it is time to give the sluggish liver a jog. Tomatoes may be put up and served in such a variety of ways that a housewife who has a few dozen cans is independent. She may have soup, pickles, catsup, preserves, to say nothing of the numbers of dishes to be made in combination with other vegetables.

One of the things to be most thankful for is a good appetite, which usually goes with a healthy body. Anybody who finds it necessary to cater to a finicky, fussy appetite certainly needs sympathy, for there is nothing more discouraging to the author of a good meal than the birdlike habit of turning over food and playing with it.

A small family, if fond of the vegetable, will consume sixty quarts and then not have enough. Fill all your empty jars with the tomatoes, using only a little salt, and when thoroughly scalded seal in well sterilized cans. They keep as fresh as the day they are put up if the rubbers are new and the cans screwed tight.

It is to be regretted that the best-intentioned people in the world often have no appetite, and they must be fed and cared for just as well as those who can digest shingle nails.

One good housewife makes catsup as she needs it by adding the spices and pepper to canned tomatoes. For preserving tomatoes the small yellow one is the most satisfactory, adding lemon in slices, removing the seeds. Weigh the fruit and add to a pound of the tomatoes three-quarters of a pound of sugar, cooking slowly until the tomatoes look transparent.

We must remember to appeal to the eye in preparing dishes and arranging the table. If the eye is pleased the palate usually responds, and things which taste good will be better digested and will consequently better build up the body and repair waste.

One cause for failure in canning tomatoes is that often they are over-ripe. Perfectly sound, well ripened tomatoes if put up in air tight jars will keep for several years.

We learn that a mixed diet is not only pleasanter but actually necessary for our best, as is proven by the variety of foods that a wise Providence provides for us.

A dozen well-cared for tomato plants will produce enough fruit to supply the table and have some to put up, besides having plenty of green ones for pickling and chow-chow after the frost comes.

Olly fish and pork are accompanied with lemon and apple sauce, not only because it appeals to the taste, but because the oil needs the acid to aid in its digestion. We find that lamb served with mint sauce are not combinations following a fancy, but because it was discovered that the richness of these foods is modified by the sauces. So it is well to remember that it is not wise to neglect these accessories when serving such foods.

The following is a very excellent chili sauce recipe: Peel and chop twenty-four large ripe tomatoes; chop six green peppers and four onions. Put into a kettle with three tablespoonsful of salt, eight tablespoonsful of brown sugar and a cup of vinegar; cook slowly one hour. Then put into bottles and seal.

People past middle life will find that the general health will be improved if they eat less, drink more, worry less and play more.

LEASURE and revenge Have ears more deaf than adder to the voice Of any true decision. —Shakespeare.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pair of sleeves to slip over a good gown with a large apron will allow one to safely get a meal in a best dress.

When putting down the stair carpet, a great deal of the wear can be saved by first tacking down pieces of old comforters or bed quilts, cut not quite the width of the carpet. This saves buying carpet paper or padding made for the purpose.

When putting up curtains, if the windows are close to the floor, put the curtain poles up a foot or more above the window, and when the curtains are hung the space is covered and you have windows with a much greater height, in appearance.

If plants are ever frozen or frost-bitten, sprinkle well with cold water and put in a dark place, well covered. They will often be entirely restored in a few hours.

LEFT-OVER PROBLEMS.

When any bits of vegetables are left over, if in a white sauce they may be washed off and the vegetables added to a potato salad. Peas, string beans, peas, green corn, tomatoes, and in fact almost any vegetable improves the potato salad. It is wise not to have too many colors, like carrots and beets, as the two do not look well together.

When making soup for immediate use and the fat is removed, use a piece of ice. The fat will quickly harden in it and it can be easily removed.

Any bits of cold left-over meat may be put through the meat chopper, seasoned, mixed with a little salad dressing and used for sandv'ch fillings.

Have your kitchen table covered with zinc and save the time used in scrubbing for other and better things. Slip the hand in a paper bag when polishing the kitchen stove. The hands will be saved and the bag may be burned.

A sponge cake pudding is a dessert which will fill a long-felt want. Cut the cake in slices and between each layer place a layer of sliced dates with the stones removed. Pour over all a custard made of two cups of milk, the yolks of two eggs, half a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of flavoring. Bake twenty minutes or until the custard is set, and spread over the top a meringue made with the whites of the eggs and half a cup of sugar. Bake until brown.

When food has cooked on in any granite dish, put a little washing soda in it.

The aim of every housekeeper is to have no waste, and to be able to serve the left-overs in such an attractive manner that they do not announce themselves as left-overs, but a dish peculiarly pleasant, which makes one long for more.

For callouses and corns on the foot use surgeon's plaster, which comes in a small aluminum box and will last a long time. Cut a piece to fit the tender spot and wear one all the time. It keeps the corn soft and it is then easily removed.

A delicious pudding sauce is one that needs no preparation at the time of using. Just nice rich juice poured over the blanc mange or any simple pudding, and if there are always a few bottles of grape juice on the shelves of the fruit closet and some cake in the box, a dessert may be quickly prepared.

Keep old ribbons and pieces of velvet from last season's hats, and you may often find use for them in facings for dresses and even for trimmings if not faded.

When there are only a few stalks of celery and not enough for a meal, stuff the stalks with cream cheese seasoned with paprika, Worcestershire sauce and salt. The cheese may be tinted a delicate green if desired. Chill and serve as a relish with the dinner.

Very pretty corset covers may be made of lingerie waists, by cutting down the neck and trimming the arm hole after removing the sleeves.

Nut Roast—Take two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of walnuts chopped fine, and a cup of celery chopped; add two eggs well beaten, salt and pepper to taste and cream enough to moisten, and make into a loaf. Bake in a pan with a small amount of water in which has been added a little butter. Baste occasionally and cook an hour.

Use a quart of water for each pound of meat in making soup.

Nellie Maxwell.

Dog Days. Dog days is the name applied to the heated season of the year at the time of the heliacal rising of Sirius the dog star; that is, the time when it rose just before the sun. They usually lasted for about 40 days. We still retain the expression of dog days as applied to the hottest season of the year, but owing to the procession of the equinoxes it is no longer the time of the heliacal rising of the dog star.

Bullet Wound Saves Life

Remarkable Result of Old-Time Combat on So-Called "Field of Honor."

Alexander Graille fought two duels at The Oaks, with consequences which were remarkable, though he came off second best in both, relates the New Orleans Picayune. The first of these duels was with M. Augustin, who afterward became district judge and general of the Louisiana Legion. Augustin

ran his sword into Graille's lungs and the latter hovered for a long time between life and death, and when at last he did come out of his room he was bowled like an octogenarian. Complications had ensued and surgery was not what it is now. The doctors declared that it was only a matter of a short time until he would die. However, that did not prevent him from getting into a quarrel with Colonel Mandeville de Marigny and

challenging him to a duel. It was fought at The Oaks. The weapons were pistols at 15 paces, each to have two shots, advance five paces and fire at will. At the first shot Graille fell forward pierced by Marigny's bullet, which struck the exact place where Augustin's sword had entered. Marigny, pistol in hand, advanced to the utmost limit, when Graille, although suffering intense pain, said, "Shoot again; you have another shot." Marigny raised his pistol and fired into the air, saying: "I never strike a fallen foe." Graille was carried home

more dead than alive, but instead of sinking rapidly, began to mend and some time afterward walked out of his room as erect as ever and soon regained his health and stately bearing. Marigny's bullet had penetrated the abscess which threatened his life and made an exit by which it was drained and his life saved.

Noiseless Lawn Mowers. "My noiseless lawn mowers," proudly remarked a suburbanite to a visitor, pointing to a cage full of guinea pigs. "When I get a few more I'm

going to hire them out to the golf club to keep the green clipped.

"I put a low barrier of wire netting around the lawn that I want cut and then turn in the guinea pigs. They attack the worst weeds first—plantains, dandelions, etc.—because they like them the best. Then they take a little rest and tackle the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as though it had been cut by the closest machine. I'm sure that a golf green clipped in this way would be as fast again as it would be mowed in the ordinary way."

In the Wrong "Paw."

He was a rather overdressed youth and attracted much attention when he entered the car. He occupied the only vacant seat beside a rather elderly gentleman. When the conductor came for his fare he fumbled for his money, and then suddenly became very pale. "Oh, I've been robbed," he gasped. "There is nothing but a bit of an old cigar in my pocket." "My boy," said the deep bass voice of the man by his side, "would you mind taking your hand out of my pocket?"

The Truth About Talking Dogs

Dr. Prochnow Gives an Analysis of Canine's Performance in Germany.

For several months a dog named "Don," which according to newspaper report, actually speaks or articulates words, has been exhibited in Germany. Dr. Prochnow, in a recent issue of Die Umschau, gives an analysis of the

dog's performance. He finds that the dog in reply to questions barks a response which can be interpreted as "hunger," "ruhe," or "kuchen," indicating that he is hungry, sleepy, or wants a biscuit. Don seldom answers promptly and correctly, and evidently does not understand the meaning of the questions. He does not even utter his own name correctly, as he

cannot press his long tongue firmly enough against his teeth to produce the true sound of "d." The vowel sound is likewise imperfect, so that the name is a monosyllable, and with indistinct vowel. "Wow" as like "Don." To the question, "Was hast du?" Don responded with barks, some of which suggested the word "hunger." The word "haben" was "spoken" almost as a monosyllable, and with indistinct vowels, so that it differed little from "Don." The words "kuchen" and "ruhe" were also much alike,

as the "ch," "h," and "n" were indistinct, and the initial consonants were almost imperceptible. The indistinctness of the "r" is surprising, as many dogs produce this sound involuntarily. In Dr. Prochnow's opinion Don differs from other dogs only by a more highly developed imitative faculty and by the ability to produce several peculiar combinations of sounds which suggest spoken words. He shows no evidence of extraordinary mental ability, and often answers incorrectly.

Effective Wall Paper Border.

Recently there has come into wall paper fashion a type of border that is cut along the bottom to follow the lines of the design, usually vines, leaves or the like. Against a plain wall paper such a border is particularly effective, as all who have seen it can testify. At first this border had to be cut out after the design was printed on the paper, but a New York man has invented a machine which does the printing and the cutting at the same operation.

Coffee to Relieve Fatigue.

The question is sometimes asked: What will relieve fatigue more quickly than anything else? Clerks in stores and men generally as well as women shoppers become at times very tired. Fortunately the British army has thrashed the question out and tried every kind of decoction that could be thought of, and we may profit by their experience. They award the palm to coffee, and declare it has neither superior nor equal for this purpose.