BOWERY DELMONICO'S

Incidents Recalled by Reopening Lyons' Noted Place.

OLD NEW YORK RESTAURANT.

Glimpses of the East Side Resort When It Was In Its Glory—Popular With Police, Firemen and Bowery Wedding Parties.

Mike Lyons' famous old restaurant

Lyons' place, at 259 Bowery, near ouston, on the east side, was opened 1872. Then Lyons threw away the by, and the place was never shut day or night, Sundays or holidays.

"He can't close because he threy away the key when he first opened up," said the knowing ones. But two years ago the Bowery was shocked one might to find the place closed up at midnight, says the New York Post "English Harry," the head waiter, who started in with Lyons as a boy, ex

nes was when you couldn't get : seat here at 2 o'clock in the morning and we had room for 300 at that," he "We kept six waiters busy until breakfast time. Now there's only on waiter on the dogwatch, and he spend half his time asleep. My son, the Bow-ery's on the blink."

The old restaurant man, who used to take pride in being around his place for about twenty hours out of the twenty-four, seemed to lose heart after he saw the lights go down, and he got out of the business last January, when he sold out to his eldest son, George Washington Lyons. After his son took charge Mike went down to his old home in Louisiana for a long visit, and after he returned he spent most of Long Island. The restaurant which Mike's good management caused to be known as the "Bowery Delmonico's" saw little of its founder after him.

the job at or around dinner time went to other restaurants and grumbled when the goulash had queer things in MESSAGES FROM THE DEAD. the and the ham and eggs failed to come up to the requirements of the pure food regulations.

Ever since there has been a bare Public interest has again been aroused

spot along the street to which the man o'-war's man always turns, because it has been man-o'-war's man habit. But the wide thoroughfare is differentvery different. A few years ago there was always "something doing" at "Suicide corner," where First street im-

Germania, a famous music hall where you could sip beer beside strong arm teams, cadets and Jack tars, for whom was created and sincerely chanted that Bowery war song which meant all that it implied—more than can be said of the average song of the day—"Strike

Up the Band; Here Comes a Sailor."

Over the tables at Mike Lyons' the shifting tide of the Bowery was fathomed, and it was at Lyons' that one went, be he cub reporter or plain clothes man, to get the latest gossip of any precinct, not to mention the poli-ties churning behind the impassive. dirty gray front of 300 Mulberry, po-

narters. when Lyons' was in its glory captains, each with revolving satellite of sergeant and wardman and a handful of fire department battalion chiefs, sat down to meat daily, while the Bowery haberdashers' clerks and even the banana men, with push carts carteening over the curb in front of the wide open doors, whispered that the one was Captain Smith of the Steenth precinct and that one was attached to Inspector Jones' staff. Even "English Harry" and the small fry of the waiters-and they made good tips at Lyons -knew when fire commander or police-man was "in bad" or "in right."

all "for the good of the service" was framed up over the linen at No. 250. When the bipartisan police commissioners held swar when Theorem 1. Many an important "shakeup" not at

needed at some big blaze- or fre bat talion chief sat at food and the con sounded--it always buzzed, never ran loudly enough to annoy the luncherseither Old Man Lyons or his son George, who is again in charge of the old place, would look up the alarm in the book list and if needed would send

a message to Captain X, or Chief Z.

It was all very nice and family par All of the police chiefs ate there-Cor. lin, McCullagh and Devery, not t speak of the men who ran the centra "Chesty" George McClusky and George Titus and a shoal of the me

who are looked upon as Sherlock

Holmeses in Mulberry street.

In the early morning there used to be lots to see at Lyons'. As much "real wine" used to be opened there by east side wedding parties as the do at Rector's after the theater nowadays. And there was always a keen lookout for the bridal outfit and a scramble among the lynx eved waiter wedding tips was no narrow one You could always get a ramshackle brand of cab in front of the old place any time between midnight and dawn.

Sometimes the wedding parties came in under false pretenses, having spent all their money to pay for hall and

But they ate heartily, just the same not revealing vulgar details of finan-cial stringency until one of English Harry's tribe brought the check and a bundle of toothpicks tastefully strewn over a folded napkin. Then when the revelation came there was always a picture to regard with pleasure—if you happened to be remote enough to be

Sometimes the wedding guest beat his breast ere he heard the loud bassoon; sometimes he did not get the chance. Once in awhile before he was ejected with rough laying on of hands Mike Lyons' famous old restaurant on the Bowery, in New York, has been reopened and the key thrown away once more.

he compounded by promise to pay, but he had to be known. At any rate there was excitement for all hands. Things once more. scheme. That color is faded, on a

scheme. That color is faded, on a warped palette now.

But the Bowery will welcome the ancient restaurant. It at least will present the shell of a former glory. They always gave you good food at the long and not always clean clothed tables. If they do this much again the Bowery will let it go at that.

OLD TIME PRICES.

Glimpse of the Days When Living Was

Cheap In England. instead of a number, chiefly those of inn signs, such as the Cross Keys room, the Bell chamber, the Adam and Eve room, and so forth.

Formerly the custom in important cities during festival times was to limit the price of food and lodging by statute. In Canterbury during the celebration of the bicentenary of Becket's translation (1372) the price of bread was fixed at two loaves for a penny (2 cents), a fairly high figure consid-

known as the "Bowery Demonico's saw little of its founder after he turned his back on it.

A century or so later the same prices in Edinburgh all the year round was equally moderate, sheep being sold at prices ranging from 12 cents to 20 at prices ranging from 12 cents to 20. cents, according to quality, "best hens" whereat the Bowery sat up and took notice, and the part of Mulberry street's police outfit that had to be on from these prices ran the risk of forcent a pint. Any vender departing from these prices ran the risk of for-feiture of his goods.—Chicago News.

Public interest has again been aroused over the assertions recently by Sir Oliver Lodge that messages from the dead had been received by members of the Psychical Research society by the publication of the details of the demon-

was always "sometums cide corner," where First street implinges on the Bowery. The girls who killed themselves there came mostly from McGurk's "Suicide hall," a bit drones, who is referred to as Mrs. Hollandrones, who held a pen in her hand while her mind was a blank and wrote when the spirits directed she should write. orth of Houston, on the same side of he street as Lyons'.

Then, next to McGurk's, was the itermania, a famous music hall where ou could sip beer beside strong arm sams, cadets and Jack tars, for whom areas created and sincerely chanted that lowery war song which meant all the difficulty those on the other side experienced in trying to open communication with the living. It was declared that the living personality was on a plane so much lower than that in the spirit world that it was difficult to

transmit clear impressions. There is an attempt to convey an idea of existence after death and there is reference to an obscuration of consciousness. A message from Mr. Gur ney, a founder of the society, was as

a dozen inspectors, to say naught of captains, each with revolving satellite age is that I appear to be

Another message was received, it is declared, from F. H. W. Myers, the distinguished author, in which he is

Coupled with the report of the latest manifestations that convinced Sir Oliver Lodge of their genuineness is the ies annulied conclusions presented by him is his book, "Human Personality." These communications, Mr. Stead said; ich a woman who often received such messages.

Herr Dernburg, German secretary of state-for the colonies, will on his re-turn from Africa present the kai-ser with a golden casket filled with diamonds from German Southwest Africa. The casket is the work of Herr Burmester, a jeweler of Cape Town. It is twelve centimeters long and six centimeters wide and has on the lid the initial "W," surmounted by a crown. Seven diamonds are set in the ud representing the Southern Cross.

The Long Lived Pear.

The pear is really more hardy than the apple and needs less cosseting. There are trees still standing near Monroe, in the state of Michigan, which were planted by the French settlers be-fore Penn founded Philadelphia. Pear trees can be kept in good bearing condition for 300 years and apples for at least 150 years. I have an apple tree 115 years old and its annual fruitage is as perfect as it was sixty years ago.-E. P. Powell in Outing

IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Many Nations Interested In Gathering at Albuquerque.

WILL SEND EXPERT ENGINEERS

Possibilities of Artificial Watering of Arid Lands Will Be Set Forth. Large Irrigation Projects to Be Displayed In Lines of Fire.

An idea in the form of an object lesson of the millions of dollars that have been added to the national wealth by the artificial watering of arid lands will be set before the public at the sessions of the national irri gation congress to be held at Albuquerque, N. M. This will be the buquerque, N. M. This will be the greatest gathering of irrigation experts ever known, in the opinion of those who are familiar with the personnel of the delegates and official visitors, and it will certainly be a remarkable demonstration of the won derful change that is going on throughout the west.

Irrigation has been practiced in a

number of countries, but the undertakings in the west are on such a colossal scale and the methods are so novel and modern that the accomplishments Cheap in England.

Old time hotel rates in England were low. For instance, in the days of Queen Elizabeth the charge at the George inn for a feather bed per night was a penny. Dinner cost six pence (12 cents) and offered choice of "beef, mutton or pigge or fish." In Stnart times each room owned a name instead of a number, chiefly those of a tracting attention all over the world. Acting on the belief that valuable information is to be obtained, Germany will send its chief engineer to the coming sessions of experts, and he will be attended by at least six officials of the department under his charge, says the Chicago Record-Herald. for the strong representation from for eign lands is that there are numerou colonies owned by European nation and the delegates will not only her the views of those who have had the greatest amount of experience of an engaged in this class of work, but w also visit a number of large projects. The French republic will also set

its chief engineer at the head of a delegation of considerable size. France has possessions in the north of Africa understood, although comparatively list desert regions. The contrast between the great fertility of the oases, where water is to be had, and the surrounding country, which is arid, has formed one of the best arguments for developing lands in the west, where similar condi Africa where the necessary irrigation works have been built. The develor ment of fertility has been left to the chance springing up of water in the desert, and wherever the thirst of the land has been quenched by nature col-

onies have sprung up.

Every one of the principal colonies of Great Britain will be represented, it is promised. By constructing an enormous dam across the Nile British engineers have controlled the overflow of that historic river. But in addition to what they have learned by them selves these men are anxious to see what has been done in the United mong the British posses

Brazil, Mexico and all of the principal South American republics have an nounced their intention of having rep resentatives at the congress, so all parts of the world will be represented either directly or through delegates from er powers. Honolulu is to be represented, and men will come from both the Philippines and Australia Canada, which has numerous irrigation projects, is to send a large delegation. The Filipinos have arranged for a big display which will show both the agri-cultural products and the arts of their

Exhibits of a tribal nature will be one of the most interesting features of the congress, for there is hardly a tribe of Indians that will not send a display They are primarily to prove that the handiwork of the red men is some-thing that should be encouraged and developed. The Indians say they intend to demonstrate that they were engaged in irrigating the arid portions of the west centuries before Columbus set foot on American soil.

Some of the Indians have developed When the bipartisan police commissioners held sway, when Theodore Roosevelt was learning to know and like Jake Riis in his little cubbyhole of a room across the street from the green lamps and spilntering lances with keen enjoyment against the impervious front of Commissioner Parker, a special Roosevelt antivathy then, Lyone' held many a police count R. and baskets, such as no white mar can duplicate, will be done under the eyes of those who care to watch. Ev erything manufactured by the Indian is made for a special purpose, and the reason for the existence of all of the articles shown will be made clear. one can remain long in the west with-out becoming interested to a certain extent in the unusual arts of the red men. Some of the western people are intensely interested in this subject, and they are anxious that a similar appreciation should spread to other lo calities; hence they will see to it that the Indians are given considerate

treatment.

Another incidental feature of the congress will be the display of fire-works on an unusually large scale. Drawn in lines of fire several large irrigation projects are to be displayed before the visitors. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to have the fireworks spread over a space 400 feet long. One evening the Elephant Butte dam is to be shown, together with a perspective of the surrounding country. On another evening the big Roosevelt dam in Arizona will be reproduced, along with a view of the country around it. On the other nights there will be general displays of fire-works. In addition to this the town will be illuminated.

The mission style of architecture has been adopted for practically all of the buildings, in accordance with a common practice in the southwest. The convention hall, which is made of very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.—Walter Colton.

for 3,500 delegates and 2 The guests are to occupy the gallery.

This hall cost \$35,000, and \$150,000 more was spent on other buildings.

The exposition grounds are a mile

and a quarter from convention hall. the two being connected by electric cars. A large mission arch forms the entrance to the grounds. Once inside the visitors will see a number of buildings, the majority of which are low structures made of cement, although in some cases adobe is used because of its historic interest in the southwest. There will be model irrigated farms, where products will be shown in all stages of development. A thornless cactus garden, designed by Luther Bur-bank, will be one of the noveltles. Railroads upon whose lines irrigated lands are located have planned a num ber of especially attractive exhibits where pictures and products will give a complete history of the movement for brigation, from Kansas to California

A building constructed of cereals will contain an exhibit of the agricultural products of San Miguel county. Next to this will be a miniature mountain the interior of which will contain as auditorium, which is a reproduction of a worked out coal room. The entire operation of coal mining will be shown by means of moving pictures. Across the road from this is the building in which will be the general exhibits. Next to this are the horticultural and agricultural buildings. Popular amuse ments will be offered at a building call-ed the Heidelberg. In machinery hall will be found the

pumps, ditching machinery and other mechanical devices used by irrigation-ists. In addition there will be an educational building, a forestry buildin constructed of logs and a structure or up by Colfax county. Complete dis-plays of the products of irrigation grown in Arizona will be included in

this group.
On account of the large number valuable prizes that have been offe there will be a splendid showing fruits of all latitudes, from the orange structive character of the exhibits is certain that there will be a large tendance of those who have joined the rapidly increasing number of the devo tees of irrigation. Every state will b represented by delegates, and it is putically certain that Vice President F banks will be one of the chief speak ers. President Roosevelt, who is deep ly interested in the development of the west, invariably sends a message to b west, invariably sends a message to be read at the opening of the national ir rigation congress.

President Diaz has ordered a battal ion of troops from the Mexican army to Albuquerque, and with the soldiers will come the Eleventh regiment band the best military musical organization in Mexico. There will be 2,000 soldiers in Mexico. There will be 2,000 soldiers of the United States army, and all of the cadets from the New Mexico Mil institute at Roswell are to take in the exercises. An official sou venir book of 200 pages is being print ed for distribution at the congr-

VERIFYING OUR RESOURCES.

Bureaus Pushing Work to Be Ready For Commission's Meeting.

The first returns to the national con servation commission of the United States show that fine headway is being made with the inventory of our natural resources. Inquiries have been going out from this and that government of fice by the thousand, says a forest service bulletin. They have gone to special agents in the field, to the government stations here and there, to bu reaus of statistics all over the country to county clerks, to township assessors to manufacturers, to lumber dealers to railroad and steamboat companies and to farmers.

chiefs of the government bureaus have been wanting to know about lands (farm lands, timber lands, mineral lands), about crops and crop production, about swamp and overflow lands, about irrigation, about naviga-tion, how far the use of our inland waterways has decreased and the reason for the decrease, the cost of water traf-fic as compared with railroad rates, the use of water power and its possibili-ties, about all phases of the forests and of timber and lumber, about how much of minerals we have left and the probable duration of the mineral ply, and about live stock, game and fish

This is only the most hurried kind of general sum-up of the "schedule of in be seen only by studying a copy of this most unusual document, the "sched-ule," on which Uncle Sam is basing the first inventory he ever attempted tions. They are to make a big display | to make of his natural wealth. It can obtained by writing a letter to Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the national conservation commission, forest service Washington. The conservation commission also gets out "bulletins of progress" which show just how rapidly the conservation movement, started at the White House conference of gov

All the government bureaus are pushing work on the inventory of resources in order that a preliminary report may be made to the national conservation commission at its meeting in Washington on Tuesday. Dec. 1. One week later, Tuesday, Dec. 8, the governors of the states and territories or their representatives will meet in Washington with the commission.

The work of compiling the great mass of material resulting from the inquiries sent out by the different gov ernment bureaus will be one of great responsibility, requiring expert knowledge and peculiar ability. For this task President Roosevelt has selected Henry Gannett of Washington, assistant director of the Cuban census, who is now finishing the compilation of that census

That the conservation movement is absolutely nonpartisan is shown in the vigorous declarations in the platforms of both leading political parties in fa-vor of conservation of natural resources.

Never Touched Him. Landlady (to new boarder, crushing-ly)-Mr. Newcome, that is the cream and not the milk you are pouring on your oatmeal. It was intended for the coffee. Mr. N.-Oh, never mind. Mrs.

Balkins. I like it just as well. Let those who would affect singular ity with success first determine to be

OPEN HANDED CHARITY GROWING OF FORESTS POWDER ON PEANUTS

Chicago Man Takes Day Off to Experiment Stations to Be Estab- Used to Make the Goobers Look lished For Scientific Work. Aid the Unemployed.

TRAINED MEN FOR EMPLOYEES THURSDAY HIS GIVING DAY.

W. Gossard, a Manufacturer, Devotes That Part of Week to Charity, the Rest to Business—Gave Men In New York Cash to Start Anew.

Lending money upon promissory notes which would not be regarded as good collateral by any bank and giving away money without asking the recipient of his bounty to tell either why he needs it or what he intends to do with it are two elements in a plan of relief recently put into effect in New York city by J. W. Gossard of

Mr. Gossard is a manufacturer of corsets in Chicago. Being in New York to attend to business, he incidentally put into practice his plan of demany put mo practice his plan or giving each of his Thursdays and a large part of his income to the poor. Mr. Gossard never works on Thurs-day. He says that he looks upon his activities of that day as play.
"I'll tell you what I did today," he

said a few days ago to a reporter of the New York Herald, "and you can see for yourself whether I didn't have a good time. I rode from West Eight-ieth street to the Battery on a street car. There wasn't anybody on the car that looked as if he needed help. If there had been I would have butted right in and asked whether I couldn't do anything.
"There's many a good chap who is

pretty close to the ropes, but who will never whimper. Yet he needs help to tide him over for a little while, and it's part of my plan when I see a man I think is in this class to jump right

in and announce myself.

"Sitting on the benches at the Battery looking out into the harbor were more men than I could count. I'll bet that alm st every one of them was broke. I can tell that broke, down and out look a long way off. I didn't have my sandwiches with me. I hapded out money instead. In Chicago go out into Grant park, on the lake front, with sandwiches, and I always find hungry men to give them to. own food. One of them told me he meant to fill up on pie. I hope he got all he wanted. It's no cinch to be broke and have your whole being longing for pie and no way to get it. A man can get a lot hungrier for pie than he can for bread. "I went down the line in Battery

park picking out the chaps that looked more down on their luck than the oth-ers. It's funny, but I didn't find any boozers. Every man that drops be-hind the procession doesn't lose out through booze. You'll find plenty of reformers that will tell you that drink drives almost everybody off the track A lot of the men I talked to were clean, honest fellows that straight, either hadn't had the right opportuni ty or that didn't have the ability to take advantage of the opportunities they had.

"I went right up to them and asked them how things were going and if I couldn't do something for them. I asked them as if I meant what I said too. A kind word and a smile do a lot more good than half a dollar—but don't forget to give the half. One man told me he had the promise of a job in a week. He told where he was going to work, but he couldn't tell, because he didn't know, where he was going to eat till he and that job got together. So I staked him to enough

to last him till his next pay day. "Will I get it back? I wish I was as sure of everything in this world as that I am that that fellow will make good. I had him sign a promised to promise to pay me out of his first wages. He needed clothes more I'd try to wait ninety days for my money. I have loaned thousands of dollars just this way, and most of it has come back to me. Some of it that

I haven't got yet is on its way. "I cleaned up Battery park as well as I could, and then I went over to the Bowery. I know the Bowery bet-ter than a lot of New Yorkers know it. I know that plenty of their patro would have addresses on more fashionable streets if they only had a slap on them at the right time. I spent four hours on the Bowery, and I quit because my money ran out. I found one man who said he hadn't seen a whole dollar in months. He had been living along on nickels and dimes. kind of a real start in life do you think a man can get on a nickel and a dime? I gave him enough to help him get on his feet. I didn't patroniz him or any of the other unlucky chape I met. Condescension takes all the weetness out of what you do for

them. "I didn't preach either. I just talked to the men I met in a common sense fashion, and I found almost every one of them had still some ambition left. There's no sense in letting a man get to be a bum. My way is to stop him

before he gives up hope.

"In Chicago I have a little office especially for this Thursday work of mine. Some of my friends call it my Thursday church. When you look at it the right way charity is the greatest way in which a man can help not only others, but himself. The right kind of charity means helping a man to help himself. There'll come a time when he will help somebody else."

Sea Bathing on Ocean Liners. A new amusement for passengers on cean liners has been introduced on board some Pacific steamers. It is a swimming bath on deck big enough to hold about a dozen people at once. The bath is filled with sea water. Passengers can enjoy their swim without fear

Tiny Aeroplanes as Christmas Toys. Children's toys for next Christmas will include tiny "aeroplanes" which will rise for a brief moment and, alas, also fall, just like the aerial machines with which inventors are trying to conquer the air.

In All Western States Having National Forest Preserves Bureaus to Study the Means of Cultivating Woods Will Be Maintained-Germany's Work.

Forest experiment stations will soon be established in a number of the national forest states of the west according to plans which were recently completed by the United States forest service. These new stations are expected to do the same for the development of American forests as agricultural experiment stations have done for the improvement of the country's

tablished on the Coconino national forand in that particular peanuts and girls are both alike.

and in that particular peanuts and girls are both alike.

Any farmer can grow peanuts, but no farmer can sell them to the contural regions of the west.

forests typical of the region. These forests typical of the region. These areas will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the public in general, for professional foresters, lumbermen and owners of forest land and especially for the technical and administrative officers of the national forests.

is in many cases not forming a satisfactory second growth. The study will be carried on largely by means of samket yet. It is alongside a lot of larger

cess of reproduction.
Other studies which will be taken up soon are a study of the light requirelight intensity and not only, as has the smallest are left. Shells that have hitherto been the case, on general observations alone; the taking of metacological observations to determine are thrown away. and will be available for reference at

any time.

These stations will carry on scientific experiments and studies which the fake reaster and warms it over. It will lead to a full and exact knowltakes a long time and a lot of work
edge of American sylviculture and the
indirect benefits of the forests and will
nickel's worth of hot roasted peanuts

While work of this character is new Polytechnikum at Carlsruhe. Half a dozen of the German states followed the example, instituting main experiment stations in connection with forest schools and branches in various forest districts. The work done is intensely scientific, and the policy of forest experiment stations is steadily

forest is hardly better than in the hull and blows it out of the way. Only United States at present, the work of research has been almost wholly neglected, and the result is apparent in Italiano.—Kansas City Journal. Very lately, however, the need has been recognized by the government, and an imperial forest research institute and college has been created at Dehra Dun, with a faculty chosen from the imperial forest service.

In the United States considerable rethe chief trouble so far has been the lack of persistence and permanence which has characterized the work and failure frequently to consider all the factors which are involved. The new system provides for the permanent as signment in a given region of special ly trained men who will have an or portunity to become thoroughly fami iar with their region, and the work will thus be conducted with the great-

est effectiveness and least expense. The work will be not only scientifi in character, but will also be extreme ly practical and will aim in every case to solve problems of most importance to the lumberman, the forester and the people as a whole. Valuable re-sults will undoubtedly be obtained in this way which were not possible under the old system of general observations.

Not His Heart.

Parson—Good morning, Mrs. Stubbins. Is your husband home? Mrs. Stubbins—'E's home, sir, but 'e's abed. Parson-How is it that he didn't come to church on Sunday? You know we must have our hearts in the right place. Mrs. Stubbins - Lor', sin 'eart's all right. It's 's trousers .- Lon-

He Understood Hewitt-Do you understand where that fellow stood-the one who was just talking to us? Jewett-Sure; he

was standing on my feet most of the time.—New York Press.

Clean and Pretty.

LONG AND CAREFUL TOILET.

Besides Being Powdered, the Nuts Are Brushed and Polished and Sized Before They Are Roasted-Cooked at the Mill by Experts.

There is not much to a peanut, to look at it. It grows on a farm and is ready to eat after it has been roasted. A careless deduction would link up the farmer, the commission merchant, then the grocer or Michelangelo duction, though. The first time a lot of unroasted peanuts are encountered rub one on a piece of dark cloth and farms, says a forest service bulletin.

As a first step in this work an experiment station has already been esperiment station has already been esperiment. is just why sister powders her face

other national forests will be called into the consistence of the sylviculno farmer can sell them to the consumer. The peanut he grows is not fit to put on a stand, at least not until it ment station in each of the sylviculno farmer can sell them to the consumer. The peanut he grows is not fit to put on a stand, at least not until it has been touched up. Look at the peanut has been touched up. nuts on the next push cart and see One of the most important parts of the work of the new experiment stations will be the maintenance of model clean they are and how white this lot

thonal forests.

In the recently established station on the Coconino national forest one of the first problems to be taken up will be the study of the reproduction of western yellow pine and the causes of its success and failure. A solution of this problem of how to obtain satisfactory being tossed about they get their hulls reproduction of the yellow pine is of the greatest practical importance to the southwest, since the yellow pine, which is by far the most valuable tree there.

ple plots, which will be laid out for or smaller ones, hurting the appear tuture observations to determine the effects of grazing, of the different methods of cutting and disposing of the brush and of other factors on the succhine is run out on to a great canvas belt, which travels for fifty feet or more slowly. On either side of this ments of different species at different belt are boys and girls. These sort the altitudes and the construction of a peanuts as they pass; this squad pick-scale of tolerance which will be based ing out the biggest, that squad taking on the actual measurements of the the next largest, and so on down till

the effect of the forest upon temperature, humidity, melting of snow, wind velocity, etc.; a study of the religion. That is about all for the peanut now, excepting the roasting. It has to be roasted. There is a popular superstiative value of the germinating power of seeds from trees of different sizes, ages and degrees of health and simders and degrees of health and simders are the does is keep them hot. They are roastllar studies of value to the region. A complete collection of the flora of the forest will be made to form a herbarium, which will be kept on the forest nut is "done." This roasted product is the one that the Italian buys, and when he gets it he pops it into his litdeal particularly with those problems of particular importance to the regions in which they are located.

in the red and blue striped bag, but there is a reason for it all, and the reason is that a sack of even run small sized peanuts will find a buyer quickin the United States, it is not without precedent abroad. The value of the systematic organization of forest research work was officially recognized the peanut commission merchant. in Germany in 1870, when the first forest experiment station was established in Baden in connection with the about the powder box, because he has found out that in roasting the heat drives off the surplus talcum, so that is why if one wants to find out for true about this trick of the trade it will be necessary to get hold of an un-

roasted and not a roasted peanut. By way of good measure it might be growing in favor.

In India, where after half a century of administration the status of the a thrashing machine, which breaks the "Spanish shell" nuts can be so treated. The tougher hulls have to go to Signor

England's Prettiest Villages.

After a very careful survey we ven-ture to write down the names of the six English villages that we consider the prettiest in the land so far as our own opinion and wide experience are concerned. The choice is made imparsearch work has already been done in tally and with full knowledge and due-connection with forest problems, but recognition of the claims of each to its recognition of the claims of each to its high place. Here are the six: Bon-church, Isle of Wight; Clovelly, Devonshire; Witchampton, Dorset; Sonning, Oxfordshire; Shere, Surrey, and Clap-ham, Yorkshire.—London Strand Maga-

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