

## Growth of Forestry in Seven Years.

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture, just published, presents a striking resume of the growth of forestry in the past seven years, and of the part in this growth which has been taken by the forest service.

"During the past year," writes the secretary, "the government work in forestry entered upon a new phase. Practical work in the actual introduction of forestry began in 1898. But it was not until Feb. 1, 1905, when the care of the national forest reserves was transferred to the department of agriculture, that the forest service became an administrative organization."

"This transfer was a logical outcome of the recent work of the service. During the last six or seven years it has passed through a remarkable development, which has followed but not kept pace with its demonstration of capacity for public usefulness. On July 1, 1905, the division of forestry employed 11 persons, of whom six filled clerical or other subordinate positions and five belonged to the scientific staff. Of these latter, two were professional foresters. The division possessed no field equipment, practically all of its work was office work."

"At the opening of the present fiscal year the employees of the forest service numbered 221, of whom 153 were professional trained foresters. Field work was going on in 27 states and territories, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico. Over 900,000 acres of private forests were under management recommendation by the service and applications on file for advice from owners contemplating management covered 2,000,000 acres more. During the year nearly 62,000 letters were sent out from the offices in Washington, the majority of them in reply to requests for information and advice from the public, of a kind which could not be met by printed information."

"This contrast imperfectly indicates the full extent of the change which has taken place and the progress which has been made. Seven years ago there were in the whole United States less than 10 professional foresters. Neither a science nor a literature of American forestry was in existence, nor could an education in the subject be obtained in

this country. Systematic forestry was in operation on the estate of a single owner, honorably desirous of furnishing an object lesson in an unknown field. Lumbermen and forest owners were skeptical of the success of forest management, and largely hostile to its introduction. Among the public at large a feeling in favor of forest preservation, largely on sentimental grounds, was fairly widespread, but almost wholly uninformative. It conformed with the destruction, shade-tree planting with forestry."

"The real need of forestry was urgent. A time had come which presented at once a great opportunity and a dangerous crisis. Forest destruction had reached a point where sagacious men most of all, sagacious lumbermen—could plainly discern the not distant end. The lumber industry, vital to the nation at large, was rushing to its own extinction, yet with no avenue of escape apparent, until forest management was introduced. The forest was being forced by famine prices. Meanwhile, however, the ruin would have been wrought already."

"Timberland owners were selling their holdings or their stumpsage with little evidence of an understanding of their future value, and lumbermen were compelled by business competition to keep down the cost of operation to the lowest terms, or market their product as a loss."

"Forestry was both an evident economic need and an apparent economic impossibility. Few well-informed persons believed that the obstacles to its introduction could be overcome successfully to bring it into common practice among private owners during the lives of the present generation."

"That the whole situation is profoundly altered is directly and chiefly due to the work of the forest service. With its offer of practical assistance to forest owners made in the fall of 1898, its field of action shifted from the desk to the woods. The lumberman was met on his own ground. Uncertain speculations were converted into business propositions, and untried theories into practical rules. Actual management for purely commercial ends has been taken up and applied on their own holdings by some of the best-known lumbermen in the country. What lumbermen as a body now think of forestry is illustrated by the recent effective movement in their national as-

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"It seems like a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have cured my neuralgia," said Mr. Porter. "They are certainly a marvelous medicine and I shall always be glad to recommend them."

"For two years," he continued, "I had suffered almost unendurable pains in my head. They would start over my eyes and shoot upward most frequently, but they often spread over my face, and at times every part of my head and face would be full of agony. Sometimes the pains were so intense that I actually feared they would drive me mad."

"My eyes ached constantly and there was always a burning sensation over my forehead, but the other pains varied, sometimes they were acute, and again they were dull and lingering. I could not sleep. My temper was irritable and I got no pleasure out of life. I tried remedies after remedies, but finding no help in any of them, I became a despairing man. Even when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had no great hope of a cure."

"That was in December, 1902. To my surprise, a change in my condition took place right away. The pains grew less intense and the acute attacks were further apart, as I kept on using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement began with the first box, and when I had used six boxes I stopped. My cure was complete and has lasted ever since."

"Mr. Charles H. Porter lives at Raymond, New Hampshire, and is well known as the proprietor of the Hotel Raymond. He is one of many grateful people who have found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure diseases of the nerves that have stubbornly resisted every other remedy tried. The nerves are fed through the blood and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by making new blood, cure the cause of nervous troubles. They do not simply deaden pain, but they cure the disease that causes the pain, and build up the strength by purifying and enriching the blood. Not only neuralgia, but sciatica, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia yield to them. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

association to endow a chair of lumbering at one of the forest schools.

"Public opinion generally has experienced an equal change, and a sound national sentiment has been created. The great and varied interests dependent upon the forest have been awakened to the urgent need of making provision for the future. States have been led to enact wise laws and enter upon a well-considered forest policy. "Forestry is a matter of immediate interest to every household in the land. Forest destruction is no imaginary danger of a distant future. If it is not speedily checked its effects will sooner or later be felt in every industry and every home. To make these facts known is a national duty. The work of education must continue until public opinion will not tolerate heedless waste or injudicious laws."

## THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPER READING.

Not long ago Prof. James A. James, of the department of American history in the Northwestern University, propounded a question to a class of 60 students touching upon an important current topic. To his surprise only two of this large class knew what he was talking about, being the only ones in the class who had read about the mat-

ter under discussion in the newspapers. The incident so distressed the professor that he immediately canvassed his class and learned that while nearly all of the students could tell about the alien and sedition laws or the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, few could discuss intelligently the causes that led up to the Russian-Japanese war. He at once ordered his class to read the newspapers, declaring that "newspapers print history in the making, and it is especially important that a student should read his daily paper carefully. 'Hereafter,' added Prof. James, 'I shall expect you to have an accurate knowledge of current events as chronicled in the newspapers day by day, and shall consider it as important as the daily lessons assigned in the text books.'"

The experience of Prof. James is by no means exceptional. What brings it into prominence is the exception of Prof. James himself to the rule of history teachers. In many higher institutions of learning the instruction assumes a disdain of current journalism and are content to plod with their classes in early epochs of our history, while the swift review of passing events of vital and immediate importance is neglected. As Prof. James says, newspapers print history in the making, but they also print the great drama of life, its every phase, even rapidly unfolding upon the world's stage. A man or woman who neglects to read methodically and studiously his or her daily newspaper is sluggish and ill-informed."

It is a common excuse for many people that they have no time to read newspapers. They deem it their duty to keep up with current fiction, yet in doing they pass by the richest treasures of the world as printed day by day in the reliable and well conducted newspapers that are so cheap that all may read."

The two cents spent for the modern daily newspaper is the best paying investment of that sum on earth. It is more productive than the outlay for a postage stamp. While the general public sleeps, the great news-gathering agencies of the world are feverishly collecting reports of the day before. All over the earth men are crawling with bloody trail over battlefields, fighting furiously over danger-infested mountain and desert; heaving flood and famine—until to get intelligence to the news agencies. Under a score of seas the cables are throbbing with the rushing news of far-off events, and in great cities men are dining and doing every hour of the lonely night. In the interests of this spread of information, through a marvelous system of rapid collection and printing that involves the expenditure of millions of dollars, this mass of world-over news is assembled and published, and all this is done in order that in the morning, by the capture of the news, every citizen of this wide American nation may read current news history in the making."

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There are two classes of purchasers: those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

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## Genuine—Syrup of Figs

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## THE OPTIMIST'S THANKSGIVING.

By Richard J. Finnegan.

I've been thinking why I'm thankful, and I'm thankful that I've thought, for it's tickled me to ponder on the things this year has brought. If the twelve months that are coming turn up anything as good, when I'll never be a kicker, but keep on sawing wood.

Oh I'm thankful for a President, who's got a chubby stick; And I like the way he whacks it when the railroads start to kick. And I'm moved to greater gladness when I think each time he speaks His words are like an oracle that bid a nation's sneaks.

Oh, I'd like to shake our Teddy's hand on this Thanksgiving day. Say, but didn't he choke off that war in just the proper way? And if the czar keeps up his prayers, I know he won't forget To thank the Lord—and we all do—He isn't fighting yet.

Oh, I know it's made the pessimists get blue right along To see Dewey, Odell and Platt and others join the throng. That's labeled grafting schemers, but I don't see ought to fear—I'm glad we haven't had to wait to get the truth next year.

Now, Dick McCurdy and McCall—I've mortgaged them my life. I've paid the premiums all up, too, but this insurance strife Has not disturbed my cranium, not one fear have I shown. I'm glad they scraped the Hyde all off before they had me down.

You can grump about elections that had politicians fixed. You can grump about corruption and or bullies getting mixed; You can say the country's ruined and fast going to the dogs; We're being swallowed, one and all, by corruption hogs.

You can say the price of authentic is way up in the sky. Although there isn't any strike to keep it up so high. You can cry and be unhappy that of good things there's a dearth—But, brother, just be thankful that you're still a place on earth.

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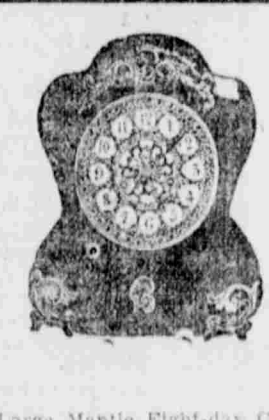
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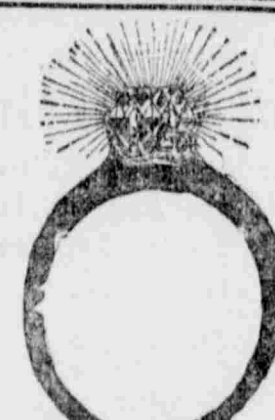
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