Forestry: A New Career

By J. Russell Smith.



THE young forester has prospects of a salary that equals, or slightly exceeds, that of the college professor; and the location of his home will usually make his necessary living expenses less than those of the teacher. Within a decade, he may be in the employ of a railroad company, and have charge of many pieces of woodland which he will be able to reach easily by rail. He may secure a position as a State forester, or as member of a State corps. This is a promising field. Several of our forested States are coming into the possession of abandoned stump lands; and the care of them requires a forester who can supervise the work, look after the public interests, and disseminate information among the people. The State of New York is even buying up hundreds of square acres of woodlands to add to its forest reserve. The United States Government has a constantly increasing need for men. The public holdings are tremendous. For each of the last three years the forestry appropriation has been doubled, and the work that is being done for the private citizens is growing as rapidly as are the appropriations. These Government foresters are in attendance in the Department at Washington during the winter, but with the coming of spring they are scattered throughout the United States. They go to the woods of New England, of the South, and of the West, and return in the fall to make out their reports in the office. Eventually a large part of our Government force will be stationed in various parts of the West nearer to the centre of the greatest activity in public forestry.

Another class of positions will be with the lumber and paper companies. From all sections of the country these companies are inquiring into the methods of conservative forestry; and, as has been shown, some are already employing foresters, while others will probably follow their example. The men so employed will spend a large part of the time in the forests under their care; but in the winter season some of them, busy with their office work, will be located for a few months in the town or city headquarters of their corporation. This will enable their children to have the advantage of better schooling than that afforded by a paper factory town or a sawmill town.

Wherever he may be, the average American forester during the next thirty years will have a very different task from that of his European counterpart. In Europe everything is carefully worked out and reduced to system. The forests are cropped as regularly and as methodically as a farm. One forest crop is followed by another in regular rotation, and every phase of the question is definitely known and recorded in a forester's manual. In America the field still lies open for original work.

The March of Humanity.

By Benjamin Kidd,

WHEN we look back to the days of primeval man upon this earth—the days when each lived for himself, and every man's hand was against his neighbor—and compare such a state of things with the vast social fabric of the twentieth century of our own era, the mind loses itself in wonder and awe as it thinks of the duration and the strenuousness of the discipline that has alone made the present result possible.

What, we ask, has been the agency at work?

The first requirement was that the individual must be subordinated to the State. This involved a condition of absolute militarism. This condition reached its climax and perfection in the military power of Rome.

The second great requirement—the second lesson man had to learn—was the sacrifice of the present to the future. Only those nations have triumphed who have deliberately subordinated the interests of the present to the interests of the future.

The future belongs to the nations who have learned the lesson of self-sacrifice; it belongs to the Anglo-Saxon people, provided they remain faithful to the ideal which they are gradually coming to perceive. Almost the first sign that a nation is subordinating the present to the future is a growth of tolerance in its midst, a tolerance so broad as to be intolerant of nothing save what tends to destroy that tolerance. As an example, let us look at the religious tolerance of the Anglo-Saxon people of to-day, the result of centuries of fire and sword.

Volcanoes Still a Mystery.

By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology.



PLAUSIBLE cause of the rise of the molten rock in a volcano is still a matter of discussion. Certain geologist contend that steam is the sole motive power; while others consider that the lava is forced to the surface owing to pressure on the reservoir from which it comes. The view perhaps most favorably entertained at present, in reference to the general nature of volcanic eruptions, is that the rigid outer portion of the earth becomes fractured, owing principally to movements resulting from the shrinking of the cooling inner mass, and that the intensely hot material reached by the fissures, previously solid owing to pressure, becomes liquid when pressure is relieved, and is forced to the surface. As the molten material rises it invades the water-charged rocks near the surface and acquires steam, or the gases resulting from the decomposition of water, and a new force is added which produces the most conspicuous and at times the most terrible phenomena accompanying eruptions.

The volcanic outbreaks on Martinique and St. Vincent are eruptions of the explosive type, similar to the explosions that have occurred from time to time in Vesuvius. The volcanoes have been dormant for years, and the lava in the summit portion of their conduits cold and hard; movements in the earth's crust caused a fresh ascent of lava from deep below the surface, the molten material came in contact with water in the rocks it invaded, and steam explosions resulted.

These explosions were similar to what would happen if water should be poured on a mass of molten slag such as comes from an iron furnace. The succession of events recorded in hundreds of instances has been repeated. Although the recent eruptions have been disastrous on account of their proximity to cities and thickly inhabited rural districts, they appear from the meager reports available to have been small in intensity in comparison to many other similar occurrences which have taken place.

New Views on Soup Question

By Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Vegetarian Expert.

IF you must have soup for your dinner let it be the last course instead of the first. In point of fact, liquid and solid food should not be served at the same meal, but it is less hurtful when the liquid is taken after the solids.

Soups for dinner are a matter of fashion, and should be removed from the menu for dinner as a course. The ordinary soup made from meat stock has little food value, as, in the usual proportion of a pound of meat to a quart of soup, there is only twenty-eight per cent. nutriment—and a great many germs by no means to be desired. Vegetable soups are really food, and are especially fitted for luncheon, with an accompaniment of hard, dry toast or crackers. This is not a contradiction of my previous statement, that solids and soup should not be taken together, as a small quantity of solid food requiring mastication is needed for the secretion of saliva to assist digestion.

The reason that soup as a first course is undesirable is that the liquid dilutes the digestive fluids in the stomach, and, by retarding the process of digestion causes dyspepsia.

Humanity's Greatest Need.

By Edwin Markham,

THE greatest need of man to-day is the old, old need of the world since time began—less of selfishness, more affectionate justice for the other man. Humanity's great need is that men should rise out of self-hood into other hood, should blossom out of self-seeking into self-forgetting.

There is a deep ethical significance in that cry of the street: "You are not so many;" or that other cry: "There are others."

It all comes to this: We need to find some way for making the Golden Rule a working principle. This Golden Law demands that many changes be made in the world for human welfare, and, to my mind, chief among the needs that are pressing is the need that every man and woman should be secure in the right to make a living by labor.

The right of man to work is a right that civilization seems to have forgotten. In some way society should secure to every earnest citizen the right to work—more than that, the right to rest from his work.

Traits of the Gorilla

African Natives Convinced the Monster Animal Possesses the Soul of a Man.

Gorilla hunting is a distinct sensation even for the veteran hunter. This animal, which has beocme somewhat confused with fable and fiction, is a reality, and a decidedly unpleasant one to engage. The West Africans are mortally afraid of it, believing that the brute contains the spirit of a man. They attribute to it all sorts of ferocities, like the carrying off of a human being, who is permitted to return after being deprived of toe and finger nails.

Skilled hunters have never observed any of these doings, but they testify to the brute's strength and ferocity. According to a French sportsman a full-grown gorilla can bite through a tree six inches thick in order to secure the sap, and twist a gun barrel with the swollen bunches of muscles that serve for arms. His roar is terrifying and can be heard for a distance of three miles.

"I shall never forget how the first one impressed me," says the Frenchman, "for I had a bad attack of the shakes. The woods had been filled some time with a barking roar, but I saw nothing until my guide clucked softly and pointed to a tree, alongside which stood an immense male gorilla. There he remained but twelve yards away boldly facing us with his huge chest, muscular arms, fiercely-glaring deep-gray eyes and a hellish expression, until I moved.

"At that he dropped to all fours and came six yards nearer, sitting up to beat his breasts with his huge fists—a defiance—so that it sounded like an immense drum. His roar was most singular, beginning with a kind of bark and deepening into a bass roll that literally resembled thunder.

"The short hair on his forehead was twitching, his powerful fangs showed unpleasantly, and, feeling he was about to attack, and incidentally being scared green, I shot him through the heart. With a groan something human and yet brutish, he fell on his face and died quickly.

"He measured 5 feet 9 inches in length, his chest was 62 inches, and his arms spread 9 feet. I was glad to have the specimen, but somehow after that never cared to kill a gorilla unless he actually menaced me."—Ainslee's

NO COURTESY IN STREET CARS

New York Paper Tells of a Somewhat Pathetic Happening.

His face was very white and tired and the deep lines in it showed plainly that he was either in the clutch of a new illness or was only just recovering from an old one. He had found a seat in a corner of one of the cars on the Sixth avenue elevated. A woman with a baby and a child five or six years old entered. No one offered them a seat; the sick man looked at the woman and the babies, and it was evident he was engaged in a great wrestling match with his sense of courtsey. Presently his sense of courtesy won. The woman scarcely acknowledged his act. She took the baby in her lap and the child leaned against her knees. The man hung limp from an opposite strap. At Fiftieth street a passenger left the seat next to the woman and two babies. The sick man started for it anxiously, but before he had reached it the woman had lifted the child that had been leaning against her knee into the seat. The sick man groped feebly for his strap. Then the seat next to the older child became vacant. Again the man started for it, but he was weaker in the knees now, and before he had really obtained his balance the baby was occupying the seat. An overgrown office boy, hanging from a neighboring strap swung himself out of line, and in a considerably loud voice, shouted to the sick man, "That's what you get!"—New York Post.

Number Thirteen in Coins.

The commonest of all our silver coins is the 25-cent piece. In the words "quarter dollar" are thirteen letters. "E Pluribus Unum" contains thirteen letters. In the tail of the eagle are thirteen feathers, and in the shield are thirteen lines. There are thirteen stars and thirteen arrowheads, and if you examine the bird through a microscope you will find thirteen feathers in its wing.

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