

# The Need of Foresters

By PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



The forest resources of our country are already depleted. They can be renewed and maintained only by the cooperation of the forester with the practical man of business in all his types, but, above all, with the lumber man. And the most striking and encouraging fact in the forest situation is that lumber men are realizing that practical lumbering and practical forestry are allies, not enemies, and that the future of each depends upon the other. The resolutions passed at the last meeting of the representatives of the lumber interests in Washington were a striking proof of this fact and a most encouraging feature of the present situation. So long as we could not make the men concerned in the great lumber industry realize that the foresters were endeavoring to work in their interest and not against them, the headway that could be made was but small. We shall be able to work effectively and bring about important results of a permanent character largely in proportion as we are able to convince those men, the men at the head of that great business, of the practical wisdom of what the foresters of the United States are seeking to accomplish.

The United States is exhausting its forest supplies far more rapidly than they are being produced. The situation is grave, and there is only one remedy. That remedy is the introduction of practical forestry on a large scale, and of course that is impossible without trained men, men trained in the closet and also by actual field work under practical conditions.

I believe that the foresters of the United States will create a more effective system of forestry than we have yet seen.

Nowhere else is the development of a country more closely bound up with the creation and execution of a judicious forest policy. This is, of course, especially true of the west, but it is true of the east also. Fortunately in the west we have been able, relatively to the growth of the country, to begin at an early day, so that we have been able to establish great forest reserves in the Rocky mountains instead of having to wait and attempt to get congress to pay large sums for their creation, as we are now endeavoring to do in the southern Appalachians. Not only is a sound national forest policy coming rapidly into being, but the lumber men of the country are proving their interest in forestry by practicing it.

## HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM

By DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT,  
University of Chicago.

It is customary for us to regard knowledge as a very important thing, but not ordinarily to associate it with a great spirit of enthusiasm. We want to insist that the first thing for every young American is to have knowledge of the great fundamental facts of the history of his nation, and this knowledge should be of that sort which brings before his mind in vivid procession the great events, great men, great epochs of national life. We sometimes assume that the schools confer this, but we are not always justified in counting upon it. It was a young woman in a high school who, when asked what was the origin of domestic slavery in the United States, replied: "Domestic slavery began when, in 1619, a shipload of women landed in Virginia and became the wives of the planters." It is possible to have some control of the facts of history and yet not see in them their true significance.

Another point which I want to insist upon with regard to the knowledge which one should have of his country is this, that the knowledge should include not only those particular things which we associate with the famous men of America, but should include the great movements, the activities of the whole people, should comprehend those underlying and fundamental facts, which, after all, are of the greatest significance to national life. War is always an attractive thing to young people. There is something spectacular about the general leading his army; and yet there is nothing that we need to learn more clearly in these days than that these striking events are not after all the most important; that they are not the fundamental things which make for national prosperity and national progress. A small boy was once asked to write the history of the world, or he undertook it on his own account. He began with Cain and Abel, and some one said: "Why didn't you begin with Adam and Eve?" He said: "Why, they didn't fight."

I want to insist on another thing, and that is no patriotic American in these days can afford not to know in a general way the history of the world and be familiar with the roles played by the great nations of to-day. To imagine that American history is a thing isolated from the great life of mankind is to take the narrow, the bigoted, the provincial view. A small boy was asked who was the first man, and he promptly replied: "George Washington." When he was reminded of Adam, he said: "Oh, if you count foreigners." Now, I am very much afraid that there has been a spirit of not counting foreigners. If you are to be truly patriotic and ideal citizens of this great republic you must not only have a vivid comprehension of the facts of our own history, but you must know something of other nations, respect the traditions for which they stand and recognize them as great cooperative factors in the history of mankind.

## The Immigration Problem

By HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,  
United States Senator from Illinois.



Our country is filling up with people from all other countries, perhaps more rapidly than it is wise to allow unless greater care shall be taken in the quality of the emigrants. So far they've been absorbed, and have been of service in the upbuilding of the country. Millions of foreigners come to America utterly ignorant of our language, of our system of government, of our constitution, and yet, after a brief residence here, they are given the right to vote, with a voice in the government of the nation.

Many of them know as little about our national constitution as the Russian soldier who thought the constitution was a woman and the wife of one of their grand dukes. But if our country continues to prosper and keep up the present movement in great enterprises in all departments of industry, on the land and on the sea, it is apparent that we have no men or women to spare.

## Materials and Modes of the Summer Fashions

What Dame Fashion Says Our Gowns Shall Be Made Of and How They Shall Be Made



A GROUP OF PRETTY SUMMER HATS.

**M**ATERIALS are ever objects of importance. Linen holds a prominent place in dress this season. In blue, strawberry, cress green, or a delicate shade of pink it is incomparably charming. It should, however, be smartly made up, and trimmed with the new flax embroidery which is so very effective. There is a solidity about linen that makes it quite the ideal summer tailor costume. It is well adapted to the short sacque, which can be doffed to show a smart blouse. For example, a short kilted skirt of Pomona green linen could be worn with a blouse of white Chinese silk, amply trimmed with transparent lace insertion showing the under slip of green silk. The smart bolero coatlet might be richly embroidered with flax in a design of shamrocks.

White linen costumes look best with the blue and red Greek or Russian embroidery, but many women prefer the purity of white, with only a relief of ecru guipure. Short dresses are indispensable, and nearly all costumes for walking, boating, traveling or country wear are built on these lines.

Muslins have attained such perfection that it is vain to sing their praise. The very fine chiffon muslins with a colored ground and large floral sprays, will prove very useful for dinner gowns to be worn at country houses.

Alpacas have taken quite a new departure; beside a great variety of figured, checked and shot alpacas, we have the flecked sort, which look particularly lovely in blue and white.

Spotted and flecked materials are most popular; we have them in delaines and in all transparent fabrics ad lib. Mohair materials meet with favor, more particularly in black, where their silky surface shows to perfection. Grenadine, canvas, and very loose woven hopsack share the honors with others of the same class; and every make of voile, especially those with a silk border, have become classical fabrics which are indispensable to our needs.

Black is more worn than ever, and is almost always relieved with color. A favorite ornamentation for black gowns are the jardiniere embroideries, or the Paisley silk galleons and drop ornaments. No one can dispense with a black voile skirt, tightly fitting round the hips, and flaring at the feet into little billowy frills or flounces.

Silk challis, with its old-world Paisley designs, its satin spots or Pompadour patterns, makes ideal picture gowns.

We have a whole host of fancy silks, and taffeta is embroidered with openwork, broderie Anglaise, and is spotted, brocaded or striped.

White and colored Japanese silks are treated much in the same way, except that some are tucked at intervals with floral printed designs, or have squares or lozenges of flet lace inset into the material. Foulards are, perhaps, most fashionable in poppy red, with spots of unequal size. Japanese and all manner of oriental designs are fashionable, and so perfectly printed are they that they closely resemble the "real thing."

The lovely shades now worn of "ripe corn" nankeen, ecru, and blonde, look their best in Shanghai silks and glossy Chambery gauze.

Velours mouseline is a velvet fabric as soft as surah, and the white embroidered or lace striped lawns are legion. The spirit of the thirties has been revived in many of the latest dress goods.

Skirts are divided into two classes—the short and the long; the smart and the everyday skirt. Hip yokes do not suit all figures, as they tend to shorten the figure when the skirt is short, to such an extent that they should not be chosen by short, dumpy women who wish to dress becomingly.

For long dresses the lace yoke and trellis-worked yoke of ribbon are by far the most suitable; the pointed edge of the ribbon or scalloped edge of the lace breaks the hard, straight line of the ordinary yoke. Gauged yokes should be made on the same principle, with shaped edges.

For summer materials the gauged bodice, sleeve, and skirt yoke is a very becoming style, provided the figure is of slender proportions. The shoulder

seams are more or less hidden under trimmings which finish off with drop ends. Some are laced across with ribbon, which falls in bows with tagged ends over the sleeve; the drooping shoulder effect is thus more accentuated than ever.

Neck bands disappeared with the advent of the summer, rendering stoles and scarves of lace or embroidery a necessity in our variable climate. We have flat stole boas in white, gray or fawn marabout, or in ostrich and other feathers, which are dyed to match the dresses they are worn with. The prettiest and the most practical are made of silk in cream or black with frayed or openwork edges. They can also be made in silk to match the dress, and trimmed with rich lace.

The stole end collars have become rather common, and the only select collars are those of old embroidered lawn, sold at a very high price.

Coatlets are light, short wraps with wide armholes, so as to be slipped over the blouse or bodice quite easily without crushing it.

These coatlets or sacque boleros are made of linen, white or cream glaze silk or satin, faced cloth or cachemire. They are trimmed with lace, Russian embroidery, or the new bolero fringe, which is composed of a succession of small bows. Some are of black glaze, canvas or etamine.

Ribbons, especially the Cluny or Pompadour ribbons, are very fashionable for trimmings and sashes. Some new makes of serge, light hopsack, mohair and alpaca will make eminently useful traveling, cycling and motor gowns. A new motor bolero hat is of fine kid cut in narrow strips, with alternate rows of silk herringbone stitching between.

There is always a certain amount of difficulty about choosing a hat to wear with the demi-toilette. When in doubt it is ever safe to adhere to the black or white picture hat with its ostrich plume or simple lace curtain. Then, too, we see an attractive display of light toques.

Now a really good black straw hat looks well on so many occasions. The shade to the face is nearly always becoming, and such headgear comes out fresh again and again. Feathers are not a necessity, but remember that good feathers keep in curl very well, and with a little skill can soon be restored to their original beauty.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

### The King Snake's Promise.

The most relentless exterminator of reptiles is a member of the family itself—the beautiful, lithe, yellow and black king snake, the friend of man, and the avowed enemy of anything that creeps or crawls, regardless of size or poison fangs. A native of our own south, the king snake is between five and eight feet long and no thicker around than a man's thumb. Built in every muscle and bone for speed and tremendous constricting power, there is not another snake on earth that can withstand his assault. He is immune to the poison of the cobra and the rattler alike, and the strength of a 30-foot python has no terrors for him. Within five minutes from the opening of the fight the king snake could kill the biggest python that ever lived. Ferocious as the little constrictor is toward his own kind, toward man he is friendly, and rarely tries to escape when met afield.—McClure's.

### An Irish Russian.

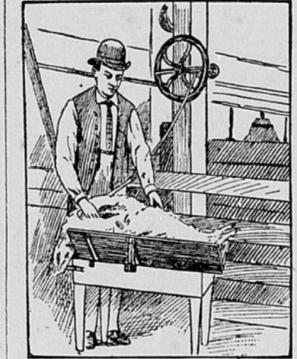
In far-off Russia there is to-day a distinguished man in both political and business affairs whose name is Obrenovitch. This distinguished Russian is of especial interest to every son of Erin because he is an evolution from a brave and chivalrous Irish lad who went to Russia many years ago, married a Russian lady, and in course of time reared a promising son. The name of this founder of the family of Obrenovitch was Patrick O'Brien. He bore that name until his last days, but when the son came along toward manhood the name was deemed too foreign in its sound and he was called Obrenovitch—'ovitch' meaning 'son of.' So the sturdy Russian name was formed, and to-day the family of Obrenovitch is one of the most respected in the realms of the czar.—Washington Star.



### SHEARING THE GOATS.

A Table That Will Hold the Animals in a Position Where They Cannot Get Away.

The shearing table shown in the illustration we have found indispensable at shearing, branding and at other times when it becomes necessary to hold the goat in a position where it cannot get away or bother one. In shearing we place it upon its back in the trough and close the stanchions around its neck. Commencing at the brisket, shear back on the underside of the belly; then take opposite foreleg and shear as far up



HAND SHEARING TABLE.

the shoulder and neck as possible, then from the brisket on neck to stanchion, then near fore leg, and shear same as other side. This cleans all the hair from underside of animal. Next throw left leg across animal's body, release stanchion and bend the neck across your knee. Shear all the neck and replace in stanchion. Then take the animal by the hind leg and stretch the flank muscles smooth and shear up leg and alongside to where you left off on fore leg. Drop one side of table, which will allow the back and sides to be sheared. When through almost the entire fleece should be on the table. Put this fleece all by itself and keep clean, and see if the manufacturers do not pay you more for your hair.—E. D. Ludlow in Breeders' Gazette.

### WHEN HOGS ARE SICK.

Reliable Medical Treatment for a Number of Ailments That Are Quite Common.

It is better to give medicine to swine in food. But if one wants to drench, fasten a piece of rubber hose securely in a bottle containing the medicine. Throw the pig, put a stick in the mouth, and allow the fluid to slowly run down the throat.

Inflammation of nostrils, or cold in the head, is caused by exposure of some kind; a cold, wet pasture, want of dry shelter at night, sudden change from a warm nest to outside cold, etc. A good warm mash, with ginger in it, will help in such cases, with good care. If feverish, give a dose of epsom salts, followed with 10 to 15 grain doses of nitrate potassium.

If your pig's feet get sore, give a dose of epsom salts, and follow with ten grains of nitrate of potassium two or three times daily, in feed, which will cool the system and afford relief to the feet. Proud flesh between the toes should be touched once with terchloride of antimony, using a feather. If necessary, repeat the third day. To heal the sore use chloride of zinc, one dram to one pint of water. Keep the pig warm and dry.

If pigs are seriously constipated give castor oil direct and not to the sows. But continue to give the sows oil-mel in their food. Feed to prevent constipation, which is easily done.—Midland Farmer.

### WARTS ON SHOW CATTLE.

Two Different Ways of Removing Them from Different Parts of the Animal's Body.

"Many breeders of show cattle are often troubled with warts growing in very conspicuous places on their prize animals," says Prof. L. A. Cottrell, formerly of the Agricultural experiment station in Kansas. "We had much trouble with the pure blood stock, and several successful methods were employed in their extermination. In order to experiment on taking off warts a Red Poll heifer was selected on which the warts were so thick that it was impossible to place one's hand on her without coming in contact with several large growths. We tried two different ways on different parts of the animal's body. On her head and shoulders we applied castor oil—well rubbed in—twice daily for a week. Shortly after each application a portion of the wart would scuff off, and in two weeks the warts were entirely cured without any pain to the animal in any respect. On the back and hips of the same heifer we used concentrated acetic acid, applying it with a fountain pen filler, and soaking the wart up thoroughly after applying grease around the root to keep the acid from eating the flesh. About twelve hours after the operation the warts could be pulled out easily. This was the quicker way, but it caused considerable pain and irritation, and it is accompanied by some danger of the acid being dropped upon the skin and thus causing trouble."

Be interested in your work, and half the labor is accomplished.

### OLD WAYS MUST GO.

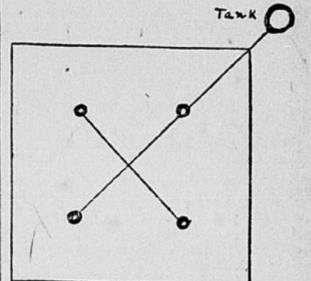
The Farmer Who Does Not Adopt the Advanced Methods of the Day Is Sure to Fail.

The man who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at the present day is expected to keep up and advance with the agricultural progress of the world. He must dispense with the old methods and adopt the new and later inventions. We cannot raise and feed our stock as our forefathers did a hundred years ago because we are advancing and land is more closely taken up; consequently we must work more on the order of the intensive system. We know it is hard for some farmers, who have been taught and raised to do a thing a certain way, to change to the better methods. It seems to them that it is wrong, and often they cannot be blamed for feeling so. But we must gradually free ourselves from these ideas. All the other departments of the business world are advancing, and why should not agriculture advance with it? The whole race of humanity is depending upon agriculture for a living and the trade should not be thought any the less of by anyone. The man who is engaged in other pursuits of life should honor the farmer, as he must understand that whatever he gets comes from him. If the farming class does not advance with the rest of the world it will be to its own loss. It is not natural that we should be satisfied to work in the same road we did years ago, or even one year ago. We should strive to do better this year and make an advancement wherever possible. The best, easiest and most practical way to advance ourselves is given in one sentence, namely,—“Read plenty of agricultural literature and apply the facts gained to actual experience.” The farming world would be far behind where it is now if it were not for the help that has been given us by farm literature. Every farmer should try to make some improvement and advancement every day. Never let your business get the best of you, but get the best of it, and you can best do this by advancing with the rest of the world.—E. J. Waterstripe, in Epitomist.

### AN IRRIGATION HINT.

How a Staten Island Gardener Supplements the Rainfall with Good Effect.

The dry season has enabled me definitely to prove the practicability of an exceedingly simple method of supplementing the rainfall, which is so cheap as to be within the reach of gardeners, while it does not have the objections of diluting and washing away the food off the ground, nor endangering it in case of a heavy rainfall immediately after the watering, as is the case where the soil is flooded by the old methods. I elevate the water to a tank 40 feet high, and for a plot



OVERHEAD IRRIGATION.

of 400 feet square run a half-inch pipe to the center, as shown in the diagram, making a cross in the pipe at the center and placing five one-fourth-inch stands, as shown by the dots. These stands are eight to ten feet high, and have two atomizers upon the top of each one, which will discharge 20 to 25 gallons of water in the form of a heavy mist each per hour, and give a total of 2,000 to 2,500 gallons each ten hours. The water is turned on only at night, or if the weather is very warm at six p. m., and turned off at seven a. m. Thrown out so fine, the water is buoyed up by the air, and drifts more as a heavy dew than as rain. The number of atomizers may be doubled if desired, or only used each other night. I have found 2,000 gallons a night ample for the finest plant growth.—S. S. Boyce, in Rural New Yorker.

### Intestinal Worms In Hogs.

Recently while at the Iowa Agricultural college the writer noticed the ground in the hog yard littered with excreted intestinal worms. The keeper explained that he had just given the swine their semi-annual dose of worm medicine. He said that it was his observation that hogs were frequently sick as a result of intestinal worms and that many times diseases arising from worms were named cholera. This would be more likely be the case, as a large number of hogs might be sick at the same time from the same cause. This cause of disease is too frequently overlooked, especially by the farmer that has only a few hogs and gives them but little attention. When a hog eats well and yet remains stunted it may be guessed that worms are at least a partial cause.—Farmers' Review.

### Sheep Are Fond of Clover.

The clover crop seems to be of such supreme value for sheep that it might be said to be a necessary adjunct of the successful sheep farm. It is manifested in value, being excellent for growing lambs, splendid for nourishing ewes and high in rank for fattening in the feed lots. At some stage of the sheep's life clover feeding seems absolutely necessary to attain the best results. In addition to being very wholesome food, it is remarkable that sheep should be so ravenous for every part of it, stem, leaf and blossom.—Prof. J. A. Craig, in Rural World.