

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORESTS.

Short Talks on Forestry and the Lumber Situation.

By Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of Pennsylvania.

NO. 1.—THE BARE FACTS.

The one word which properly describes the fact surrounding the forest and lumber situation in Pennsylvania is "bare."

Wasteful lumbering and fire—lack of attention to the tree-growing lands of the State—have made bare millions of Pennsylvania acres which by all that is reasonable should be growing one crop of trees after another, for that is all they can be made to grow.

Pennsylvania has 5,000,000 acres fit only for growing trees—an area greater than the entire State of New Jersey.

It used to be covered with the richest forest. At present it is producing little or nothing for the use and benefit of our people. An area that produces nothing is a desert. This is Pennsylvania's desert.

The Pennsylvania desert costs the people of the State \$100,000 a year—twice as much as it costs to run the State Government.

It works out like this. We use in Pennsylvania about 2,300,000,000 feet of lumber each year. We might grow nearly all of it at home, but we have been letting the fires run instead.

As a result we are paying not less than \$25,000,000 a year in freight charges on lumber brought into the State. This freight bill grows and will soon exceed \$40,000,000 every twelve months.

In addition, and apart from the freight, we pay \$50,000,000 each year for the 1,700,000,000 feet of lumber we import.

This is nearly pure loss, but it does not tell the whole story. The other losses due to forest destruction and the closing or removal of wood-working industries are very great, and there is besides the loss from floods, the loss of business to the business men of the State, the loss to newspapers through the excessive cost of newsprint which might just as well have been produced at home, the loss of population driven to other States to find employment in lumbering, the loss of fish and game, the loss of summer resort business, and other losses, which combined we may very conservatively place at \$25,000,000 a year. The total is one hundred millions.

The direct damage from fire is the smallest of all—probably less than half a million—because outside of farmers' woodlots there is so little valuable timber left to burn. It is not what the fires burn up, but what they prevent from growing, that truly measures the damage they cause.

Taking it altogether, we are well within the truth in estimating that the Pennsylvania desert keeps out of the pockets of our people, and puts into their cost of living, not less than \$100,000,000 a year.

Until 1907 Pennsylvania was a lumber exporting State. Then we started importing lumber. Now we import three times as much as our forests produce.

From 2,300,000,000 board feet produced in Pennsylvania in 1899 there was a drop to 500,000,000 board feet estimated for 1919.

Tree cutting goes on without re-growth of trees. This means forest devastation. It means neglect of our true economic interests that borders on the criminal. For this condition Pennsylvania is to blame—Pennsylvania in its capacity as a Commonwealth of intelligent people.

The remedy lies in renewed protection and care of our forests and in true statesmanship on the part of our lawmakers and law administrators.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT IN NOTHERN TIER.

Destructive Tree Diseases Reported to Be Spreading.

Chestnut blight, which has destroyed chestnut trees in the southern and eastern counties of Pennsylvania, has been discovered in the northern tier, according to a report to the Department of Forestry.

Chestnut trees in almost every part of the Blackwell Forest in Tioga have been discovered infected. The blight first appeared in Bucks county about twelve years ago, destroying every chestnut tree that was not cut down for timber before the blight did its work.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



This prosperous Gent with the Care-free Air is a Steady Advertiser. Business is Good, and Bank Account is Growing every day and a New Car is in the Garage. His only Worry is that his Competitor will Wake up some day and be a Steady Advertiser too. In which case he Wouldn't have to So Soft.

HEALTH SCHOOL

Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

Questions.

- 1. How can decay in teeth be prevented?
2. What diseases may be caused by decayed teeth?
3. What action should School Boards take?

TEETH

"The Walrus and the Carpenter Were walking close at hand; They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand; 'If this were only cleared away,' They said, 'It would be grand.'"

"If seven maids with seven mops Swept it for half a year, Do you suppose," the Walrus said, "That they could get it clear?" "I doubt it," said the Carpenter, And shed a bitter tear."

It was this fragment of Carroll's poem that Dr. Black quoted to Mrs. Walter, the Chairman of the County Health Committee, when she said that because of the rotten teeth of the children of today, the men and women of tomorrow would be a set of invalids, dyspeptics, and rheumatics; and proposed that the dentists should so work with the school authorities that every child in every school of the county should have his teeth put in perfect order and kept so.

The Doctor continued thus: "In one county of Pennsylvania there are about 456 school houses and 27,000 children; those 27,000 children have at least 100,000 rotting teeth. There are in this county fifteen competent dentists. Allowing one hour for each child, it would take those fifteen dentists, working eight hours a day, two hundred and twenty-five days to give a first treatment to each of these children."

"But that is a gross exaggeration, their teeth cannot be in that dreadful condition."

"It is no exaggeration, but under states the facts."

"A survey of 159 children in two cities, showed 825 cavities; an average of 5.20 cavities a mouth; this fairly represents the State at large."

"Then there is no hope of doing anything except for the people who can afford to pay for a dentist?"

"On the contrary," replied the Doctor, "there is not only hope, but a determination to do much."

"But how can that be?"

"By preventing the rotting of teeth." "But it is natural for teeth to decay; I have seen it in little babies."

"Teeth decay only and solely because the mouth is filthy. In this mouth filth grow the germs which eat away the enamel."

"Do you mean that there wouldn't be any toothaches, any abscesses, any fillings to be done, if the teeth were kept clean?"

"Yes."

"Do bad teeth cause disease?"

"Yes, children with rotten teeth catch diseases, are sickly, have sore throats, sore gums, bad stomachs. Bad teeth are the starting points of rheumatism, heart disease, and many crippling forms of sickness."

"How can you get rid of what you call mouth filth?"

"By washing and brushing the teeth every time food is taken into the mouth, using plenty of water and removing all of those fragments of food which remain between the teeth and on the irregular grinding surfaces. These fragments of food in the warm, moist atmosphere of the mouth quickly decay, and start that eating away of the enamel which exposes the teeth to rotting. This is especially true of all forms of sugar."

"Coming back to the school children, Doctor, what can we do for them?"

"There are not enough dentists to go around, therefore some other means must be sought. We can use women trained to clean the teeth thoroughly and properly, and to map out conditions which require the care of a dentist. One such woman can thoroughly clean, twice a year, the teeth of eight hundred children; her salary should be \$100 per month. Where there are a number of small schools within fairly easy reach of each other, she can divide her time among them."

"The children must be taught how to keep their teeth clean and must be inspected daily to see that they are doing so. Those who require further attention should be referred to the dentist, and children too poor to pay should be sent to the school dentist, who should be given a fair salary for this type of trying and exhausting work."

"Where this has been done not only health but scholarship has shown an astonishing improvement."

"It is better for Pennsylvania that her coming citizens should have sound teeth, than that they should know how to extract cube root; also, it costs less, and is a proper charge against the school fund."

Favoritism.

"Nigger, you sho' is havin' a run o' luck wid dem iv'ries." "Yeh," said the expert crap shooter. "When I takes dese bones in mah han' I tells 'em wut to do." "I b'lieve dey hears you, too! Dat's why I'm tellin' you don't lay 'em down. Roll 'em, boy, roll 'em. Maybe dey'll git so fur away dey can't hear you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Not a Dead One.

For three strenuous hours the auctioneer had tried to work his listeners up to the proper pitch of enthusiasm. But either the weather or their lunch had disagreed with them and they simply wouldn't be aroused. The sale was one of horses, and lot after lot went for very poor prices. At last a sad and bony animal was led into the ring.

"Now, gentlemen," shouted the auctioneer, "what offers for this lot? Will somebody start the bidding?" There was a pause. Then a voice came slowly from somewhere in the middle of the crowd.

"Two dollars," it said. "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" protested the auctioneer tearfully. "The horse is alive!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Oh, Dear, No!

"What brought you here, my poor man?" inquired the prison visitor. "Well, lady," replied the prisoner, "I guess my trouble started from attendin' too many weddin's." "Ah! You learned to drink there or steal, perhaps?" "No, lady; I was always the bride-groom."—London Telegraph.

How He Got There.

Sympathetic Visitor (to prisoner)—My good man, what brought you here?

Prisoner—Borrowing money. S. V.—But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money. P.—I know, but I had to knock a man down three four times before he would lend it to me.

Inviting Opportunity

In ready funds is the magnet that will draw opportunity, not once but many times to the thrifty man's door.

The funds need not be large. There are opportunities of all sizes. But the possession of capital, no matter how limited, implies the presence of other desirable qualities—such as business sense, stability, ambition.

By starting a savings account with us now you will soon have sufficient savings accumulated to enable you to welcome Opportunity when she next knocks. Without money you may not even recognize her.

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60-4 BELLEFONTE, PA.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF SEATED AND UNSEATED LANDS IN CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

Table with columns: Acres, Per., Warrantee Name, Supposed Owner, Taxes & Costs. Lists various townships including Boggs, Burnside, Curtin, Ferguson, Haines, Howard, Huston, Liberty, Marion, Miles, Patton, Rush, Spring, Snow, Taylor, Union, Walker, and Worth.

Prices on SHOES Reduced

We have a very liberal reduction on all summer shoes. This reduction is on all Ladies', Misses' and Children's Low Shoes. There is plenty of time to wear low shoes this season and if you are in need of low shoes, look our prices over before you purchase.

Yeager's Shoe Store THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Lyons & Co. AUGUST The... Money Saving Month

This month we are determined to sell all Summer stuff at greater reductions. We must have the room for early Fall goods.

COATS and SUITS We have all sizes and colors, including black; in full length and Sport Coats at greatly reduced prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS Voiles, Flaxons, Silk Plaids, Silk Checks, Foulards, Georgettes, Taffetas, at pre-war prices.

Georgette and Voile Waist Sale A large assortment, all sizes, including extra large; Voile Waists now \$1.98.

New Fall Dress Goods have arrived. We are showing the advance styles in Wool Plaids.

LaVogue Coats and Suits Come in and see our new Fall line of LaVogue Coats and Suits.

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