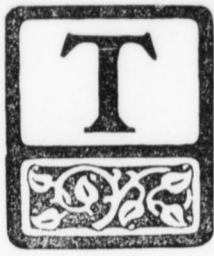


The Forester and the Lumberman

By GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester, United States Department of Agriculture.



THE old idea that the forester was the enemy of the lumberman, and, above all, the enemy of cutting timber, disappeared long ago from the minds of foresters, or rather friends of forestry—for no true forester ever held it—and is rapidly disappearing from the minds of lumbermen. And that is perhaps the happiest aspect of the whole situation, for the perpetuation alike of the industry and of forestry depends upon their attitude toward this single question: Do they or do they

not intend to get a second crop? I am very far from wanting to discuss the supplies of standing timber or the prospect of a timber famine—questions with which the lumbermen are more familiar than I am; but it is perfectly obvious that the supplies of certain kinds of timber are rapidly disappearing, that the lumber trade is falling back year by year on poorer material and longer hauls, and that the question of its continuance is already demanding an answer.

This is purely a business proposition, to be considered, accepted, or rejected on a business basis. Forestry deals with the forest in some ways with which the lumbermen have but an indirect interest. I am not talking now about the effect of forests on the flow of streams, on winds, or on the general prosperity—matters of vital importance in their places; but the question I want to bring is simply this: Is it worth the lumbermen's while, from a commercial point of view, to consider the forest as a part of their plant, and from that point of view should they cut off their timber and let the land go back for taxes?

The bureau of forestry offers certain assistance to lumbermen in preparing the basis upon which such questions can be most intelligently decided. What it does is simply to put a certain amount of trained skill at their command. They pay the expense and we prepare for them the necessary figures. The way we do it is to send a man to the spot who finds out what there is on the ground, with special reference to the smaller sizes—how fast each diameter class of trees grows, how much will be left of certain sizes after cutting out others, and how much will be standing to the acre after a definite number of years. We put the thing purely and entirely on a business basis.

These methods of forestry are not at present as fully applicable everywhere in the United States as they will be later on, and it is as far from me as possible to want to urge any man to adopt the methods of forestry unless they are going to pay. The arrangement we make with timber owners is never that they shall be compelled to apply the plans we submit, but always that they shall apply them or not as they find it wisest to do. I would be exceedingly sorry if any man should take up a proposition in forestry and apply it if he was not confident it would turn out well, because this is not a question of a few days or merely for present conditions.

There has been too long a feeling that the foresters were trying to force the lumbermen to do something or other against the lumbermen's will. I think it is time for the lumbermen to give the bureau of forestry a chance to do some things which they would like to have it do.

Cruelty an Indian Characteristic

By GEN. ANDREW A. BURT, U. S. A.

ALL that the United States authorities and the various societies of the country have done and are doing toward the civilization of the redmen of the plains cannot and does not take from the Indian that cruelty in his composition.

The cruelty of the Indian is inexplicable except on the hypothesis that cruelty is a normal trait of humanity. Wild beasts are not cruel; for, although the wolf may tear and devour the entrails of a deer while the animal is yet alive, he does it from greediness alone. The members of the cat family play with and torment their victims, but they undoubtedly do this as practice in catching. Besides, if we are to believe the men who have been in the jaws of these animals, nature has kindly compensated this exceptional apparent cruelty by inflicting on the victims of the feline race a nervous paralysis which not only deprives them of any sense of pain but prevents a realization of the horror of their position.

The cruelty of the Indian is inborn and inbred, and it clings to him through life as a distinguishing characteristic of his humanity. As a boy his special delight is the torture of every bird or animal he can get hold of alive. As a man the torture of a human being gives him more pleasure than any other act of his life, and at no time is his laughter so joyous and heartfelt as when some special ingenuity wrings a groan or cry of anguish.

Shortening the College Course

By PRESIDENT ELIOT,
of Harvard University.



THE question of a three instead of a four-year course for the degree of A. B. has arisen. If such degree in arts or science is to be required for admission to university professional schools, the road to such degree should be as smooth and broad as possible. It is the intent of society and the interest of the individual that young men should be enabled to enter, well-trained, upon the practice of a profession by the time they are 25 years old, and it follows, therefore, that the period of training preliminary or preparatory to professional training should come to its end by the time the young men are 21 years old.

The principle on which the Harvard faculty has acted is this: They propose, in reducing the time required for the A. B. degree to three years, to make no reduction whatever in the amount of work required for the A. B. degree. In other words, they propose that the degree of A. B., taken in three years, shall represent the same amount of attainment or power acquired, which the A. B. taken in four years has heretofore represented.

While this change was going on in Harvard college, the university took the important step of requiring the A. B. for admission to its three oldest professional schools, first in the divinity school, then in the law school, and lastly in the medical school. It had already established the graduate school in arts and sciences, for admission to which a preliminary degree was, of course, required. It is unnecessary to point out that this action gives the strongest possible support to the A. B. If taken by the universities of the country at large it would settle at once in the affirmative the question of the continued existence of the American college.

THE AMBULANCE CAR

Useful New Feature in German Railway Equipment.

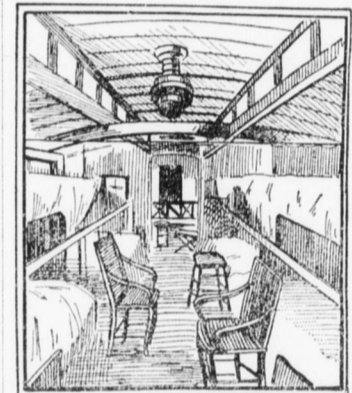
Wrecks Along Any Part of Government Lines Can Be Reached in 45 Minutes—Relief Trains at 77 Stations.

There may be more luxurious and faster trains in the United States, but Germany leads the American railways in one particular—a perfect ambulance system, by which quick relief can be afforded to the injured in disasters on the rail.

In a report submitted by the minister of public works it is shown that the organization of the ambulance service, established upon the recommendation of Emperor William on all German governmental railroad lines, has been completed. Relief trains are now in instant readiness at 77 stations, so situated that any place where a serious accident may occur can be reached by an ambulance train within 45 minutes. They possess the highest speed possible and have the right of way along every line.

The trains consist of a physician's car, a wrecking car of the type that has been in use for many years, and coaches for the transportation of assistants and the accommodation of the wounded. The physician's cars have only two axles and double doors at the front sides. They are equipped with a Westinghouse brake, steam-heating apparatus and two gasometers, so that enough light may be secured and the car heated by gas, in case the engine is detached from the car. To facilitate the receiving of the stretchers the platform railings are hinged and a sort of step-ladder is added.

The interior of the car is divided into a small compartment for the use of the physician and a larger one for the reception of the patients. The latter room can be divided by a curtain, so that male and female patients can be accom-



GERMAN AMBULANCE CAR. Interior View, Showing Arrangement of Seats and Chairs.

modated at the same time. There are large windows and a skylight of wire-glass in the physician's room, an operating table, an apparatus for the heating of water, a closet for bandages and instruments, a refrigerator and a large assortment of surgical instruments.

The folding and adjustable operating table has detachable cushions, and both table and cushion are covered with waterproof leather cloth. The water heater, a few seconds after the gas is lighted, furnishes a continuous stream of warm water. Distilled water is in the water box of the heater, in several cans and a special barrel containing 20 gallons.

In the patients' room there are two lower and two upper beds on every side, each bed consisting of a stretcher with a mattress and head rest, two woollen quilts with linen covers and linen sheets. In order to allow the patient to raise himself, braided straps hang on the walls and from the ceiling of the car. In addition to the beds two chairs are in the car for those whose injuries are slight, so that at least ten patients can be accommodated in the physicians' car. The stretchers are made from maplewood, strengthened with handrails, turned at the ends into handles, so that they may also serve for putting the stretcher upon the frames in the car. The frames are arranged with springs and rolls, so that the wounded will not even have to suffer by the vibration of the cars.

The physicians, officers and assistants of the ambulance trains must be ready for work at a moment's notice and it is the duty of a special officer to see that the cars and their equipments are always ready for use.

When an accident occurs the conductor of a train or another train man sends word to the nearest flagman, in whose booth there is a telephone. Arrows painted upon telegraph poles along the line indicate the location of the booths, which are marked with a T (telegraph), from where the message may be sent to the next station. As soon as the character of the accident has been learned the physicians and assistants are called, fresh water secured and refreshments taken aboard for patients as well as for the crew. Warm clothing is taken along also. In the meantime the time table has been fixed so that the line is clear for the relief train, and if the accident is of a more serious character two or more are ordered from the next station. The arrangements are so perfect that the ambulances succeed in getting away in a short time.

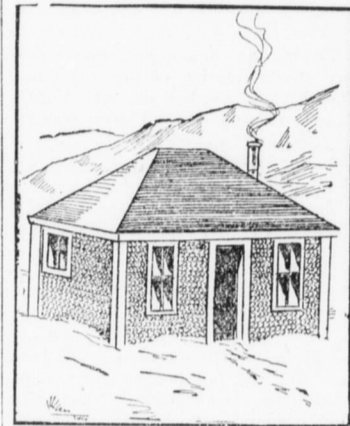
Diphtheria Germs Live Long.
That diphtheria may live in packed clothing almost indefinitely is shown by an incident which occurred in an Ohio village. A child died of diphtheria and his mother packed his dresses and toys in a chest. The mother died 15 years afterward, and her daughter and granddaughter, who opened and handled the contents of the chest, were duly taken ill of diphtheria, although there had recently been no cases in the village.

BEER BOTTLE HOUSE.

Unique Residence Built by a Resourceful Miner in a Treeless Nevada Town.

Tonopah, Nev., aside from being famed on account of its vast mineral resources, also occupies the unique distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a man who is able to live in a glass house and throw unlimited quantities of stones at the same time without suffering any of the serious inconveniences popularly supposed to surround such an association.

Not a tree grows within 60 miles of the great mining camp, and very naturally building material and fuel bring all sorts of fancy prices, the commonest kind of lumber selling for \$65 per thousand feet, while inferior grades of scrub cedar command \$22 a cord. Consequent upon this condition, various subterfuges



THE BEER BOTTLE HOUSE. (Architectural Freak Erected by an Ingenious Nevada Man.)

are resorted to in the architectural makeup of Tonopah. There are houses made of straw, of burlap sacks trimmed with blue jean overalls, of tin from five-gallon oil cans; of dry goods and cracker box lumber; of mud, stones, tents, cloth—in fact, almost every sort of contrivance is resorted to as a makeshift for a place of habitation; but it has remained for William F. Peck, a miner, to devise a house in a class by itself.

He has constructed of empty beer bottles a house 16 by 20 feet in the clear, with ceilings eight feet high, and containing two rooms. It was built in October of last year by Mr. Peck entirely unaided, at such odd moments as he could spare from his regular duties at the mine. Water was then selling at \$1.50 a barrel, hence the principal element of expense centered in the supply of mud that was employed as a mortar between the bottles comprising the edifice.

Ten thousand empty beer bottles were incorporated in the structure. The inside walls are plastered with mortar which is spread to a depth sufficient to cover the protruding bottle necks, thus making a smooth surface.

Mr. Peck lived all last winter in his peculiar abode with his wife and two children, a girl of seven and a boy of three years, and says that while the water in many residences of Tonopah reached the freezing point quite often, his family found their glass house exceedingly comfortable at all times. He has sufficient bottles on hand for another room, and it is his intention to utilize them at his leisure in building an addition to his premises.

Mr. Peck removed with his family from Prescott, Ariz., to Tonopah, last winter, and it is quite evident he will get along all right wherever his lot may be cast.

BISHOP SCHWEBACH.

Head of La Crosse (Wis.) Diocese Will Probably Be Chosen Archbishop of Milwaukee.

Bishop Schwabach of La Crosse, who on the death of Archbishop Katzer and by the will of that prelate, becomes the trustee of all the property of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, is one of the most learned and the most prominent of the bishops in the American hierarchy of



BISHOP SCHWEBACH. (Wisconsin Prelate Who May Be Made Archbishop of Milwaukee.)

the Roman Catholic church. He is a native of the duchy of Luxemburg, 55 years old and a graduate of the seminary of St. Francis. He was ordained a deacon by the late Archbishop Heiss, and under Bishop Flasch was for several years the vicar general of the diocese. Bishop Schwabach is quite well known and greatly liked by the Protestant denominations in that part of the state. The probability of his being chosen as the successor of Archbishop Katzer is a matter of self-congratulation for the people of the diocese.

Understands His Business.
A photographer in Berlin has won the title of "darling" from the middle-aged ladies of that city. When taking a picture of a lady of advanced age, he places thin sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the ravages of time.

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Mr. James Beck of 314 West Whitesboro St. of Rock, Home, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had

COMFORT.

much pain in my back; at a time when I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; entering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured."

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