

frequently and carefully. Stock taking in the forest is very expensive.

6th. Forestry requires steady management and yields returns on the same spot only in long intervals, intervals often longer than human life. In other words, forestry requires a long lived owner. In the old country this drawback does not weigh heavily, as towns, villages and families holding the property entailed are the chief owners of well managed forests (aside from state forests), and as the population is not so shifting as in the United States.

**Stumpage Values.**

Another item is overlooked: Forestry practiced by private individuals can come only with the rise of stumpage values. As long as a commodity abounds, there is no need for its conservative use and management. As long as, e. g., the city of Columbus consisted of 10 cabins, there was plenty of drinking water and no necessity to regulate its use. When water became scarce, such a necessity arose, resulting in water obtaining a value expressed by the dreaded "water rents" and resulting in a careful management of water supply.

For forestry or tree management, the same consideration holds good: As long as trees have no value, seedlings and saplings are more than worthless, and it would be foolish to raise them in the place of trees cut. As soon as a tree 100 years old is worth a dollar, a seedling 20 years old is worth nine cents (figuring at 3 per cent. compound interest), and it pays to secure a growth of such seedlings during the course of removing the virgin crop.

**A Piece of History.**

In European forest history, similar observations can be made. Take the Spessart forests in Northern Bavaria for an example:

In 1570 the giant oak trees of the Spessart (now worth \$80 a piece) had no value whatever; the forests served as hunting grounds and were used for pasturage of cattle and hogs.

In 1600 glass factories were established on the outskirts of the forest, penetrating gradually, in the course of fifty years, to the center of the forests, using beech-charcoal for glass-manufacture. At the same time floating of oak timber commenced to supply the cooperage-works in the Main and Rhine valley.

In 1666 rules were enacted tending to protect the forest and to regulate its use.

In 1765 the government found it advisable to make a forest working-plan so as to prevent over-cutting of the forest. The plan was made—a plan which seems ridiculous now, because it was based on entire ignorance of the rate of tree-growth.

In 1790 the plan was revised, the Arch Duke of Mayence borrowing from

the Duke of Baden a then famous forester, a Baron von Tettenborn. At that time trees had assumed value, and it had become remunerative to spend money for their conservation.

**Lack of Public Roads.**

The cause of rising stumpage prices in the Bavarian Spessart is obvious. Public roads were built by the government trenching and opening the forest. Suddenly when the roads were completed, trees, which were inaccessible and without value before, became worth something, and their progeny of seedlings at once assumed a prospective value, making it worth the owner's while to protect them and to increase them in number.

The history of road building and forestry are going hand in hand, a fact, which I think has been overlooked so far.

Every forestry advocate should back the good roads movement and every enthusiastic adherent of good roads should help to strengthen the propaganda for good forestry.

**Conclusion.**

But I should return to my loom and finish my thread! Forestry cannot come quickly; it can come only with the increase of stumpage values, with wise taxation and thorough protection of forestry investments. The drawbacks of forestry as an industry for private enterprise are manifold. Unless the commonwealth offers considerable inducements, changing the tax laws and protecting the forest, private capital will not flow into forestry; and unless these inducements are offered soon, 85 per cent. of all American forests (—viz. all private forests—) will have disappeared, when the desired rise of stumpage values arrives. The forestal history of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean will have repeated itself.

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**PAYMENT FOR A NEGRO SLAVE.**

Joseph W. Dickson of Dallas, representing the heirs of the late Col. D. H. Epperson, today paid to Hon. Henry D. McDonald of Paris, Tex., representing W. J. McDonald of Paris, \$750 cash, in payment for a negro slave sold by the McDonalds to the Eppersons in 1860, and for which a note for \$750 was given to secure the payment of the purchase-money. After the civil war the question of liability on the note got into the courts, because of the abolition of slavery. Recently court proceedings were discontinued, and the Eppersons agreed to recognize the validity of the debt and pay off the note. Col. McDonald and Col. Epperson and the slave that figured in the transaction have all been dead many years.—Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat, January 7.

**A WARNING.**

In a Methodist camp meeting, as you may know,  
Are seats for a multitude, row after row,  
And the people come crowding in, docile and meek  
And eager to hear what the "Brother" may speak,  
And the Brother stands up like the king of the whole,  
And tells each poor sinner what's good for his soul;  
And the sinners, believing, indulge now and then  
In a loud "Hallelujah," "Give Glory," "Amen."  
They may come to the "Anxious Seat" bowed with distress  
Imploring the Brother to help and to bless;  
They may sing, they may pray, they may weep, they may shout,  
But they must not deny, nor ask questions, nor doubt;  
They are there to be humbled, instructed and led  
And not to find fault with what's done or what's said;  
They're the sheep, the lost sheep, and the man with the book  
Is the shepherd who gathers them in with his crook;  
And the shepherd? oh, he may be pastor, or clerk,  
Or pious lay-brother, invited to work;  
He feels that a mission is his to unfold  
And he must be earnest, unyielding and bold,  
He knows what is right, and those people below  
Must listen and say to themselves: "That is so!"  
Perhaps the camp meeting is near the seaside  
Where in summer celebrities gladly abide;  
A judge, a professor, a grand millionaire—  
The president even may chance to be there!  
Such guests then (if pious) to speak are invited  
To hear them the people, of course, are delighted;  
The orator stands, for the time, as dictator,  
Who answers not "Yea" and "Amen" is a traitor.  
For speaker and hearer 'tis dangerous play  
And should my opinion be asked, I will say  
That a Methodist camp meeting's not a good school  
To teach a man how a great nation to rule.  
—ELIZABETH E. EVANS.

**OVER THE TRAIL.** In 1858 Alexander Majors came to Nebraska City and established the headquarters of Majors, Russell & Waddell, who were the largest firm of freighters across the plains in the United States. Hence to Salt Lake City they carried the government supplies for our army in Utah commanded at that time by Albert Sidney Johnson.

Mr. Majors was a man of great native energy and good intellectual ability. He managed the business of the firm with shrewdness and success, although entirely without that education which the schools bestow.

The Omaha Bee of Monday, the 15th, gives the following:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1900.—Alexander Majors, well known throughout the southwest as the originator of the Pony Express and the first man to conduct a complete overland mail service, is dead. His body was taken to Kansas City tonight for interment."

Thus those who pioneered the way over the plains are fast departing upon that long trail whence no one returns.