

a private estate, therefore no degrees are conferred upon the graduates of Dr. Schenck's school there. At Cornell the degree of Bachelor in Science of Forestry is given. Special students, at least twenty-one years of age, who are not candidates for degrees, are also accepted at Cornell. Post-graduate courses for master's or doctor's degree are under consideration. At Yale the degree of Master of Forestry will be given to graduates of the Forestry School who have previously received bachelors' degrees from collegiate institutions of high standing, or who have had a training equivalent to that of such institutions. Special students are also received, though such are recommended to take courses at the summer school rather than at the winter semesters. All applicants for admission to the Yale School must be not less than twenty years of age. Berea is essentially a Kentucky mountaineer's school, and as it is not likely to draw students from this section it will be needless to devote space to its conditions. At the New Hampshire college an "advanced course" is offered to the regular students, and there is a one year special course open to all comers.

Candidates for degrees at Cornell and Yale are required to pass entrance examinations. Cornell's full course leading to the degree of B. S. F. is one of four years. Special courses of a single term, a single year, or three years are also provided, and short summer courses are carried on in the college forest for the training of rangers, logging bosses and under foresters. Yale's full course is of but two years' duration. The entrance examinations at Cornell and Yale differ considerably in subjects. Cornell requires English, history (Greek, Roman, English and American), plain and solid geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, algebra, advanced German, advanced French, or Latin may be substituted for French. Yale calls for algebra, plain, solid and spherical geometry, trigonometry, botany, geology, chemistry, physics, German or French, English and political economy.

While the courses offered by Cornell and Yale are necessarily much alike, they yet differ in several ways. Cornell's full course being two years longer than that of Yale, makes it possible to introduce a greater variety of subjects. The courses of both schools are very fully set forth in the circulars which may be had on application to the directors. A mere casual perusal of those circulars will suffice to indicate the all-round qualifications demanded of a forest engineer. It is not enough to know how to plant and transplant trees and to cut them down. He must know scientifically all about the life-history of tree growth and of soil and soil formation. He must be a surveyor and map-draughtsman, a road builder, a hydro-

grapher, a lawyer, an entomologist, a chemist and timber physicist, a mathematician of no mean order, and he will be the better equipped if he knows something of mechanics, of pisciculture and of venery.

Before a young man decides to take up the profession of forestry he will want to consider carefully what demands the life will make upon him and determine what the chances are of his being able to meet them. In the first place he must be of robust or wiry physique. Without this he can hardly hope to successfully complete his studies in preparation for his professional career. It will also be an important part of his stock in trade, for he will be called upon to make long and arduous journeys on horse and on foot, through the roughest of country, and to live in many cases a life of severe simplicity and perhaps of comparative hardship. Such a calling naturally appeals to the dramatic and adventure-loving temperaments of healthy young men, and the opportunities offered for becoming the pioneers in an honorable profession, for making a reputation, a fortune perhaps, and of helping to save to one's country, one of her most valuable possessions, appeal to the ambitious.

It is not all a glorious life in the merry green wood, however. There is plenty of prose in this case as in every other calling. Let the young, would-be forester not forget that there will be weary hours of office grind such as record keeping, tabulating, figuring, map-making. There will be weeks and months when he will be obliged to live away from his fellows, away from every luxury, even far from a post office and all that that means to an exiled man, and with no human society but a rough loggers' crew. If, after a full and complete realization of all this, a young man feels drawn to the work, he will doubtless prove a credit to the profession.—Allen Chamberlain in Boston Evening Transcript.

OUR FARM BOY'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Many writers of recent date, and many at the present time, are writing very encouraging letters giving their own experience as well as that of others, who have begun to push for themselves in the world from rather adverse conditions, and climbed the ladder of success rung by rung, and are now in a position to enjoy lucrative avocations, while they are still looking ahead for another opportunity to advance further. All of these writers without exception, (and there are many of them) hold the opinion, and express themselves freely, that the opportunities for promotion for an energetic, hustling, trustworthy young man are of daily occurrence.

This becomes more and more apparent in conformity to conditions necessitated by the introduction of applied science

into industrial avenues, quickened by the consolidation of capital to place upon the markets of the world products in the best possible condition at the lowest rate possible.

In all the different trades and professions, including commercial and speculative pursuits, we find men making a success of their special calling, who as boys and young men were struggling along as common workingmen and mechanics with small income, but rich in integrity, industry and energy, while at the same time fortifying themselves with the necessary education indispensable to that line of life of which they have resolved to make a specialty. For such well equipped young men, the demand is more than the supply. On account of the ever increasing competitive system of doing business, the opportunities are before every young man who by hard work and a firm determination has mastered all details of his adopted line of business. This we would rather call digging or hunting up the opportunities; although begun at the lowest steps of the ladder, the possibilities as seen by his workmanship act as an advertisement to the higher branches of his calling; whereas if he regards his labor as drudgery and is always striking for an advance of pay and shorter hours, he soon finds himself fretting at his bad luck, when observing other young men who he thinks are only of the ordinary kind, enjoying the opportunity.

There are hundreds of boys and young men upon our western farms, who no doubt are asking themselves what their chances are for the future. 'Tis well when a boy reasons thus. To begin with he should have his mind fully made up as to what occupation he would most incline to follow; then with a firmness of purpose, and an honest diligence he must acquaint himself with all details that may come within his sphere in that particular branch of farming to which he is aspiring, whether in the line of stock, dairying or orcharding as a specialty or combined with general farming. Not only should he know what his duty is, but he must be prepared at all times, even in times of emergency, to apply his most energetic efforts to bring about normal conditions.

A case to the point. Take two young men of equal age, having the same advantages of school and farm training. In the spring both hire to an extensive farmer, Mr. A. John is sent out with a team to plow. Tom had some other duties to attend to around the buildings. In an hour or so John returns with the horses, making inquiries about Mr. A. John having broken his doubletree could do no more, and will have to wait until noon when Mr. A. returns to order another. Tom, at once observing the trouble, hunted around, got a stick and some tools and shaped a doubletree that served the purpose for the time, and