

Brought About a Remarkable Change. Mrs. A. J. Davis of Murray, Ky. says: "When I began using Dr. Post's Kidney Pills, my disease was slowly poisoning me. My weight made me fall, sharp pains like knife thrusts would catch me in the back and finally an attack of grip left me with a constant agonizing headache. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me quickly and in three weeks time there was not a symptom of kidney trouble remaining."

CONSIDERATION. "The Workman—Hey, what's that? The Kid—I see, any time you gets tired I advise you to get two cents a hour—Philadelphia Ledger.

CORNET BROUGHT ABOUT PEACE. Spite Controversy Happily Ended Without Legal Warfare.

"Fellow was raising bees back in the foothill country," remarked Frank H. Short of Brown. "Phony of sage-honey, sage mixed clear, delicious honey. Got in a row with a neighbor; shot his dog; set his barn on fire; annoyed his queen bees. Neighbor wanted a whole year to get even, and he got it. He planted wild mustard; grew fine. Bees thick on mustard flowers. Mustard makes bitter honey. Like to ruin the bee man's sales. His farmer came to me, wanted me to sue for damages. 'What can I do?' he asked. 'Nothing,' I said. 'He has a right to grow mustard on his own land.' 'Well, he got a cornet. Used to get up from midnight till four o'clock in the morning practicing 'Wearip of the Green.' Fellow with the mustard was an Englishman; stood with him three weeks; went out with a scythe and cut down all the mustard. They've been good friends ever since."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Husband and Wife. No man ever made more tender by having tenderness demanded of him; no man yet was ever cried into loving his wife more. I am willing to admit that men are small creatures as women themselves, unsympathetic in small things, often blind, and that they may easily be expected to give a Philadelphia man a speech. If a woman refrains from exagging devotion and is unswervingly kind and unselfish, a husband who has any affection for his wife at all can't help but look out for doing his share. He will look out for it anyway; no one else can make him. Neither tears nor loss of sleep will bring him any small kindnesses and attentions so dear to women.—A Wife, in Harper's Bazar.

Congratulations Wanted. On entering his club one evening he met a young fellow who had been accosted by a friend, who exclaimed: "Why, Charley, you are positively beaming. What's up?" "I'm in the greatest luck imaginable," responded the other. "You know, I've been hanging about a pretty girl for almost a week now. I'm finding all this time she would never admit that she loved me; she would only say that she respected me. But now, she has confessed to me that she might as well confess that she respected me no longer—that she loved me!"—Lippincott's.

Fairy Tale. On the third finger of her left hand she had a young thing were a magnificent diamond. "So you're going to marry a prince, are you?" said the necessary question. "A prince? I don't understand." "The son of a coal king." "Oh, yes," smiled the sweet young thing. "I'm to be his Cinder Ella."

NOT A MIRACLE. Just Plain Cause and Effect. There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous. Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find complete relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording. "I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time. The spells came me sometimes two or three times a day. My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still didn't coffee until I could not leave my room. "Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After one week of Postum I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months. "I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and still don't coffee until I could not leave my room. "Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After one week of Postum I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months. "I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and still don't coffee until I could not leave my room."

REDEEM CLASS RINGS

BY R.W. PULLMAN

\$50,000,000 A YEAR

SAY DUST HEAP ON FIRE ROCK PINE IN BACK GROUND

Loss of Life—2,000 People Perished in 30 Years from Forest Fires, 65 Lives per Year.
Monetary Loss—Average of \$50,000,000 a Year.
Loss in 1908—Fifty Lives.
Monetary Loss in 1908—Over \$200,000,000.



FOREST FIRES!

EXTINGUISH CAMP FIRES! REPORT FIRES TO FOREST OFFICERS!

To prevent fires Congress passed the law approved May 5, 1900, which—
Forbids setting fire to the woods, and
Forbids leaving any fires unextinguished.

This law, for offenses against which officers of the FOREST SERVICE can arrest without warrant, provides as maximum punishment:
A fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is set maliciously, and
A fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, if the fire results from carelessness.

It also provides that the money from such fines shall be paid to the school fund of the county in which the offense is committed.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

EFFORTS TO CHECK THE FIRES

In the fires, which were confined to grass covered areas aggregating 103,440 acres, from the total area reported for, there would be left only 109,410 acres of average forest land which was burned over. Thus it is seen that the forest land burned over last year was actually more than 1000 acres less than in 1906, although the national forest area reported on was greater by 53,000,000 acres. The timbered area burned over was only 25,365 acres, of which 11,500 acres fell in place in the Chiricahua National Forest, Arizona, where only 100 board feet per acre were destroyed. The value of the timber

FOREST fires which have just laid waste whole counties in Minnesota, Michigan, and extended into Wisconsin, destroying many towns and making thousands of persons homeless, have focused the attention of both government and state forest officers on the enormous losses of forest wealth which will be checked up in the year 1908.



FIRE BURNING AT HEAD OF MILLER CANYON

In the whole northern half of the United States throughout the vast territory extending from coast to coast, the reported destruction by forest fires has been terrific and it is likely that the year will go down as one of the worst in the last quarter century. It seems that no part of the country has escaped the work of the devastating flames. The latest disasters in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are the worst of the many that have visited the lake states this year. Other sections have also suffered from forest fires during the spring and summer months, and the people of the Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountain and the New England states and Canada have had a thorough, and in some cases, a continuous experience in fire fighting.

Officers in the United States forest service say that it is doubtful if this year's actual losses from forest fires in all parts of the country will ever be known, but it is certain that they will run up so high in the millions that the country will be startled when a compilation of statistics at the end of the season makes it possible to give even the most conservative figures. Suffice it to say, were all the timber burned up this year in all parts of the country converted into cash, it could provide for a good sized navy of first-class battleships.

The fires have done good in one way; they have focused the people's attention on the seriousness of the forest fire problem, practical foresters say, and have started a wide-spread movement in many states to check them by adopting national systems of fire protection. Among thinking people there has been awakened an intense interest in throwing a better protection around the forests, which grow more important as a natural resource as the timber supply dwindles.

Although the fire menace has been serious in all sections, officers of the forest service estimate that the total cost of the forest fires in the national forests for the season, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, will not be more than \$30,000. This sum is small when it is remembered that it means putting down fires on all of the national forests, which now have an area of approximately 168,000,000 acres. The value of the timber destroyed will not be known until the fire reports are made at the end of the year, but it is estimated that it will be very much greater than in previous years because of the unusual destruction by fire in all sections. Progressive state fire wardens and forest officers, individuals and private corporations having large timber holdings have organized fire fighting forces along which the same line as the government in many cases, and in this way they have given protection to millions of acres of timber which might have been destroyed had it been unprotected.

The official census gives the area burned by forest fires per year as 10,000,000 acres, and the division of forestry has collected records of 12,000,000 acres burned over in one year. The value of the timber destroyed was estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. While in 1908 the acreage of forest burned over was undoubtedly smaller, still the loss was not less than but even greater because the value of stamplage has increased at least five times—and, therefore, it was necessary to burn only 2,000,000 acres to cause the same amount of damage. Upon the basis of the forest service experience on the national forests on which the total administration per acre, including fire patrol, amounts to only one cent, the forest area of the United States could be patrolled and protected from fire at a cost of less than \$3,000,000. This would save an annual loss close to \$10,000,000 for timber alone, to say nothing of all other damages caused by forest fires.

That the estimate of the fire loss is not exaggerated can be seen from a few examples of individual fires. The Hinckley fire in Minnesota in 1894, for instance, burned over an area of 250 square miles, killed 418 people, and entirely wiped from the face of the earth 1,000,000 acres of timber, worth of property. A fire in Washington and Oregon in 1902 destroyed \$12,000,000 worth of property. We must not forget that all the confiscations start from small fires which, under fire patrol, would probably be checked.

Loss in new growth amounts each year to \$40,000,000 or not for forest fire, we could expect an additional growth of 20 cubic feet per acre per year, which for a forest area of 500,000,000 acres, would amount each year to 10,000,000,000 cubic feet. This is equal to 45,000,000,000 feet board measure.



FIRE SCENE FROM AFAR

SECRETARY WILSON'S WARNING

which is more than the annual consumption of saw timber in this country. Pleasing at \$2 per M, this amounts to \$90,000,000. The loss of soil fertility cannot even be estimated. Damage to river courses and adjacent farm lands, due to floods and drought, is caused by the destruction of the forest by fire, and costs the nation each year many millions of dollars. The precipitation in forest wealth and value of land, which is destroying the possible prosperity of many sections, is a hindrance to business enterprise.

The forest service, by a fire patrol, reduced the burned-over area on the national forests from 95 of one per cent in 1894, the year before the forest were put under its control, to 16 of one per cent in 1905, 12 per cent in 1906, and 07 per cent in 1907. The total area burned over in 1907 was 109,410 acres, as against 38,872 acres in 1904, while during the same period the national forests have increased in area from 28,000,000 acres to 162,000,000 acres, and this at a cost far smaller than 07 per cent, which cover the entire administration.

Throughout 1908 fires have done serious damage in practically every state. The country has experienced some fires which have attained historic importance, among them those in British Columbia and the lake states. The government has also had a lot of work in the fire fighting line on the national forests, but serious as the fires have been, careful patrol and the organization of a force to battle with the flames as soon as discovered have held the losses down to a point where they are utterly insignificant, when one considers the fearful destruction which would have come about had there been no protection.

One of the chief benefits of proper forest administration is found in the decreased loss from forest fire. The importance of this statement is shown in the reports of fires on the national forests during the last three years:

For the calendar year 1905, fire burned over an area of 279,592 acres. In the national forests, destroying 410,232 worth of timber. The cost of fighting these fires was \$12,573.52. This was the year of the transfer of the administration of the national forests from the department of the interior to the department of agriculture, and the change in the form of fire reports makes it impossible to give the number of acres on which reports were made, but the area is not thought to have been more than 30,000,000 acres.

In 1906, the area burned over was 115,416 acres—much less than one half the area burned over the year before. The value of the timber destroyed was \$76,183, about 75 per cent of the value of that of the previous year. The cost of fighting forest fires in 1906 was \$8,468, against \$12,573.52 in 1905. These figures are for the fires on the national forests at the end of 1906, when the total area reported on was 37,000,000 acres.

Last year's report shows that fire burned over 212,850 acres of land in the national forests. Fire reports were received on 159,000,000 acres, against \$7,000,000 acres in 1906. The increase of \$2,000,000 is accounted for by the increase in the area of the national forests during 1907. The fact that the 1907 fire shows that 212,850 acres of land were burned over is somewhat misleading, because it takes into account three large grass fires on the Des Moines National Forest in Nebraska; the Garden City National Forest in Kansas, and the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma. After eliminat-

ing these fires, which were confined to grass covered areas aggregating 103,440 acres, from the total area reported for, there would be left only 109,410 acres of average forest land which was burned over. Thus it is seen that the forest land burned over last year was actually more than 1000 acres less than in 1906, although the national forest area reported on was greater by 53,000,000 acres. The timbered area burned over was only 25,365 acres, of which 11,500 acres fell in place in the Chiricahua National Forest, Arizona, where only 100 board feet per acre were destroyed. The value of the timber



FOREST FIRE, NORTHERN WISCONSIN

destroyed by the year's fires was only \$11,590, against \$56,183 in 1906. The cost of fire fighting (which is always figured exclusive of forest officers' salaries) was only \$3,610 against \$5,768 in 1906.

Although the fire menace has been serious in all sections, officers of the forest service estimate that the total cost of fighting fires on the national forests for the season, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, will not be more than \$30,000. This sum is small when it is remembered that it means putting down fires on all of the national forests, which now have an area of approximately 168,000,000 acres. The value of the timber destroyed will not be known until the fire reports are made at the end of the year, but it is estimated that it will be very much greater than in previous years because of the unusual destruction by fire in all sections.

Anyone who knows of the fearful damage wrought by forest fires on private and unprotected public lands each year, will see that through fire patrol, such as is maintained on our national forests, the losses can be reduced to the minimum.

These results have come about through the increased efficiency in fire patrol and methods of fighting fire, and through the cooperation of settlers and officers of forests who now understand that the forests are their property and a loss from fire is a personal loss. By posting fire notices and giving advice the forest service has secured the cooperation from the outside which may be said to be as important an agency in reducing the loss from forest fires as the perfection of machinery for fighting these fires.

Fire is the forest's worst enemy and every means is taken on the national forests to prevent it. During the past year extensive improvement work in the way of construction of roads, trails, bridges and telephone lines has put many of the forests in a condition where the work of fire fighting will be very much facilitated.

It is hard and practically impossible to figure losses accurately at this time, and it will be weeks before even an approximate estimate that is final can be made. Cruisers have yet to be sent over the burnt-over areas before close figures can be obtained and the timber owners say that it is absolutely useless to do anything in this line until a heavy rain comes and the end of the fire is assured.

Putting the losses low, to be on the safe side, they are commonly agreed to be \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The majority of people say about \$5,000,000. This is considered a conservative estimate by those who have been on most of the ground. At five per cent interest the amount of capital lost would yield \$250,000 a year. This is worth contrasting with what the state forestry board now has to spend for protection. It has an appropriation of \$11,000.

The burning of the Wisconsin little town of Chisholm on the Mesabi iron range nearly three weeks ago is the item of loss which figures most prominently in conversations with all who have anything to say about the forest fire destruction to date. The people in this country are used to fire, and hardly feel at home unless there is the smell of smoke in the air. Until the flames menace a town or a very valuable stand of timber they are fairly indifferent to the danger.

A striking evidence of this over-confident feeling of safety was given on the day of the Chisholm fire, the losses in which are now conservatively estimated at \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, including real property, stocks of merchandise, and every other item of direct loss. The same fire that destroyed the town had been burning in the forests nearby for more than a week. It was at five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, September 6, that the fire entered the city in the clutch of a gale from the northwest and laid the place in ruins in less time than it takes to tell it. Up to within a half hour before the flames caught the town the people were confident that there was no danger, and with few exceptions, went about their business as usual. When the fire came all were panic-stricken, and grabbing the few things nearest at hand, in numerous cases were not articles of the greatest usefulness, but the town, many making for the iron mines nearby. Had ordinary precautions been taken even as late as the forenoon of the fire, it is said that the place could have been saved. As it was, all that was spared by the flames were the two churches, the beautiful \$125,000 high school, the grammar school, and two blocks of dwellings on opposite sides of town, which were saved because of a peculiar shifting of the wind.

ALWAYS REDEEM CLASS RINGS

Custom of Naval Service Had its Origin in Espirit de Corps. A naval officer and a friend were strolling down Broadway one afternoon recently. The former glanced in at a pawnshop window and suddenly stopped. "Hello!" he exclaimed, "there is a naval academy class ring." He went into the shop and asked to see the ring. There could be no doubt about it, it was a ring belonging to a member of a class which graduated some years ago. The officer bought the ring and put it in his pocket. "Why, what can you want with that ring?" asked his friend; "is it your own?" "The officer said he was not and he was not," the friend explained. "It had always been a custom of the naval service for

DEALS IN STOCK AND STOCKS

According to This, There Are Many Points of Similarity. "My vacation on my cousin's farm taught me a thing or two," said a broker. "In selling stock no less than in selling stocks, there are tricks to be learned. "My cousin flipped a cow one afternoon. To flip a cow is to paint her under with Venetian red. That gives to the staliest and most withered under a fresh, firm look of youth. "She was an old cow, and, besides flipping her, my cousin flod four or five of the wrinkles off her horns. Since a wrinkle means a year, this rejuvenated the old cow as few beauty treatments rejuvenate a woman. "My uncle brushed the old cow; then she sprang her with salt and water, the salt causing her to lick

STOCKS AND STOCKS

her coat into a fine, sleek brilliance. Finally, for a whole day, he didn't milk her in consequence her shrunk under that yielded a quart or two to a blue ribbon Jersey. "The old cow, at the fair next day, with her shining coat, her flod horns and her painted udder, took every body's eye. She brought the price of a young cow. Stock and stocks, it struck me, are a good deal similar. "Have the courage to dare to be true as all things.—Manassah.