

beauty of the forest, or its indirect influence upon the climate, but until we can persuade men that there is a financial gain to be obtained by its perpetuation, the interest of the influential citizens cannot be secured. No one cares how much land is set aside for forestry in the dry and arid West, but when it comes to the production of wood crops on the more fertile lands of the East, the question always arises, "Does it pay?" This, then, is the task of the New York State College of Forestry, and from results so far there is every indication of its successful accomplishment. A great deal of the land was covered with hardwood and such conifers as the lumbermen would not take, so that it was necessary to clear the land and start

afresh. Hard woods being plentiful on the tract, it is only necessary to plant conifers, and already 232,000 seedlings have been set out, the species used being White Pine, Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Rega Pine, European Larch, Red Pine, Colorado White Fir, and White Spruce.

Like most new institutions, the College of Forestry has some opposition to meet, but the continued increase in the number of students, and the ready employment at remunerative salaries which graduates and special students have found, testify to the timeliness of the establishment of the institution and the favor it holds in the public eye.

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The Farmer's Library.

In order to keep pace with the march of civilization it has become necessary that the progressive farmer of to-day should make a close study of his profession. To succeed on the farm, during these times of keen competition and low prices, a thorough knowledge of the business is indispensable. There are many ways by which knowledge of farming is disseminated: Agricultural Colleges, Farmers' Institutes, Exhibitions, and Fat Stock Shows—all contribute largely toward this end. But these are not always available to the farmer. There is, however, a means which is within the reach of all, one which should be found in every farm-house: it is the farmer's library.

There is probably no occupation with so many problems to be solved as that of agriculture. The farming profession is one to which there are many sides, and a study of which is most comprehensive. It embraces geology, in the formation and distribution of soils; chemistry, in the composition of soils, foods, and plants, and the chemical changes going on in each; bacteriology, in the influence of bacteria on plant foods, and the microscopic causes of diseases of plants and animals; botany, in the study of plant life generally; entomology, as regards the best means of combating those insects injurious to farm crops, and the preservation of the insects