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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

the explorer or discover agencies
-found-land and sees hill and valley
thoroughly hidden from view, he
naturally and correctly decides that the
must be inhabited by savages and
sins. And if civilization ever finds en-
tirely, it will be seen that its most
agent, more potent than the magi-
an, is the woodman's axe, which

forest and ruins in the sun, all things in all its pride and majesty, give the artificial productions of man, in their externals, but higher and far reaching results.

The song of the poet and the page of the book we find it recorded, that the progress of civilization is marked by the disappearance of the forest.

On the other hand, let the tillers of the soil be freed from their lands by decree of government or voluntary emigration, or any other cause, and it is a marvel to see how soon the shifting and melting nature of man

tre and sway; how skillfully her myrmidons of sappers and miners level to the ground the works of man; how rapidly she is coming up and hasten with unaccustomed haste to hide field and fallow, and to shut out the sun from those sheltering woods in which beast and bird so soon find out their ruin. Were it necessary, a million illustrations might be added in confirmation of the declaration, that on the face of the globe, the decline of civilization is marked by the return of the forest.

And the land is fit for cultivation, the surrendering of any part of it for the growth of timber, and the consequent loss of the soil, which this involves a corresponding diminu-

is capacity for supporting the human and it must be in accordance with political economy to so adjust its practice, that every acre will support about a third of a tract of oaks or pines. Doubt a large tract of timber serves a purpose in swelling the columns of a nation, but it is still a mooted question whether any farming town would not rather off without such a possession. The men themselves are usually the workers in timber operations, and during winter they are absent from house and farm, taking from the farm their hay and manure; both man and beast

the summer campaign on the farm. The normalization of camp life, the exposure of life and limb, in the woods, and on the farms that bear the fallen trees to market, are to the not uncommon experience of the lumberman a return from dishonor to receive any brand from the business, almost break the entire business of the lumberman.

As the heaviest loads under which far from a class sweat and groan,—resulting in the existence of timber forests—is the maintenance of fences. Were any despotic ruler to undertake the imposition of taxes upon its subjects, the immediate result would be revolutionary; but, in this case

Ordinarily, instructive lessons can be drawn from the experience of others even when there is of no avail; but when the supply is cut off by the destruction of the forest, then it is to be hoped that agriculture as a body will discover that this luxury can be dispensed with, and for this unnecessary indulgence they will long time voluntarily defrauded themselves.

framing our indictment, however, the forest in the interests of civilization the gravest charge we bring is, that it is a fatal facility for the construction of towns of wood. In the infancy of town

te, there is often a necessity and con-
siders an excuse for resorting to cheap
dishable material in constructing pub-
private buildings; but nothing can
the permanent adoption of such a
a. We believe the policy to be at war
the welfare of the individual and the
—although we admit it cannot be avoid-
—and everywhere—to the former be-
cause it uses an expensive material which
requires continual repair on account of its rap-
idity, affording, at the best, a short lived
and dangerous from constant expos-
sure; swift destruction of fire and flood
and; to the latter, because its own per-

and it is the supreme duty of the State to furnish opportunity for the safe investment of property and life.

The sacred economy of the Jewish nation is a notice that successive steps of progress are marked by the tent, the tabernacle, and the temple; in our country, by the log cabin, the wooden cottage, and the mansion of stone; the Arab of the desert, and the Indian of America and the wandering hunter are fair types of those nations who are beyond their rudimentary condition.

Adaptation to national characteristics suggests that much of the difference between the peasantry of Ireland and England, near

tributed to their dwelling-places: the one furnished with domestic animals for the shelter of their wooden hovels, the other by venerating ancestral homes whose massive walls have not been disturbed. Much of the impetuosity and unreliability of the Chinese is due to the lack of endurance and perseverance of the Chinese. They may be not unphilosophically attributed to their surroundings. Could the Chinese have been taught the rudiments of learning and religion and of the value of the past, with all their treasures of literature and art, they would have been preserved through the dark ages, notwithstanding the assaults of time and the depredations of man and had there been no lack of wisdom displayed in their safe keeping.

...man in our own country? The prophetic eye can see, and what sage tell, how much of us that is worth committing the next few centuries will see?

...of trust of good governments, that one may best wish which is the most solicitous, by its laws and just administration, to fasten its rule in the most permanent homes to the land and that will be the strongest government, which derives its power and resources from such a people.

...man who dwells under a roof which he believes will shelter his descendants for centuries of years, labors for permanent im-

penetrate a good government that shall
 at his own flesh and blood in the enjoy-
 of such a home. Thus springs up a
 attachment to the spot, which checks
 nomadic tendencies; thus men are plant-
 ed, rather anchored on the earth, and
 the foundations are laid on which alone
 permanent governments can rest.

In American towns and cities of mush-
 growth, a wilderness of shingle palaces
 as living desolates, offer no resistance
 to civil commotion, to the invader, or the
 incendiary; but seem to offer a direct pre-
 sent to workers of violence, and to invite
 to the work of fire. Shall we not the

er praise the wisdom of the children
build their mimic streets and towns
that of their fathers who furnish food
the periodical bonfires that illuminate
cities?

ere we writing a statistical article, I
d be easily shown, that enough money
ur land has gone up in smoke and flame

[illegible]

