tensive issues came into use over a large portion of the world, whether for educational, or rural, or journalistic, or touristic wants, has been most gratifying to the author; but this brightness is dimmed by the circumstance that the book has not unfrequently been used even in public departments with perhaps unintentional evasion of all literary or any other acknowledgment. Nor did hardly ever words of appreciation reach the author from wherever rural successes were gained from even practical exertions of the author.

This is too often the experience of the literary and scientific man. His ideas, his knowledge, are seized upon, or his books and papers are received and no hint of the benefit he has conferred ever reaches his ears; no indication is ever apparent that the seed has fallen upon fertile ground. In his postscript the author requests persons using the book to send him suggestions or additions, concluding with the following words:—

"While approaching the eighth decade of his life, the author cannot hope to see many more editions of this work, brought up to the newest standard, through the press himself; but, as he may perhaps still be able to publish one more edition before passing away, he is now particularly eager that the next issue should by some special efforts be rendered as complete within the knowledge of the present day, can be accomplished. Such help, furthermore, would really be a recompense only to those who in using this book derived some practical benefit or instructive advantages from its pages."

"The practical suggestions are endless. For example, in speaking of the "Black Wattle" of Australia, mention is made of the great value of the bark for tanning purposes. One and one-half pounds of this will do as much as five pounds of English oak bark. The tree is easily grown, and the seeds may be sown broadcast or in drills. It grows on the poorest and driest soil, and one can expect the tree to come."

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