iously managed we should not find so great a part of the woodlands of Great Britain in the unprofitable state in which they are."

"We were the only important nation in Europe," argued Sir John Lubbock, "without a forest school, and yet, if we included our colonies, our forests were the largest and most valuable in the world. It appeared to be a very strong argument in favor of the establishment of a forest school in this country that at present the young men who were going out to manage our Indian forests had to be sent for instructions to the great French school at Nancy. No doubt that was a most excellent institution and we were indebted to the French Government for the courtesy with which they had received our English students; but the system of education given there naturally contained some branches, as, for instance, the study of French law, that were not adapted to English students, while there were many other considerations, such as chinate, which rendered a Continental school less suitable for English requirements. He might add," he said, "that no young linglishmon, as a matter of fact, went there excepting the ntended for the Indian service. For our comes, again, the establishment of a good forest school would be of vary great importance. A judicious management of their woods would add considerably to their meome. French foresters had recently been sent to the Cape of Good Hope and Cyprus, it hav is been found impossible to obtain any co . mon of our own with the necessary knowledge. Perhaps, however, he should be asked why the establishment of such a forest school, if a were so urgently needed, should not be left to private enterprise. The reason was clear. A properly equipped forest school must have attached to it a large extent of forest in various stages, and having a variety of climates and soils. This, it was obvious, no private institution could supply. He did not, however, say that this would necessarily involve the establishment of a Government school, He understood that the Government contemplated an armangement with the Corper's Hill College, but he trusted that before instituting a Government school they would inquire whether such colleges as Circnester could be made available for the purpose, and possibly some arrangements might be devised by which, under careful regulations, the professors and students attached might periodically visit our national He might mention, in illustration, that lately the Cape of Good Hope Government determined to appoint a Forest Commissioner, with an income of £800 a year. Thye could not, however find any qualified Englishman, and were obliged to appoint a French gentleman, oven though he could not speak English. The Society of Arts had memorialised Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and the presence in this country of Dr. Brandis and Colonel Pearson rendered the moment one of which it was desirable to take advantage. He hoped, therefore, Her Majesty's Government would not think him unreasonable if he asked them to consider this important question."

TREE PLANTING.

A meeting, fairly attended by both ladies and gentlemen, was held last evening in the school room of St. George's Church, Carleton, The Rev. Mr. Dowling presided, and Mr. A. Rankine Bedell acted as secretary. Mr. Dowling, in an appropriate speech, put forward the object of the meeting which was to make arrangements for planting trees around the church grounds. He mentioned several matters of historic interest current with the affairs of the church. There are thirty-nine trees to be planted and thirty-six of them are already provided. Formal resolutions passed approving of the proposed memorial tree planting in the church grounds, providing that it should take place on Friday afternoon, weather permitting, at 2 o clock, the committees and tree planters to meet at the school room at 1.30 p. m., to complete the final arrangements, and also providing for an arpointment of a committee of five to arrange all details. The committee appointed were the churchwardens, and Messrs. Mosher, Cowio and Sewell. A vete of thanks passed to the rector and wardens the Church for the use of the room and for their services in

connection with the proceedings. It was deci. ded that if Friday's weather is not favorable the tree planting shall take place on the first fine day afterwards. A very hearty feeling provailed at the meeting. Trees are to be planted to the first bishop of New Brunswick, to the first rector, and the various rectors of the church, etc., but the list was not complete last evening.

The tree planting which was to be dene on King Square on Nov, 26th, Evacuation Day, under the direction of the New Brunswick Historical Society, has been postponed until the 18th of May next. Two trees will be planted on the 26th-one to George III, and one to Queon Victoria. -St. John, N. B., Globe.

Arrivals in London.

The Timber Trades Journal of Nov. 3rd, says :- The arrivals this week to London are very heavy, evidently atimulated by the cheap freights we have commented on lately. Forty six steamers and twenty nine sailing ships with wood cargoes in the Thames the last week in October is something unusual in the annals of the timber trade. It all points to the immense difference steam has made in the carrying trade. Formerly the opportunity of chartering at a low rate, so near the close of the shipping season would have been very rare, and the chance of getting the stuff home very doubtful, yet probably all the steam cargoes reported have been secured within the past few weeks. Of this week's London list Sweden contributes 25 cargoes, Russia comes next with 24, Canada 9, Norway 5, Germany 4, and other countries 8. Flooring cargoes are limited to two; of deals, &c., there ere thirty-nine cargoes, 11 of firewood, and seven of lathwood, sleepers, mchogany, &c., completing the list. There is not a complete cargo of square timber among the arrivals.

THE timber is being dressed and foundation partly laid of the new Rainy Lake Lumber Co,'s mill at Rat Portage,

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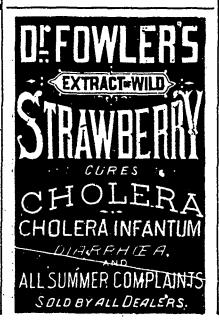
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