

ARBOR DAY.

A year ago for the first time the government of this province set apart a day for the special purpose of tree planting. The suggestion to which we owe so interesting and useful an anniversary came, we believe, from the Hon. H. G. Joly, who, in a little pamphlet published in 1882 on "The Returns of Forest Culture," after referring to the benefit that had been derived from the usage in the United States, put the question, "Why should we not follow the example?" The movement of which Arbor Day is the pleasant and fruitful result only began in earnest within the last few years. Some twelve years ago the attention of the British Government was directed to the rapid disappearance of the most valuable forests in the colonies and dependencies of the Empire, but it was some time before statesmen realized the nature of the sacrifice that was going on. Finally in 1874 Her Majesty's Commissioner of Woods and Forests issued circulars to the governors and administrators of British possessions containing a number of questions to be answered as to the extent of woodland, the quality of timber, the amount cut yearly, the amount wasted by fire, the quantity remaining, and the means, if any, adopted for its preservation or restoration. In 1878 a published statement of the answers received revealed some startling facts as to the terrible waste that had been incurred and the danger, in some instances, of the total denudation of once valuable forest land. From our own Dominion the reports were quite as disheartening as from other parts of the empire. In 1873 the Crown Lands Commissioner of this province indicated the necessity, in view of possibly total exhaustion unless the waste was checked, of some comprehensive plan of restocking our deforested lands. At the same time in the United States the warning of the few far-seeing men who had long ago pointed out the danger began to be taken to heart. Forestry associations were founded and by articles in magazines, as well as pamphlets and books, the country was awakened to a sense of its peril. Prof. Hough, Mr. Eggleston and other learned and earnest men made known what other communities had done in similar circumstances to prevent catastrophe. The forestry system of Germany was held up for example. In Prussia there are twenty millions of acres of forests, of which ten millions are the property of the state. The total income from these is \$14,000,000, the expenses being \$7,500,000, so that there is a clear profit of \$6,500,000. Yet had it not been for the wise precautions adopted and the admirable system of forest management that has been in force for centuries, those great stretches of forest land would be bare deserts.

It was just when the agitation among our neighbors was fairly on foot that international courtesy, by seeming chance, gave the movement the direction and effectiveness in the good results of which we now share. Among those who came to this continent to be present at the Yorktown celebration were the representatives of the Von Stouben family. One of these gentlemen held the important office of Royal Chief Forester of the German Empire, and it was natural that his hosts would converse with him on the subject which was uppermost in many of their minds. The consequence was that valuable information was imparted at first hand to persons delighted to receive it, and not likely to let go for nothing. In the month of January, 1882, a number of gentlemen met in the office of Judge Warren Higley, Cincinnati, to discuss the whole question from the standpoint of American needs. A committee was formed, which wasted no time, for in April a forestry congress was held, at which Canada was not unrepresented, and in the following August a convention was held in this city, which resulted in the formation of an international association. One important feature in the convention's work was the influence which it brought to bear on the general, state, and provincial governments. The simultaneous meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science lent additional distinction to the *personale* of the Montreal convention, and there was no lack of interest on the part of our own statesmen and men of science.

Since then the work has not stood still in this

province. The Arbor Day of last year was an experiment, and it was not to be expected that apathy would yield to enthusiasm all at once among the bulk of the people. But it undoubtedly did good. The very fact of devoting a bright spring day to the work of atoning for the cruel wastefulness of the past could not fail to impress people's minds. It was the inauguration of a new era. To the children especially, its significance was unmistakably for good. It taught them the use of trees in the most practical way, showed that they served a purpose beneficial to soil, to climate, to scenery, that there was, in fact, no object in nature that conferred so many and so various boons on men and animals. This year the effect will be still more beneficial. The subject has, in the meantime, been fully discussed. Both in the city and the country questions will have been asked and answered. In the schools more attention will have been paid to natural history and the trained mind will be prepared to take an intelligent interest in the celebration. Much, of course, depends on the organization of those to whom the tree-planting is entrusted. In some of the states the ceremony of inaugurating groves in the parks and other public places and memorial trees bearing the names of illustrious citizens is made delightful to the whole population, processions and bands and speech making adding *clat* to the occasion. It would be well if some similar plan were adopted to solemnize the day in this province. History and forestry and the duty of citizenship might thus be taught at once to the young and to the mature as well. Let the matter only be taken up in the right spirit and Arbor Day will not only be a welcome holiday, but one of the most useful institutions.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FOREST FIRES.

BRISBIN, Pa., May 3.—Hoover, Hughes & Co.'s mill here caught from the forest fires surrounding this place, and at least two hundred and fifty other buildings are burned. Mrs. Donovan, an aged lady, was caught by the fire and burned to death. T. O. Cryal, engineer at Hoover's mill, remained at his post until he was surrounded by the fire, and compelled to bury himself in the earth to save being burned to death. It is feared he is fatally injured from inhaling the smoke and flame. It is understood the fire was started in the woods by Hungarians last Sunday, who took that method to clear small patches of ground on which to build huts.

HONSDALE, Pa., May 3.—The losses definitely stated by the fire at Brablin now amount to \$380,000, and the estimate of the total loss will amount to \$1,036,000. The number of families homeless and destitute is about one thousand. Most of these are suffering for the necessities of life. Supplies are coming in slowly, and the demand is great. Goods will be transported free to sufferers by the Pennsylvania railroad. The sufferers are mainly poor miners at work at the mines.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 3.—Destructive forest fires are burning in the Isle of Wight county, originating in the burning of a saw mill. The atmosphere of this city all day has been dark from the smoke, almost obscuring the sun at times.

EMFORTH, Pa., May 3.—Forest fires in this section yesterday swept over at least 50,000 acres, destroying, as far as ascertained, four large mills and thirty other buildings, besides an immense quantity of lumber and logs. The loss on property, mills, and lumber will amount to \$100,000.

READING, Pa., May 3.—The Blue mountains, along the northern border of Berks county, are on fire in every direction. Serious danger is apprehended.

BABYLON, L. I., May 3.—Forest and meadow fires are raging in various points on Long Island, causing widespread destruction of property and much alarm among the inhabitants. Thousands of acres of valuable timber are being destroyed. The smoke is so dense that horses are overcome by it.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 3.—The danger from the forest fires is believed to be over. Four farm houses and outhouses, with stocks, are destroyed. A man named Westhaffer is missing; supposed to have perished. Forty-five to fifty

square miles of timber have been burned. The damage is estimated at \$112,000.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., May 3.—Mine Hill Gap colliery is in great danger from forest fires. Work is suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The mountain fires are assuming dangerous proportions. Hundreds of people are fighting them. On the Blue mountains, near Wind Gap, and on Pocotomo mountains the flames are making great headway. The woods are very dry for want of rain. The smoke is terrible, people can hardly breathe. Turkey river and West Shenandoah collieries were in danger yesterday afternoon; the fire department of Shenandoah saved the breakers by keeping them wet. It was thought the fire would reach Elan Gowen colliery during the night. It is rumored the Union pipe line is on fire at St. Mary's on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. In some places trains are compelled to run through the fire for miles.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 4.—The fires in the pines south of here are burning with greater vigor than ever. The damage cannot be estimated. The woods at Browntown have again started, and farmers are fighting the flames. The loss there is placed at nearly \$50,000. The huckleberry crop, which brought hundreds of dollars to poor people in this vicinity, is entirely destroyed.

KINGSTON, N. J., May 4.—Forest fires still continue hereabouts. It is reported two men lost their lives while fighting the fire in the Shawangunk mountains. In the Catskills a large mill owned by Keator was destroyed. Hussey Hill, in the town of Esop, is all in black last night and to-day.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The following letter appears in the London, Ontario, *Free Press*—

DEAR SIR,—I noticed from a news item in your paper of this morning, that the value of United States exports to Australia and New Zealand, last year, amounted to \$6,730,000, and those from Great Britain amounted to \$91,000,000. The American exports covered agricultural implements, carriages and carts, drugs, iron and steel manufactures, leather, kerosene, fish sewing machines, tobacco, lumber, furniture, and manufactures of wood. All of these industries are well represented within our Dominion. You very properly ask: "Why does not Canada bid for a larger proportion of this trade than she has done? We have as good facilities as the States in many branches of manufacture, and ought to be as well able, with perseverance, to find an outlet in Australia for our surplus products."

Our producers, manufacturers and mechanics, will heartily endorse your sentiments.

The Ontario Car and Foundry Co., of this city, have now an order in hand for 100 screw-lifter dump cars for the Australian Government, upon which we are busily at work, for shipment via Boston this month. If this improved car built from the designs and specifications of the United States Screw-Lifter Dump Car Co.—and our work upon them give satisfaction, in Australia, there will be other large orders for railway cars and plant, secured for Canada through Mr. Carson Woods, of Messrs. Carson Woods, Rich & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., who has the placing of all such orders for the Government.

In order to influence these orders for Canada our Government should appoint this Mr. Carson Woods Commissioner for the Dominion, and our manufacturers, etc., could get all necessary information through him relating to business matters for the fuller development of our trade with this colony.

Yours truly,

London, May 3, 1884. THOMAS MUIR.

International Forestry Exhibition.

The only province of the Dominion taking part in the International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh this year is New Brunswick. Mr. Cadell, the secretary of the exhibition, writes that "the prospects of a successful exhibition are assured, contributions having been promised from India, China, Japan, British Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, Gambia, Australia, Tasmania, the West Indies, Borneo, Denmark,

Norway, Sweden, the United States, Russia, and, in fact, nearly all countries except Canada, the absence of which will be very conspicuous and unfortunate. The building is nearly complete, and our arrangements are in a forward state." Mr. Cadell also states that four hundred feet have been engaged by the government of New Brunswick.—*Montreal Gazette.*

AN AMERICAN SAMPLE ROOM AT TURIN, ITALY.

By the consular report for March we notice that the Vice and Deputy Consul De Zeyk in Turin, Italy, is making arrangements to establish a sample room under the direct control of that consulate at which, by the beginning of March, 1884, arrangements will have been concluded to receive goods destined for exhibition. Turin is in a central position from whence goods may in the shortest and cheapest way be transported to any other port of Italy. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the by far most frequently visited port of Genoa, between which and our Atlantic coast there has long existed direct shipping commerce, there being now a number of steamship lines engaged in the trade. Turin and vicinity possesses quite extensive establishments of cotton, hemp, woolen, paper, etc., mills, machine shops, cast iron foundries, a military arsenal, fire arms, and gun factory, and can be put down for the chief marketing place for at least Northern Italy, where for a city of 250,000 inhabitants, there is almost an extraordinary lively trade and brisk demand for the staple articles of almost every country in the world. Goods will be received at the above named sample room upon conditions that all freights will be prepaid by the shippers so that goods shall be delivered, free of all charges, to care of vice consul at Turin, and that he will not be responsible to shippers, owners, or their agents in any cases of partial damages or entire loss of goods happening before their delivery to his care. Goods can best be forwarded via New York and Genoa, through Phelps Bros. & Co., 54 and 56 Broad street, New York, who will also effect the custom house clearances, at Genoa and the proper delivery of packages, etc., to the vice consul at Turin according to invoices, which, together with written instructions as to the final disposition of the sample goods, must invariably be sent to his address, stating the exact amount and the price at which the goods can be disposed of, in which case the proceeds will, after the deduction of a reasonable commission for the covering of sundry expenses for storage, insurance, clerkhire, portage, etc., be duly remitted to the shipper, and when the goods are to be returned, a commission must be remitted to the vice consul at the same time with the order for reshipment. Among the importations recommended are household furniture, wool, carpets, Brussels two or three ply, petroleum lamps, improved fixtures, and new styles, steam engines from two to three horse power with and without steam boilers, india rubber and leather beltings, light wood working machinery, agricultural machinery, small dimensions, portable forges and blowers, portable flour mills, hydraulic jacks, common screw jacks, differential pulleys, revolvers, and good arms of precision, street locomotives, and small locomotives, from three to six horse power, for agricultural purposes. Parties interested may address A. J. De Zeyk, U. S. Consulate, Turin, Italy.

A BAD CASE OF STARVATION.—To starve the lungs by a lack of vital food contained in pure air. If the lungs are obstructed by colds, remove the accumulated phlegm with the safe and pleasant throat and lung remedy, Haggard's Yellow Oil.

DON'T BE GIDDY.—Many people are troubled with giddiness or dizziness, which is generally a sign of disordered digestion or unequal circulation. Burdock Blood Bitters restores the digestive powers, promotes a healthy circulation of the vital fluids, allays nervous irritation, thus curing headache and giddiness.

A RUN FOR THE DOCTOR Is generally the first thing in case of any injury, but a doctor cannot always respond to the call. If you have Haggard's Yellow Oil at hand, you have a reliable remedy for all wounds, injuries and pain. It has saved life when even doctors had abandoned hope. Keep it ready for use.