the heart of the wilderness have been desolated by fires started by careless summer tourists.

The injury to the public interests is immense. It is almost beyond belief that nothing should have been done to check the growth of the evil, but until lately this has been the sad truth. At last the country is waking up to a sense of the shameful abuse of natural advantages. New York has been aroused to the fact that her magnificent Adirondack forests were falling under the hand of the spoiler. Much has already been done to stop the ravages of private greed, and there is now every reason to hope that other States will follow the good example of New York.

In this matter the European nations are far ahead of us. In Germany it has been the custom for many years to require the owner of woodland to plant trees over an area equal in extent to that which he desires to clear. France has had a most instructive experience. Certain districts were formerly sufferers from flood almost every season, but in 1860 one of the afflicted regions was planted with trees, so far as practicable, and at the same time efforts were made to conserve the forests still existing. Fifteen years later this district was the only one that escaped inundation. In this country the times are ripe for a reform. The subject is in the air. Many of the Western States plant thousands of trees every "Arbor Day," and chairs of arboriculture have been established by many of the leading colleges. Schools of forestry are coming into favorable notice. Public indifference and apathy are giving way to an active interest, of which we have so good a proof in the magazine which has just been started under able management, and with promising prospects, which is to be called Garden and Forest, and is to have special reference to the matter of forestry. If ever a hobby was urgently demanding able and educated riders, that subject is forestry.

At the Harvard games on the 10th, a third-year Architect was noticed deeply engaged in an analysis of Das Lied von der Glocke.