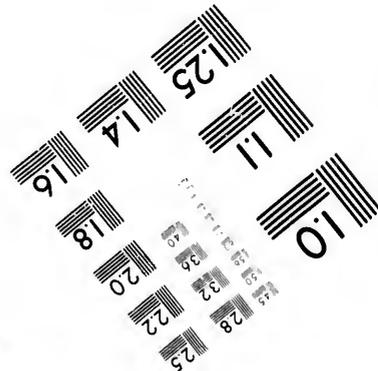
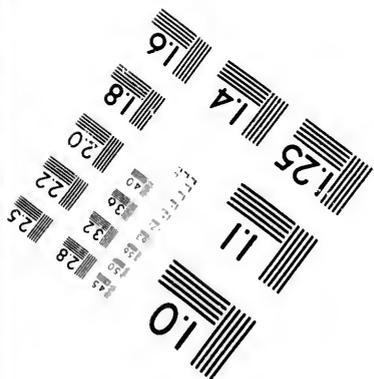
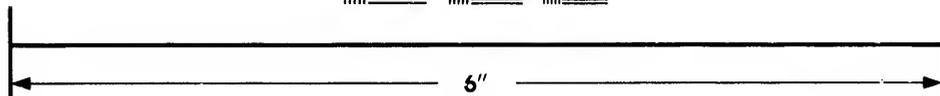
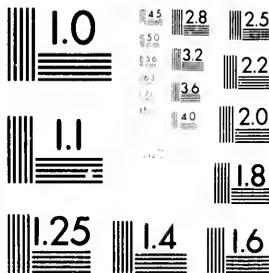
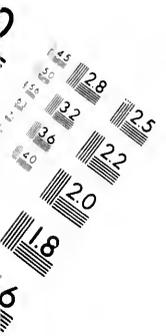


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503



**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



**© 1981**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

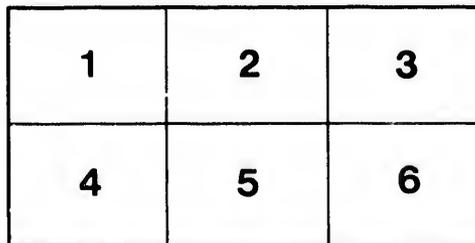
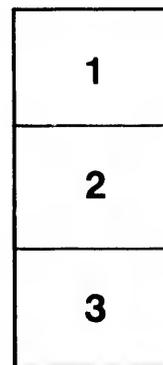
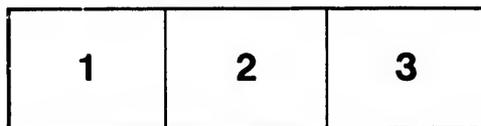
Library of the Public  
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The first recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives  
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

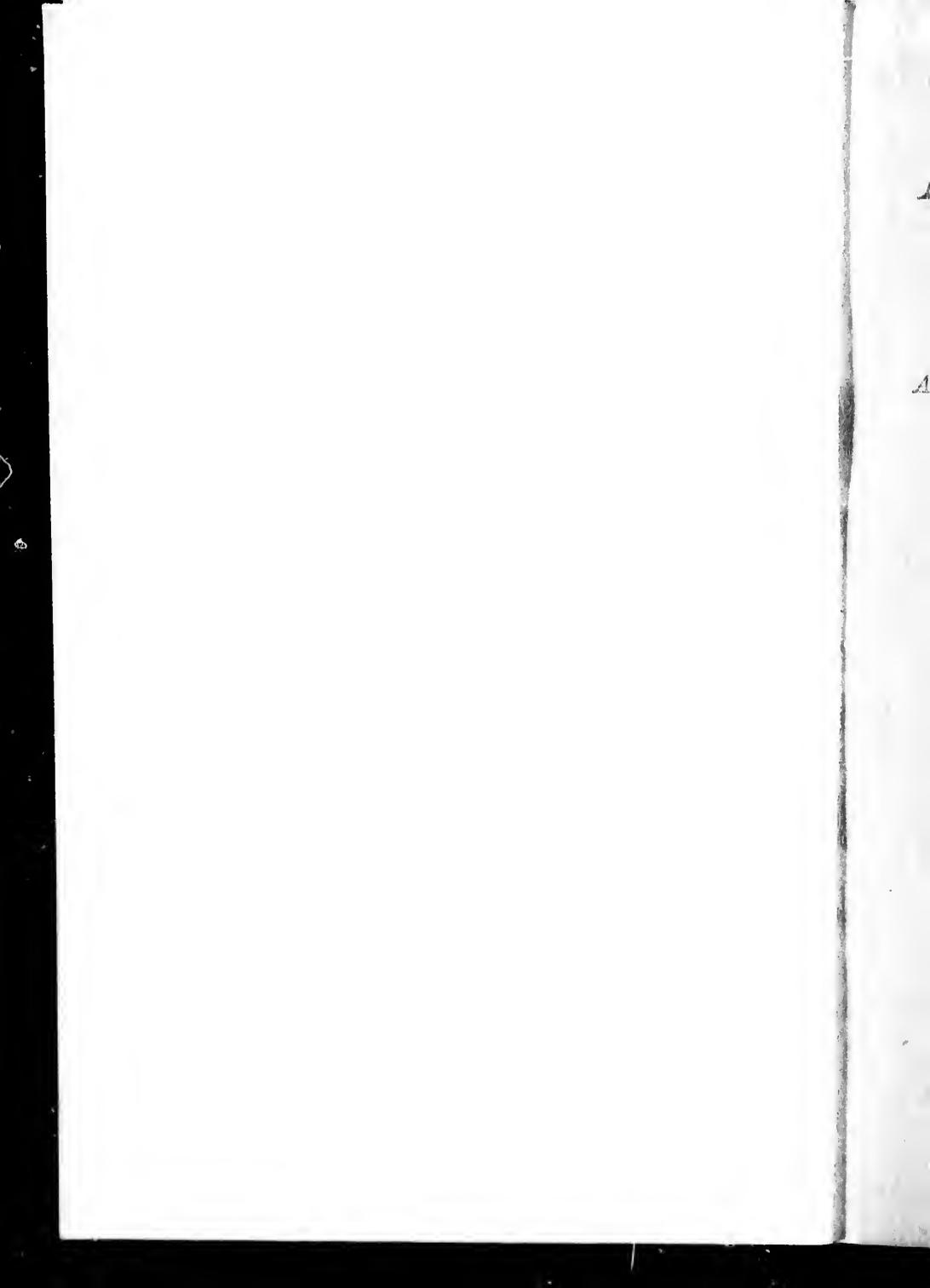
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata  
to

pelure,  
on à





# ARBOR DAY

PROGRAMME FOR ITS CELEBRATION IN THE YEAR 1885

and

*Advice on the planting and sowing of forest trees*

Published for free distribution, at the request of  
the Forestry Association of the Province of  
Quebec, by order of the Comissioner  
of Crown Lands



QUEBEC

1885

Si  
pro  
me  
the  
for  
I  
you  
cele  
now  
The  
ed i  
Fore  
ded  
calcu

Quebec, April 20th 1885.

SIR,

The following pages contain the programme drawn up by the government of the Province of Quebec, with the help of the Forestry Association, for the celebration of ARBOR DAY.

I trust you will kindly do all in your power to contribute towards the celebration of this holiday which is now one of our national institutions. The observations and advice contained in this pamphlet, and which the Forestry Association has recommended as being practical rules, well calculated to promote the object of

Arbor Day, will be, I hope, of some use to you.

As you will see by the annexed proclamation, Tuesday the fifth day of May, for the western part of the province, and Tuesday the nineteenth of May, for the eastern portion, are set apart as Arbor Day.

In order that the government may know what has been done in divers parts of the province as regards the celebration of Arbor Day, I have caused to be added to this pamphlet a blank report which you will be good enough to fill up by entering the number of trees planted or the quantity of seed sown in your locality, as far as you are able to ascertain either by your own observation or through persons with whom you are acquainted. When this report is filled

up it should be detached from the pamphlet and addressed to the honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Quebec.

W. W. LYNCH,

Commissioner of  
Crown Lands.

---

F  
L  
V  
  
T  
  
L  
  
O  
A  
C  
S  
U  
C  
P  
S  
E



CANADA }  
Province of Quebec. } L. R. MASSON.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern—GREETING :

L. O. TAILLON, } WHEREAS by an Act  
*Att. Gen.* } of the Legislature of  
our Province of Quebec, passed in the  
forty-fifth year of Our Reign, intituled :  
“ An act to encourage the planting of  
forest trees,” it was amongst other  
things enacted that the Lieutenant-  
Governor in Council may appoint by  
proclamation a day to be observed as  
“ Arbor day,” for the planting of forest  
trees ;

AND WHEREAS the climate of our Province is not uniform and would not admit of fixing the same day throughout the Province for the planting of forest trees, we deem it advisable to divide our said Province for the purposes of the said act, into two sections, which shall be respectively called the Western division and the Eastern division, and to fix a different day for each of these divisions as "Arbor day."

WHEREFORE we have ruled and ordered, and do hereby rule and order, that our Province of Quebec shall be divided for the purposes of the said act, into two sections, to wit: the "Western Division" which shall comprise the following electoral districts: Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Châteauguay, Compton, Deux-Montagnes, Drummond, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Iberville, Jacques-Cartier, Joliette, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Maskinongé, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montreal, Napierville, Ottawa, Pontiac, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, St. Maurice, Terrebonne, Trois-Rivières, Vaudreuil, Verchères and Yamaska; and the "Eastern Division" shall comprise the following electoral districts; Beauce,

Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi et Saguenay, Dorchester, Arthabaska, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Mégantic, Montmagny, Montmorency, Nicolet, Portneuf, Quebec (city) Quebec (county, Wolfe, Rimouski and Témiscouata.

And we have ruled and ordered, and do hereby rule and order that the FIFTH day of the month of MAY next shall be observed as ARBOR DAY in the "Western Division" aforesaid and that the NINETEENTH day of the month of MAY next shall be observed as ARBOR DAY in the "Eastern Division" aforesaid.

And by these presents we do urgently recommend to all the inhabitants of our said Province to set a part the here before mentioned days for the plantation of forest trees and we beg all municipal, religious and school corporations to cooperate in the success of this new work in this Province and which promises, in the near future, important results.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable LOUIS - FRANÇOIS - RODRIGUE MASSON, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of Quebec, member of Our Privy Council for Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our said Province of Quebec, this TWENTIETH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, and in the forty eighth year of Our Reign.

By command,

(signed) J. BLANCHET,  
Secretary.

---

## ARBOR DAY (1)

—36—

### REASONS FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

Although the province of Quebec has already been twice called upon, by specially proclamation, to observe Arbor Day, it is perhaps well to make known to those who may yet be unaware of it, the main object of the celebration of this holiday.

In order to perfectly comprehend this object a retrospective glance is necessary. This glance will show us that one or two generations ago the settler had no worse enemy than the tree occupying the ground he wished to cultivate. To a certain extent, indeed, trees were his enemies, and he cut them down. But

---

(1) Lecture by Mr. J. C. Chapais before the Forestry Association of the province of Quebec at its meeting held on the 11th Inst

from the fact that a tree, occupying certain ground, was prejudicial, the settler erroneously concluded that all trees were a nuisance and he cut down indiscriminately, imprudently and above all improvidently all forest trees. He carried his cutting, his burning, his distroying to such an extent that in many places he is obliged to travel as far as twelve miles and even more in order to get his fire-wood. In other places, it is necessary to import wood from uncleared districts or to make use of coal.

The result of this destruction of forest trees is disastrous. In the first place it produces a scarcity of fuel and moreover it increases enormously the cost of building ; it causes inundations by stripping the mountains of the trees which formerly held back, by their roots and the ground they grew in, the rain-fall and the melting snow which now descend in unimpeded torrents and periodically flood the plains and the valleys. On account of these divers draw-

backs, land is decreasing in value. Such a farm which would be worth thirty dollars an acre were it near a place where fire-wood could be obtained, is only worth ten or fifteen dollars because fire-wood has to be brought from a distance. We will soon be in a position similar to that of European countries. We must plant forest trees if we wish to avoid being inundated, without mentioning the fact that we will have to suffer the lot of all entirely woodless countries. We will suffer from those long droughts which invariably make themselves felt in places where there are no longer any trees to preserve a beneficent moisture in the air. We will likewise be exposed to epidemics which invade woodless countries much more quickly than others. It is a fact recognized by medical science that vegetation, especially trees, act as a powerful filter which purifies the atmosphere and prevents hurtful effluvia from rising and occupying the air we breathe.

All those considerations should induce us to protect and preserve forests where they now exist, and, thank Heaven, they still exist in many places in our Province, and should make us think of replacing them where they have been destroyed.

It was with the intention of bringing these considerations under the notice of our rural population that the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec deemed it expedient to institute Arbor Day and to ask the Legislature to set apart a day for its celebration.

I thought that, as a member of the Association, I would be acting in a patriotic manner by laying down a few principles relating to the reasons for the existence of Arbor Day as well as to the means of celebrating it so as to make it produce the best possible results.

#### WHO SHOULD CELEBRATE IT ?

Certain persons only look upon Arbor Day as a day for planting

trees ; they are mistaken. There is something more than that in the object for which we celebrate this festival. It is not only those who reside in unwooded places who can profitably observe the day. No, the settler, who is still in the midst of the forest, will, on that day, set apart the portion of his land which he will make his utmost efforts to keep wooded as a reserve for future wants, and he will thin thereon the trees where they are too thick to grow well. If he is fortunate enough to have a strip of land covered with maples, he will fix its limits and will, at the same time, take the resolution of shielding it from the axé, being convinced that in fifty years his descendants will bless him for his foresight.

In the schools of forest regions, where colonization has only just penetrated, school teachers will endeavor on that day to make the children understand that the forest which now seems so formidable and so embarrassing has, however, its

utility. They will point out to them the future with its scarcity of wood if the settler is not henceforth wise enough - to preserve a part of this forest that he has just attacked. They will cite the example of districts covered with forests thirty years ago and where the inhabitants have now to pay six or seven dollars a cord for hard wood and three or four dollars for soft wood. Above all, they will point out to the children the great drawbacks resulting from these useless fires so often lighted for pleasure in the woods and which frequently become conflagrations that destroy whole tracts of forest. And in the evening of Arbor Day, these school masters and mistresses will have the satisfaction of thinking that they have made a friend of the forest out of every one of their scholars.

The same work, performed in the pulpit, by the priest or the minister announcing and commenting upon the day set apart for the observance of this holiday will produce still

greater results. In this manner districts still covered with forests will contribute their share of zeal and activity to the general celebration of Arbor Day.

We have still the good fortune to be able to protect and preserve our forests. How many countries would be happy to be in a similar position in this respect. Let us remember that it is much easier to preserve than to create, and let us begin our work by preserving our trees.

As a matter of course, besides this first class of persons who should contribute towards the celebration of Arbor Day, there is a second class much more numerous still. This second class comprises all those who reside in unwooded districts, which unfortunately are already too extensive in our province. These persons have only one way of taking a direct part in the holiday, and that is by planting. But in order to plant with profit we must plant with discretion, know what and how to plant.

### WHAT IS TO BE PLANTED.

As it is not a question, on Arbor Day, of amateur planting, of planting for experiment, but of planting trees that we are sure will live and grow, it is important not to plant without sufficient knowledge. For this reason we must take into account the climate, the site, the soil as well as the utility of the trees to be planted.

The Province of Quebec, by reason of its geographical position, offers a great diversity of climate, so that certain trees grow vigorously in some places whereas they are not to be met with in other localities. We shall therefore begin by stating what varieties suit the different regions of the Province.

We can plant with certainty of success almost everywhere, provided we secure suitable soil and exposure, the following trees :

Birches.	White pine.
Spruces including	Yellow pine.
Norway spruce.	
Black ash.	Red pine.
Red ash.	Firs.



leaved maple, which seems to be a great favorite, can be planted, but I would at the same time remark that the red maple appears to me to offer the same qualities we find in the box-elder whilst it is moreover a much longer lived tree.

The following are the soils suitable for the above mentioned trees :

TREES	SOILS
Birches.	Cool, sandy, shallow.
White oak.	Clayey, deep, dry.
Red oak.	Clayey, cool, deep, dry.
Spruces including	
Norway spruce.	Cool, gravelly.
Mountain maple.	Stony, dry, mountainous.
Silver maple.	Alluvium, damp, flat.
Sugar maple.	Gravelly, light, mountainous, stony, rich and dry.
Striped maple.	Mountainous, dry.
Red maple.	Alluvium, gravelly, damp, flat.
Black ash.	Low, damp, marshy.
White ash.	Cool, deep, rich.
Red ash.	Cool, deep, rich.
Beech.	Cool, gravelly, mountainous, shallow.
Tamarack.	Low, damp, marshy.
Box-elder.	Alluvium, gravelly, damp, flat.

Butternut, Black Walnut.	Cool, flat, deep, rich.
White elm.	Alluvium, gravelly, damp, flat.
Red elm.	Cool, maintainous, rich.
Poplars.	Low, cool, light.
White pine	Cool, damp, light, sandy.
Yellow pine.	Cool, sandy.
Red pine.	Sandy, dry.
Hemlock.	Light, mountainous, stony.
Firs.	Low, damp, marshy.
Willows.	Clayey, low, cool, damp, light, marshy, poor, flat, deep, rich.
Mountain ash.	Cool, mountainous.
White cedar.	Low, marshy.
Bass-wood.	Cool, damp, deep, rich.

It is a well understood that in the foregoing list I have only mentioned the most useful trees and which consequently should be chosen for planting. There are many others that can be successfully planted but which offer little interest as regards economy.

As may be seen, there are several kinds of trees that can be planted in a great variety of soils and are therefore useful for the greater number of persons.

Every one is now in a position to choose his plants knowingly so that they may suit the soil and the climate of the region where they are to be planted. It now remains for us to see

#### HOW TO PROCURE PLANTS.

Plants may to procured in three way. The first consist in sowing, one or two years before planting, according to the varieties, the seed of the trees one wishes to set out. With the exception of the varieties that come easily from the seed, such as maples, oaks, butter nuts, box-elders, I would not recommend the others for sowing. This practice only suits skilled horticulturists.

Maple seed should be sown in good garden land immediately after maturity which occurs for the red maple at the end of June or at the beginning of July, and in the autumn for the other kinds of maples. It should be covered with one inch of earth. The seedlings should be

transplanted in the autumn of the second year or in the spring of the third. The same may be said of the box-elder.

Acorns should be sown, when it is possible to do so, in the place, where the oak is to grow. They must be sown immediately after maturity, in the autumn, in well prepared ground, about two inches deep. Hickory nuts and butter nuts should be sown in the same manner.

These remarks upon sowing will be sufficient for those, who wish to experiment with the above-mentioned seeds.

The second way of procuring plants consists in taking from the forest well shaped plants which would be lost in the underbrush where they are pressed together, but which, when once transplanted, will become fine trees. This is quite practicable for those who reside in localities where patches of wood are not too far distant. But if plants are thus got from the forest, care must be taken to avoid the very common error

which consists in transplanting trees eight, ten, fifteen and even twenty feet high. These trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted deprived of nearly all their roots, mutilated and already half dead. Such plants can never become fine trees, and moreover eighty per cent of them perish.

There is a third way of procuring plants, and in my opinion and from my personal experience and from that of many other persons, I believe it by far the most economical and the surest, if a great number of trees are to be planted. It consists in buying nursery plants from specialists who pay particular attention to the raising of young forest trees. Without wishing to puff any one in particular, I deem it my duty to mention the names of three nurserymen who furnish plants that I can recommend. Those who wish to plant good trees, a little advanced, well taken up and arranged with scrupulous care for transport can, apply in all safety to Mr. Auguste Du-

puis, nurseryman, Village des Aulnaies, Islet county, and to Mr. William Evans, 93 McGill street Montreal. As for those who wish to make extensive plantations and who either cannot or prefer not to resort to sowing, they can procure, *by mail*, postage paid, plants from four to six inches high, of all the varieties herein mentioned for prices ranging from one to five dollars a hundred and from three to fifteen dollars a thousand, according to the varieties, by applying to Mr. W. W. Johnson, Snowflake, Antrim County, Michigan. I have had plants from this nursery, evergreens as well as deciduous trees, and I can certify that they arrive in excellent condition. With proper care eighty per cent are sure to take.

Knowing how to procure plants, we must moreover learn

HOW TO TREAT PLANTS BEFORE  
PLANTING.

Indeed the success in planting often depends upon the manner in which trees are treated before they are planted. I have seen trees fifteen feet high taken up with about a foot of roots in diameter, without rootlets, mutilated, &c. What can be expected of trees treated thus? nothing but failure. Such trees can not give satisfaction unless they are taken up with a large clump of earth, and even then they are slow to grow. It is for that reason that people are advised to plant young trees from three to four feet high. All their rootlets are dug up with them and they are sure to take.

The roots of trees once dug up must be prevented from drying before being planted. This care should be more especially taken with coniferous or ever green trees which are very delicate in that respect.

Here is a good way of preventing the roots of plants from drying: if

they have arrived by mail, prepare before unpacking them a kind of thick slush composed of clay and cow dung mixed with water. As soon as the plants are unpacked, dip them into the slush which will cover the roots with an air-proof coating. We must proceed in the same manner with all plants, whether they be taken from the forest and elsewhere, if we are not ready to plant them immediately. Let us now see

#### HOW TO PREPARE THE LAND WHERE PLANTING IS TO BE DONE.

If a large number of trees are to be planted on a moderate sized piece of land, it is better to mellow the land by carefully ploughing and harrowing it. If only a few ornamental trees are to be set out here and there, it is sufficient to mellow the spot where the tree is to be planted. In dry or moderate damp soils, a shallow trench may be dug, just deep enough to give the plant

the same depth it had in the forest or the nursery. This trench must be wide enough to allow the roots and rootlets to spread out easily. By the side of the trench a quantity of fine dry earth should be placed to fill it up when the tree is in its place.

In a rocky soil, a trench sufficiently wide to receive easily the roots of the young tree should be prepared, and good earth brought to fill up the trench.

As to low, damp soils, trenches should not be made; trees planted in them in such land would surely die. On the contrary, they should be set on the surface and the roots covered with mould and with the pieces of turf taken from around the place where the tree is planted. That is what is called planting in mounds (*en butte*). In this case, the earth required to cover the roots of the trees must be brought to the place of plantation and the pieces of turf must be ready.

HOW TO PLANT.

Two planters are better than one. Thus the work is done more quickly and better. While one selects the plants and prunes with a sharp knife the broken and bruised roots and branches, proportioning the length of the branches to that of the roots, the other makes a little mound at the bottom of the trench with fine earth taken from its side. He who holds the plant spreads its roots well over the mound, and his assistant covers them with earth, taking care to carefully fill up between the rootlets. When the roots are well covered, the trench is filled up and the earth trodden down. If the soil is dry, it should be watered before the trench is completely filled; then the remained of the earth should be put in and carefully trodden close up to the tree and all around it.

It only remains now to drive a stake firmly into the ground near the tree and to tie the tree to it by means of a band of straw or some

other substance that will not hurt the bark.

#### HOW TO TREAT THE TREES AFTER PLANTING.

In the first place care must be taken to prevent the wind from loosening the bands that hold the tree to the stake. All weeds must be removed from around the tree as soon as they make their appearance. If the season is dry, the trees should be mulched with straw, saw-dust or tanbark, thus preserving the moisture. If the tree appears to take slowly, it should be boldly pruned, though this remedy is not always efficacious.

It seems to me that we are all now in a position to profitably observe Arbor Day. However, it remains for us to take another good resolution before parting. Every one who, on reading this little work, has understood the important *role* of trees must promise to preserve the forest, to protect it, to repair it wherever it is

go  
is  
pre  
fath  
frie  
rou  
mu  
teac  
all  
you  
esp  
pro  
one  
The  
we  
ren  
the  
to  
the  
in  
is  
m  
for  
re  
Le  
re  
pr

going to ruin, and to replace it where it has disappeared and where its presence is again necessary. Let the father teach his son that the tree is a friend to be respected, loved, surrounded with care, and which he must make others respect. Let all teachers in schools and colleges, let all who come in contact with the young endeavor at all times, but more especially on Arbor Day, to make a protector of the forest out of every one of the children under their care. The old-folks are loath to admit that we should protect the forest, for they remember the work the forest gave them formerly when they undertook to replace it by open fields. It is to the young that we must have recourse in order to dispel this prejudice. It is above all to the young that we must appeal if we would save the forest from total destruction and replace it where it has disappeared.

And now let us all go to work! Let Arbor Day find us, spade in hand, ready to plant. Let us make all our preparations before hand so that

nothing may take us unawares. Let us consider where we are going to plant and provide ourselves with plants; and on the appointed day, let not only individuals, but teachers, schools, academies, convents, colleges, agricultural and horticultural clubs and societies act in unison so that on the day after the holiday it may be said that all have contributed towards the work of rewooding the country and have shown that they understand the importance of the forest.

J. C. CHAPAIS.

.....  
REPORT of the number of trees planted and the quantity of tree seed sown in  
the parish of .....  
on Arbor Day for the year 1885.

Names of the persons who have planted trees or sown seed	Number of trees planted	Quantity of seed sown	Remarks upon the celebration of Arbor Day

(Signature)

