

tendent of the Sunday school, assisted by Brother A. Ward and Sister Camilla Thayer.

The Elders changed companions and set out for their various fields, Elders Harper and McArthur remaining with P. O. at Marshall, while the other four will be located at Chaddick.

Weather beautiful and springlike. All are well and enjoying the spirit of their mission. A. N. WALLACE.

EUROPEAN VS AMERICAN FORESTRY

From a late report I glean a few facts relating to European forestry.

Almost every government of Europe is now giving special attention to the subject of forestry. In fact, it could no longer be postponed; the governments have simply yielded to the demands made by their most educated and thoughtful citizens. Germany and France seem to be the leaders in this great work. Germany has built up a gigantic system of forestry by making it a department of the national government. Our own government must eventually do the same thing, or vast portions of our naturally rich territory will change into deserts.

The personal rights of the people of Germany, as owners of the forests, are not interfered with, only so far as is necessary to preserve the forests. In other words, the owners are permitted to use their forests but not to ruin them. In certain places permanent forests are set apart and must be maintained. Forest laws are very strict and are enforced by officials who have been especially educated and trained in forestry. The present area of Germany is estimated at 20,000,000 acres. One-half of this is owned by the government. From the forest area the government receives an annual income of \$14,000,000; the expense of management is \$7,500,000. When it is remembered that most of the forest land is unfit for agricultural purposes, and that if it was not devoted to forest productions it would be absolutely useless, it will be seen that forestry, under proper management, may be made a paying investment, even when its indirect advantages are not considered.

The direct profit derived from the sale of timber, etc., is small when compared with the advantages which accrue to agriculture and from that to all other industries. The dense woods make the air healthfully humid; they feed the springs which form the numerous streams and rivers, and aid in other ways to secure the good crops which form the basis of national prosperity. Germany is represented in government reports as being a vast and well watered garden.

All of the government forests, whether large or small, are mapped off; every tree dotted down and its location defined; its age is known, and no tree is cut until it has reached a size which makes it valuable, and as soon as it is cut a new tree is planted in its place. The government maintains forestry schools in which students are instructed in all branches relating to vegetable economy. The course includes geology, chemistry, surveying, meteorology and thorough work in botany and vegetable physiology. The whole German system is admirable and is worthy of

imitation by all of the enlightened nations of the globe.

Even far off Australia is awakening to the importance of forestry work. I quote from a recent paper the following:

The total forest area of New South Wales, says the Hon. J. P. Hudson, superintendent of the exhibit from that country at the World's Fair, is estimated at about 21,000,000 acres, and 1,013 forest reserves have been proclaimed covering a total of over 5,600,000 acres, subdivided into, twenty-five districts, each having resident foresters and traveling inspectors whose duty it is to safeguard these forest reserves. In 1891 the forest department expended \$119,375 upon the northern reserve for the conservation of red cedar, and other purposes. As in the United States so also in New South Wales, Arbor Day has been appointed, on which the children of all the public schools plant trees. There is also a state nursery, consisting of over 1,200,000 trees, representing over 250 kinds of timber. There are practically three classes of timber country, divided into open forest, scrub and brush; these forests producing no less than 630 different kinds of timber of economic value. The finest description of hardwood grows on the ridges and hillsides.

So much for foreign lands. What have the people of the United States accomplished? Not one forestry school in all the nation! For years the national government refused to give the subject the slightest attention and even now the forestry department is unable to carry on necessary work for lack of money. State legislatures have been even more neglectful. Forest vandalism has been allowed. Annual fires, which destroy the young trees and check the growth of the large ones, have been regarded as of no consequence, and general destruction and waste have been seen on every side, without raising a protest from the people.

Is it not time to call a halt and seriously consider the future? The experience of other nations should convince us that each year sees work done that must be undone in the future, and the sooner we awaken to this fact the better it will be for our prosperity. Utah has ever taken a leading part in everything relating to the intermountain region. Let us not be behind in this, but by our careful study and wise actions, show that we are still fit to lead in all that contributes to material prosperity.

C. A. WHITING.
Sec. Utah Forestry Association.

WELSH AT WILLARD.

WILLARD, March 1, 1894.

Since last writing to you three more children have been taken from our midst by the unrelenting hand of death:

Eva Trofina, child of Jas. E. and Elizabeth Toombs, aged 1 year and 7 months; died of meningitis. Hattie May, daughter of Geo. H. and Caroline Facer, aged 9 years and 7 months; died of diphtheria; and Clement, son of Peter and Annie Rock, of pneumonia-croup, aged about 3 years.

While sickness and death cause sadness in small communities like ours, still we have our seasons of rejoicing. Today a Welsh reunion was held here; our commodious Tabernacle was well filled with representatives of the

Welsh nation, from Salt Lake to Malad. Father Titus Davis, a veteran Welshman, 88 years of age, was chosen chairman. A lengthy program was carried out in a spirited manner, occupying over five hours. The speeches, songs, recitations, dialogues, etc., were appropriate from the opening hymn, "Adreb, Adreb Saint yn Arglwydd," to the closing song, "America."

David L. Davis, of Salt Lake City, delivered an address on "Why We Celebrate St. David's Day." He showed that St. David was born in the fifth century, in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and was of royal lineage. Educated by Paulinus near Carmarthen, he afterwards founded several important seats of learning. With great eloquence he opposed the Pelagian heresy and soon became archbishop of Menevia, since called St. David's, where he died March 1, 601 A. D. St. David and contemporaries adhered to the doctrines taught by the Apostles and inspired men, as they understood them, but the object of Pope Gregory the great, head of the ambitious Church of Rome in sending St. Augustine and other monks to Great Britain, was not only to convert the heathen Saxons but to subjugate the church already in Britain to the Roman power. Many noble Welshmen fell martyrs for their religion, and the Welsh felt proud of such men as St. David and others, not because of their being canonized by the Catholic church centuries after their death, but because of their noble Christian lives.

Among the visitors were Stake President R. Clawson, Counselor, Chas. Kelly, Bishop Hughes of Mendon, Ex-Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Elders Elias Morris, George G. Bywater and others sent regrets at being unavoidably absent. All seemed to feel that Welsh reunions should be more frequent, and to the proposition to have them so the spectators as well as participants responded with a unanimous "Aye."

JAMES J. CHANDLER.

THE TERRITORY'S FINANCES.

Following is the report of the Council ways and means committee on the financial condition of the Territory:

Mr. President—Your committee on ways and means respectfully represent that a financial condition confronts the present Legislature that should, in our judgment, receive our most careful attention. It is not dissimilar, however, only in increased proportions, to that which has attended the last three sessions.

January, 1888, the appropriation bill provided for an expenditure for the two years ensuing in excess of the revenue to the amount of—

Total appropriations.....	\$177,795 01
In January, 1890, for.....	303,760 34
In January, 1892, for.....	258,543 69

Making a total deficit of.....\$740,099 04

To meet this deficit bonds were issued as follows:

First series, in 1889, for.....	\$150,000 00
Second series, in 1890, for.....	300,000 00
Third series, in 1892, for.....	250,000 00

Total amount of bonds issued.....\$700,000 00

The entire amount has been disbursed in meeting the deficits enumerated, and a balance remains for the present