

CANADIAN FORESTS.

The annual meeting of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Forestry Chambers, St. James street, Montreal, on Thursday evening Nov. 8. The President, Hon. H. G. Joly, occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. X. Perrault, J. K. Ward, G. L. Marler, William Little, Wm. McGibbon, G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. C. Chapais, Dr. Painchaud, J. C. Robillard, J. A. N. Provencor, Leclerc, and others.

The Secretary, Mr. J. X. Perrault, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

The President, in presenting his annual report, said he would make his remarks as brief as possible, as they had in the room some fine specimens of tree culture, which had been grown by Mr. Wm. McGibbon, who would favor the meeting with some interesting particulars concerning them. He then read his annual report as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—This Association was founded in October of last year. We have had no meeting since then, as it would have been difficult to collect our members, scattered as they are all over the Province, but when we parted, we all knew what each one of us had to do, and we can show some work.

This first year of our existence has been a good year for us and one of unexpected success, but has been darkened by the loss of a dear and valued friend, our Honorary President, Mr. James Little. He died full of years, knowing that the seed sown by his hand so many years ago, in what then appeared a hard and ungrateful soil, had sprung up at last, and bid fair to ripen and bear fruit bountifully, seeing that his warnings had awakened the country at last and that the danger of total destruction to our forests, first pointed out by him, had been admitted by the thinking men of this continent.

I will now briefly sum up the work of the year, merely reminding you, beforehand, that our association has no funds, or next to it, and that it relies on the personal exertions of its members for doing the work that the association has in view, planting trees as each member undertakes to plant or sow twenty-five forest trees every year.

We have been well supported by the Hon. W. Lynch, the Commissioner of Crown Lands; he has thrown himself, heart and soul, into the work, and we are deeply indebted to him, not only for the success of our first "Arbor Day," but for the introduction, in our Legislature, of laws which have for their object the carrying out of the views expressed by the American Forestry Congress and by us, for the protection of forests against fire and waste, and for the classification of public land in such a manner that settlements should be encouraged on the lands best fitted for agriculture, and that lands only fit for the growth of timber, and especially pine, should be reserved for that purpose, as long as it does not interfere with colonization.

Our first "Arbor Day" has been an unexpected success, not only in the large cities, like Montreal and Quebec, but especially in many of the country parishes, where it was most wanted, and where the clergy were most zealous in encouraging the people, in many cases setting the example by planting trees with their own hands.

The Council of Public Instruction are equally entitled to our gratitude for the way in which they have encouraged the observation of "Arbor Day" in all educational establishments under their control.

It will be a satisfaction for you to know that the news of the first "Arbor Day" in the Province of Quebec has reached such distant countries as Algeria, and that the example set by us is likely to be followed there.

In the absence of reports from all the different localities it is impossible for me to say how many forest trees have been sown or planted in the province by the members of our Association and by the people at large, on "Arbor Day." I hope we shall be able to devise means for securing all these reports for another year, and for publishing a summary of them, if not the whole. For the present we must rest satisfied with the reports that will be made here by the members of the general committee.

In the meantime I can take upon myself to

state that many thousands of forest trees have been planted or sown since our meeting last autumn. There is one tree, however, upon which I can speak with a good deal of certainty; it is the ash-leaved maple (acer negundo, or box-elder or erable a giguere.) During the last twelve or thirteen months from four to five hundred thousand seeds of that tree must have been sown in the Province of Quebec. I come to that conclusion from the number of pounds of seed that have been sold during that time, as reported to me by those who most largely deal in that article.

The extraordinary rapidity of growth of the ash-leaved maple, the shortness of the time required before it can produce sugar (and thereby replace the old sugar orchards of the past) have acted as a wonderful stimulant on the minds of our people and done more for forestry than anything else could have done. In growing that tree people will learn how easy it is to grow forest trees; they will naturally take to the cultivation of more valuable trees, such as black walnut, bitternut, elm, oak, ash, pine, spruce, tamarac, &c., according to the nature of the soil and other circumstances.

I think we can look, if not with pride, at least without shame, on the results of our first year's work; we have certainly got something to show for our money, twelve dollars—total receipts, up to date.

You have doubtless heard that it is proposed to hold, next year, an International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh. I hope you will take this important matter into consideration this evening, as it is one in which we, as a Forestry Association, and the whole Dominion, are deeply interested.

We are particularly indebted to our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. E. Bernard, who has gratuitously conducted for us a most extensive correspondence, notwithstanding the numerous calls from various sources upon his time.

Mr. J. X. Perrault, our Recording-Secretary, is also entitled to our thanks and so is our Treasurer, Mr. M. G. L. Marler whose plain and lucid financial expose must give you general satisfaction.

The hall in which we are now meeting has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Wm. Little, who has even gone to the trouble and expense of providing seats and getting the gas fixtures put up, to-day, and I now tender him our best thanks.

We must not forget the gentlemen of the press; they have considered our work as deserving of their support, they have given it to us in the most hearty and disinterested manner; the best way of showing our gratitude for their help in the past, is by deserving it in the future.

The whole respectfully submitted,

H. G. Joly,

President.

After a long and interesting discussion, in which the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, took part, a motion to adopt the report was carried.

Hon. Mr. Lynch moved, seconded by Mr. J. K. Ward,

That the members of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec have heard with sorrow of the death of Mr. James Little, the Hon. President of the Association.

That his name will never be forgotten by those who take an interest in forestry, and that, as years go on in their course, the wisdom of his opinions and warnings will become every day more apparent.

That we heartily sympathize with the wife, who has been the companion of his life for so many years, and with his children in their sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. James Little.

Carried.

Mr. Wm. Little briefly returned thanks for the kind resolution, and the President also bore testimony to the valuable work done by the late Mr. Little in the cause of forestry.

On motions of Mr. G. W. Stephens it was resolved that the old officers be all re-elected, as follows:—

President—Hon. H. G. Joly.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. J. K. Ward and L. H. Massue, M. P.

Recording-Secretary—Mr. J. X. Perrault.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. E. A. Bernard.

Treasurer—Mr. G. L. Marler.

The council was composed of sixteen members and the general committee of one hundred and ten members, and the President and Secretary were authorized to fill any vacancies caused by death.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Little, seconded by Mr. G. L. Marler and resolved,

That a committee be appointed to memorialize His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of the forests of the country, with the view of having a parliamentary enquiry made into their condition, especially with reference to the white pine, respecting which it is said there is now a growing scarcity of the merchantable or first quality pine, a description of wood on which the prosperity of the country has greatly depended.

That the Chairman be requested to name the Committee, who shall be authorized to make what representations, enquiries or suggestions that to them may seem requisite in the premises.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee:—Messrs. Wm. Little, L. H. Massue, M. P., J. K. Ward, J. X. Perrault and G. L. Marler.

On motion of the President, it was unanimously resolved:

That in view of the proposed International Exhibition, to be held in Edinburgh in 1884, respecting which full particulars have been received by the Association from the Executive Committee of this Exhibition, and the success thereof fully assured, this Association would respectfully urge upon the Government of Canada the great importance of having the Dominion represented at this International Forestry Exhibition by as full and complete an exhibit as possible of our Canadian woods, forest products, and the articles referred to in the circulars of the Exhibition Committee, and would further urge that such assistance be given to all contributors from Canada having articles of merit to exhibit who desire to compete for prizes as to enable them to do so.

Considering how much the forests and the industries connected therewith have contributed to the prosperity of the country, it is to be hoped that such action may be taken by the Government as to make the Canadian exhibit worthy of the prominent position Canada occupies as a producer of forest products.

The President appointed as a committee, Messrs. Chapais, Little, Ward, Marler and Perrault.

On motion of Mr. Marler the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.—*Montreal Gazette.*

TREE CULTURE.

The fine hall of *La Patrie* office, on St. Gabriel street, Montreal, was filled to overflowing on the evening of November, 8th, on the occasion of a lecture by the Hon. H. G. Joly, M. P. P., on the subject "Is it wise to encourage the culture of trees in our Province." Mr. C. A. Geoffrin occupied the chair and among those present were Hon. Mr. Mercier, M. P. P., Hon. Senator Thibaudet, Ald. James McShane, M. P. P., G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. K. Ward, Joseph Doure, Q. C., J. C. Robillard, D. Barry, J. E. Robidoux, Ald. Beausoleil, H. Dorion and Dumont. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, dwelt upon the enterprise of Mr. Beaugrand in introducing such a course of lectures, which he was sure would prove very interesting.

Hon. Mr. Joly, in commencing his lecture, dwelt upon the great importance of this subject to the Dominion of Canada and especially to the Province of Quebec. There were two great objects that should be kept in view in this matter—first, to protect the existing forests, and secondly, to cultivate new ones. The Provincial Legislature had already recognized the importance of the subject, and had adopted special legislation in regard to it. Its great importance would be seen when the fact was known that in the Province of Quebec our forests constituted one of the principal sources of revenue. He spoke of the devastation of the forests by fire and the means that had been

taken to prevent their further destruction. He considered it was their duty to amply provide against the destruction of their forests. In the past the trees of the forests had been regarded as common prey, and every man's hands was against them until the ravages had become terrible. This, however, was gradually ceasing, and the people were recognizing the importance of their forests. He next spoke of tree cultivation, and advocated its promotion on a more extensive scale. There was nothing of very great difficulty in the cultivation of forest trees. France had seen the necessity of it, and thousands of trees had been planted. What had been done there could be done here. There was nothing that could be done with as little risk and with such a sure guarantee of profit. It should be started on a small scale and gradually worked up. He spoke of the different conditions of soil suitable for tree cultivation, and the ground adapted to each tree, and advocated the cultivation of the more valuable species of wood, alluding especially to black walnut, which would yield a very large profit. He considered however, that profit was not the one thing to be considered in this matter. They had a duty to perform to posterity, and they should perform it. Some would say that it was for the Government to carry out the work and not for individuals. The life of the individual, it might be contended, was too short to trouble with such matters. But the life of the Government was just as short. (Laughter and applause.) He referred to the services that the Hon. Mr. Lynch, Minister of Crown Lands, had rendered in the direction of tree cultivation, and spoke of the introduction of "Arbor Day," which had been attended with such success. This success should encourage them to make future efforts in this direction. The Province of Quebec, he was of opinion, had reason to be proud of the progress it had already made in the matter of tree cultivation. He had received communications from other countries inquiring what they had done, which showed that their actions were watched with great interest. He was in favor of having tree culture made a branch of the education of the youth of the land, as by this means an interest would be taken by the rising generation in this important matter.

Mr. H. Beaugrand proposed a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Joly for his interesting discourse, and said it was an encouraging sign when a gentleman with so much to attend to as Mr. Joly, took an interest in this subject.

The motion was carried amid great applause. The Hon. Mr. Mercier, who was loudly called for, responded by saying that he had listened to the lecture with the greatest pleasure. Mr. Joly had praised the Government for the steps they had taken in the matter; but the real credit belonged to Mr. Joly himself, who had never ceased to press upon the Government the importance of the matter, and as usual the Government was forced to carry out the ideas of the Liberals. He congratulated Mr. Joly upon the success that had attended his efforts, and expressed the hope that the course of lectures inaugurated this evening would be eminently successful.

Messrs. Joseph Doure, Q. C., and A. Buies also made a few remarks and a successful meeting was then brought to a termination.

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A WONDERFUL RESULT.—A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 35 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms afflicting both children and adults.

A GOOD INTRODUCTION.—J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixie, about three years ago introduced Haggard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers by trying it in his own family for Coughs and Colds. Being pleased with results, large sales followed, and it is now the favorite remedy in that neighbourhood.