

THE ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1883.

No. 7

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Subscription to the Journal of Agriculture.— Explanations.—

In reply to certain correspondents, we think it our duty to say that the government grant to the Agricultural Societies has not been diminished on account of the Journal of Agriculture. Here are the facts:

1. The Journal is no longer distributed gratuitously to the members of the Agricultural Societies.
 2. Each subscriber, being a member of an Agricultural Society, has to pay 30 cents a year, and it is the duty of the secretary-treasurers of the societies to collect this sum.
 3. Instead of sending the subscriptions after collection to the government, the secretary-treasurers are to keep them in the box, and the government will retain an equivalent sum from the grant of the current year. Thus, any unnecessary despatch of money will be avoided, and the societies will lose nothing.
 4. If all the members of any society should refuse to subscribe, the secretary-treasurer of such society should immediately inform the Director of the Journal (Ed. A. Barnard, Esq., Whitfield, Que.), and the grant will, in that case, be paid without deduction.
 5. The secretary-treasurers, who still have lists of subscribers to send in, may do so up to January 1st, 1883. In all cases, no more of the government grant will be retained than an equivalent of the amount collected for subscriptions; which amount the societies will keep to reimburse themselves.
- The Legislature having found it impossible, on account of the heavy charges on the provincial treasury, to vote a sum sufficient for the entirely gratuitous distribution of the Journal, it is to be hoped that the real friends of agriculture will do their best to persuade the farmers to make the trifling sacrifice of 30 cents a year, each, and induce as great a number as possible to subscribe to the Journal.

FORESTRY.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT TREES TO PLANT.

The necessity of re-planting the woodlands having been, I hope, demonstrated to our satisfaction, and the different soils and localities fit for the work described, let us now consider what kinds of trees we ought to select for the purpose.

It is not advisable to go beyond the indigenous trees, that is, those which grow naturally in the country. It is true that there may be some chance of success with certain kinds of trees which, though not natives, are indigenous in countries which enjoy almost the same climate as our own. Still, these kinds are few in number, and besides, their use would be experimental, and, consequently, hazardous; so that, if they are tried at all, it should be on a small scale, and purely as an experiment.

But it is far otherwise with our magnificent native species; no risk is run with them, as they are sure to succeed in every spot where they are found to be indigenous.

CHAPTER IV.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST-TREES COMMON TO ALL THE PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

That the reader may the more easily form a judgment as to the value, the habits, and the characteristics of the trees of our country, I will give, here, a short account of the different species, beginning with those which are common to all the provinces, proceeding, afterwards, to enter more into detail in describing those which belong more distinctively to each individual province.

Two great divisions distinguish, botanically, our forest-trees: they are either deciduous or evergreen; that is, their leaves are shed in the autumn, or they retain them persistently throughout the year. The latter characteristic is common to all *conifers* except the *larix*, which sheds its leaves in autumn. I shall, therefore, divide the chapters describing the forest-trees into two sections: the first comprising the deciduous trees, the second the conifers.

In order to shed more light on the next part of my work, I append a list of all the different species of forest-trees of which I intend to speak, in this list will be seen the botanical name of each species, in French and Latin; the common or trivial name, in French and English, with a note pointing out the province or provinces in which each is indigenous. The list has been composed with the greatest care; and in order to avoid mistakes, and nothing is easier than to make mistakes in treating of so special a subject, I have trusted almost entirely in drawing up the list, to the information furnished by a publication essentially Canadian: *La Flore Canadienne*, by M. l'abbé Provancher. (1)

(1) The table here mentioned is too large for insertion in the Journal.