

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, read a paper prepared by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, giving a description of the different species of trees found in that province and the uses to which they are put.

Views of a number of scenes showing tree growth and different stages of forest destruction were shown.

MORNING SESSION

THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

The first paper read was, "Forestry on the Experimental Farms" by Dr. Saunders, the Director of Experimental Farms. It was stated that the total number of trees distributed among the settlers in the Canadian North-west since 1889 was about two millions, and the quantity of tree seeds about ten and one-half tons. As each pound of this tree seed with reasonable care might be expected to produce five hundred to eight hundred seedlings, it was not surprising that the results of this work were everywhere apparent. As to tree planting at the experimental farms, the fact was noted that while the pine planted in 1889 was now 25 feet high and measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter of trunk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, a white spruce planted in 1890 was now 32 feet high and measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter of trunk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from ground. The results of tree planting in British Columbia were given, showing that some hardwood trees of the east could there be raised and with more rapid growth than was the case here.

This was followed by a paper on "Farm Forestry in the Eastern Provinces," by Revd. A. E. Burke, of Alberton, P.E.I., which is given elsewhere.

"Tree Planting in the West" formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry of Canada. He said that by next spring 7,347,000 seedlings and cuttings would have been sent out, and they knew from actual inspection that 85 per cent. of these trees were growing.

E. J. Zavitz, Lecturer on Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College, discussed the "Agricultural College Problem." The recklessness with which the pioneers of Ontario destroyed the forest was referred to, and surprise was expressed at the lack of knowledge in these days as to the value of certain trees. Last summer Mr. Zavitz found a farmer turning the last remnant of his woodlot into cordwood, and among other valuable trees were some black cherry trees from 15 to 18 inches in diameter. The valuable woods native to Ontario were disappearing and were being imported by manufacturers. We were now only using the poorer quality where once only the first grades would have been looked at. In 1884 a Toronto firm offered \$18 to \$20 per thou-