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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1882.

The length of time which elapsed before judges could be found for the Jerseys, prevents the appearance of my usual article on the Exhibition until next month.

Forestry Association.

A full report of the meeting of the Provincial Forestry Association is, unfortunately, impossible, until the issue of the November number. However, I may say, that the good work is going on well, and great interest is being shown in this most necessary movement by all classes.—A. R. J. F.

The American Forestry Association.

The Association met, this year, at Montreal on the 21st of August. The audience was large, and composed of a variety of classes—scientific men, doctors, lawyers, lumbermen, &c., and as might be expected, the assemblage of so many different interests led to no small amount of confusion. Several of those who ought only to have listened and tried to learn, took upon themselves to speak, and worried the audience by their inanities; while those who had really something to say preserved an absolute silence: Self-conceit and self-confidence on the one hand; false-modesty and timidity on the other.

The programme of the Society was extensive; so extensive, that, though some of the subjects were exhaustively treated, others were only skimmed over, and some were not touched.

The principal subjects were as follows:

1. The preservation of existing forests;
2. The best way of utilising the wood-lands in the interests of the proprietors, the public, and the revenue;
3. The duties of government as regards the forests;
4. The development of wood-lands where they are scarce,

and the replanting of them where necessary, particularly in the West;

5. The protection of forests against fire;

6. What trees should be planted for commercial, climatic, sanitary, and ornamental purposes;

7. Connection between forests and the annual rain-fall;

8. Usefulness of roadside trees;

9. Railroad-companies' plantations;

10. Fruit-tree planting;

11. Climatology and forest-culture.

12. Necessity for instruction in arboriculture.

1.—*The preservation of existing forests*: this question was treated by Messrs Hurlbert, Fyles, Ward, d'Ailley, Halsted, Robb, Marler, Martin, &c. After discussion, the general opinion seemed to be that it would be advisable,

1. to compel settlers to keep part of their land in wood;

2. to forbid lumbermen to cut trees less than a foot in diameter, or thereabouts; 3. to oblige lumbermen and other wood-cutters to clear away the branches, tops, &c., and to burn them at a certain fixed time; but at what time, was left unsettled; 4. to keep in the hands of government all wood-lands unfit for agricultural purposes, and on no account to dispose of them; 5. that special guardians should be appointed, to watch over the observation of the forest-laws, and above all to prevent bush-fires.

2. and 3.—*The best way of utilising wood-lands, and the duties of government as regards the forests*. On these subjects, Messrs John Dougall, Editor of the *New York Witness* (this gentleman's address was one of the best at the congress), Beaufort Hurlbert, Thayne, Scofield, Hicks, Jenkins, Haycock, Humphrey, &c., read papers, and the sensible observations of the honourable M. Mailhot, the only French-Canadian who took part in the discussion, were well received by the audience.

4.—*Planting and re-planting*. Mr Hough read a most important and interesting paper on these points. He is without doubt one of the best authorities on forestry of the present day. The questions were also treated by the honourable Mr Joly, Messrs Egleston, Read, Beadle, Beal, Warder, Tay, &c. The general impression made by the discussion that followed was that, 1. the seed of forest-trees should be sown in those regions utterly woodless, as it was held by all that, in such places, sowing is better than transplanting; 2. that the second-growth of wood after fires or other destructive accidents should be encouraged and protected; 3. that wherever land is unfit for cultivation it should be sown or planted with trees at once.

5.—*Protection of forests against fire*. No decision was arrived on this most important point, but the opinion seemed to be general that, 1. burning the clearings should be forbidden at certain seasons of the year; 2. fishing and shooting parties should be watched more closely, as they are the principal causes of bush-fires; 3. all lumbermen and wood-cutters should be compelled to burn the rubbish at a fixed time;