

Food for work-horses.—21 parts of oats and 7 parts of corn. The heaviest oats are not the best, but the very light ones are still worse.

Food for calves.—When it is desired to push calves along very quickly, those from 15 days to 6 months old receive whole grain three times a day; two parts of oats, one of corn and one of wheat-bran. The calves digest it very well. (1)

May 30.—*Anæmia* in cows. *Anæmia* hinders breeding, and brings on consumption.

Leucorrhœa—Caused by premature parturition, abortion, or retention of the placenta for too long a time.

Strangulis filaria. This is a microscopic worm which is found in the lung-passages of calves. Severe diarrhœa affects the subject, which seems very ill, and breathes painfully and lengthily. Remedy—I drachm of camphor, 1½ oz. turpentine, 3 oz. linseed oil; dose once a day for three days. Another, still better, 20 drops of turpentine in a gill of milk. Calves treated thus have been cured in three days. Dr Perrin, of Chicago, gave this receipt to Mr. Watson.

June 2.—M. Raskin, inspector and agricultural engineer, has arrived, and has begun his inspection of the farm previous to making his report.

Gestation of cows. In England, after 700 trials, it has been settled that cows go with young, on an average, 9 months and 7 days.

June 5th.—Trials to be made on the milking value of each cow. Mr Raskin called attention to the absence of lime in the meadows and the low lands. Lime would also be beneficial to the uplands. Animals of this farm have been killed by poison laid for foxes—arsenic or strychnine. To see what the law says on the subject, and what punishments it imposes.

Swiss Cheese.

A cheese-maker, who knows how to manufacture six varieties of Swiss cheese, offers us his services. If any one of our readers wishes to engage him, his address is as follow:

M. ARNOLD VON ARX,
Hereford, Compton, Que.

MANUAL OF FORESTRY.

The following article is the commencement of a work on arboriculture which will soon be published in book-form. The whole has been carefully revised by the author since the article has been printed, and will be found very much improved. Still, in reading what follows, our readers will be able to form a very good idea of what the completed work will be.

INTRODUCTION.

The economists and practical agriculturists of our province have for a long time been sorely disturbed by the injuries to which our superb forests have been subjected. Not a year passes without our having to deplore the loss of miles upon miles of woodlands, containing thousands of the finest trees, losses caused, for the most part, by the carelessness of settlers and men in pursuit of game, who seem to think that the fires they light for the preparation of food, &c., will extinguish themselves. Again, the purchasers of timber-limits devote themselves entirely to procuring the greatest possible quantity of lumber, without troubling themselves in the least about the future. Everything is made serviceable to them, or if anything is unserviceable, it is supposed to be injurious to them, and for that reason is swept away.

Alarmed at such a state of things, and observing as the

(1) I hesitate about this.

same time how large a proportion of our territory is already denuded of its wood, a few large-minded men united, last September, and founded a Forestry Association, the object of which is to promote the preservation and the replanting of the old forests of our province, as well as the creation of new ones.

The first step, then, in the right direction has been taken. Our onward march must be energetic, and all the necessary means must be employed to follow out the programme of the association; and to this end, the members of the council and of the general committee of the society must set the example, and work with all their hearts to make as many active proselytes as possible in all parts of the country.

As a member of the general committee, I have thought it my duty to compose the little manual which I now present to my readers, in order to aid those who wish to enrol themselves as members of our association in accomplishing their work as *Foresters*, novices though they must for the most part necessarily be, but at the same time, full of earnest wishes for the success of the proposed work.

My readers would look in vain for a complete and elaborate treatise on arboriculture in this manual. All I have aimed at is a concise statement of the general principles of forestry. These I have condensed and arranged in such a way that they may be within the reach of all who are inclined to join in this national work: national, because the whole country is interested in the preservation, the restoration, and the creation of forests.

I have divided my essay into three distinct heads: First part, the preservation of forests; Second part; The restoration of forests; Third part, The creation of new forests.

FIRST PART.

THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The traveller who, leaving behind him the wood-divested districts of Europe, suddenly comes upon our magnificent forests, is struck with astonishment at the luxuriant growth of the finest specimens of timber with which he meets in his wanderings. But his astonishment at their beauty fades into insignificance, compared with his surprise at the cool neglect with which they are treated, when he remembers the care and attention with which the different European governments treat the few forests still remaining in their possession.

And there is nothing wonderful in this. What does one see on all sides? Extensive districts destroyed by fire, offering to the eye nothing but the half burnt trunks of the great trees, which, like gigantic spectres, seem from their rigid look to protest against man's neglect. Whole regions of waste ground, entirely denuded of timber by the axe of the greedy lumberman, who carries off all the wood useful in his business, and most unnecessarily destroys all that he considers unserviceable. Lands once cut over, (1) now covered with brushwood, the remains of former clearances and as dry as tinder, offer but too ready a chance for the reception of a spark from the pipe or half extinguished match of the careless tramp.

Who would not be moved at such a sight? Could the force of human negligence go further? What, because we are surrounded on all sides by forests, because these forests

(1) *Tailis*—copse, in our English wood-language—the *under-wood* is cut every 10, 12, or 14 years, for hop-poles, broom-handles, hurdles, &c., and sells for from \$40 to \$120 per acre, standing. *Tailis*, from *tailer*, to cut, evidently conveys the idea of this mode of treatment. (Query—does our cry when we see the hunted fox, *tally-ho*, pronounced, or rather yelled, *Tallyo*, derive from "*au tailis ho!*")