in the north-west and is used for lath and shingles when better woods are not readily available. To a small extent it is employed in the manufacture of cars, agricultural implements and cheap furniture.

In speaking of the larch in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, Manitoba, Mr. J. R. Dickson[1] states: "Owing to the strength of this timber, its durability in contact with the ground combined with its great length and small taper, it is a very valuable species for posts, rafters, fencing and construction work generally. Moreover, it is the favourite and highest priced fuel wood on the local markets. But although for these reasons it is a tree of vast utility to the settler, yet to the mill man it is a "light bodied" tree, normally of too small a diameter to cut into profitable saw material. For this reason larch should not be favoured over white spruce on good soils, but for all the more poorly drained areas it is the species to be favoured." The American larch is said to be an intolerant species and is nearly always found in either pure stands of trees of similar age or as the dominant tree in a mixture.

As we have seen, the sawfly prefers the European Larch (*Larix europaea*) to the native North American species (*Larix americana.*) The European larch, however, is probably preferable for reforestation purposes. In a valuable paper "Reforestation of the Natural Forests"[2] Mr. W. T. Cox states: "European larch is a desirable tree for commercial planting in the United States. It is a rapid grower and produces heavy, hard, strong, flexible and very durable wood. It has been successfully grown in the United States from New England to South Dakota and South to Kansas and Virginia, to which general region it is adapted for commercial planting. It does well in eastern Washington also. European larch is rather fastidious in regard to soil, requiring one that is deep, light, fresh and well-drained and does not flourish in swamps as does the American larch. It may be established by direct seeding, or by planting two-year-old seedlings or transplants from the nursery. It should be sown or planted in mixture with other species rather than pure, in a proportion of one larch to two or more trees of other species, the trees being spaced four to six feet apart each way."

In the arboretum of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, both the European larch planted in 1889 and the Siberian larch planted in 1896 have been found hardy and able to stand the severe winters.

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[1] "The Riding Mountain Forest Reserve." *Bull. No. 6, Forestry Branch, Dept. Interior, Canada, 42 pp. 18 pl. 1909.*

[2] *Bull. No. 98. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture, p. 53.*