

About 3,000 species and varieties of trees and shrubs may be grown at Ottawa.

For street planting, the Sugar Maple, (*Acer saccharum*), and the American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), are two of the best trees. The maple has not the graceful outlines of the elm, but as a shade tree is very desirable. It grows rapidly, does not split or break easily, and the foliage is handsome in summer and very attractive in autumn. It is not, as a rule, much affected by insects or disease.

The American elm is particularly suitable for wide streets and in front of public buildings, and has an advantage over the Sugar Maple in that it can be pruned up quite high, without making the tree less attractive, but rather improving its appearance; whereas in the case of the Sugar Maple it makes the tree much less attractive if it is pruned very high. The elm is, however, more subject to injurious insects than the maple, and the fall web worm often renders the tree very unsightly.

Among the trees which might be used as a street tree more than it is, is the Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). This is a rapid growing tree, not a slow grower, as many suppose. The glossy foliage is quite attractive in summer, and it takes on very pleasing shades in autumn. The foliage remains on the trees longer than that the Sugar Maple and much longer than that the elm.

Some of the best ornamental trees are among the native evergreens. The White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*), is the most desirable pine for ornamental purposes. It is more graceful than most other pines, and the foliage is a pleasing shade of green. The Yellow or Bull Pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*), of British Columbia, is a very stately species, succeeding well at Ottawa.

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*), the big tree of British Columbia, after twenty-five years' growth at Ottawa, promises to continue to do well, and is a very attractive tree.

Englemann's Spruce (*Picea Englemanni*), a native of the Canadian Rocky Mountains and Selkirk Mountains, is a beautiful tree, and has thriven well at Ottawa. While not as blue in colour as the Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*), it has softer foliage and is of a different shape. Those who have grown the Blue Spruce longest find that when the tree gets to be twenty-five or thirty, or perhaps more, years of age, the branches die at the bottom, even when the tree itself is in the open. This is due to the fact that the growth is stronger part way up than it is at the base, and the branches at the base eventually die. The Englemann's Spruce, on the other hand, remains broadest at the base.