

## APPENDIX No. 2

air is much moister and trees will stand transplanting there when they will not stand it in the interior of the country at all on account of the dry winds and the bright sun. We recommend the planting of evergreens as early in the spring as the ground is fit, or they can be transplanted with success in the autumn. We have found, however, that in our climate planting in the fall was not as satisfactory as planting in the spring.

*By Mr. Lewis:*

Q. What I was referring to was this: It is presumed there are two periods of growth in the year for evergreens and one for deciduous trees. Is there anything in that?

A. That is not correct. Evergreens start to grow almost at the same time as other trees, or just about the same time, in the spring and go right ahead until they stop growing. They grow very rapidly when they start and then they stop and shed their leaves just about the same time as other trees, although we don't notice it. If you go out in September or October you will find the ground literally covered with leaves. They shed a certain portion of their leaves every year and are very much like other trees in that respect.

Q. With reference to pine seed have you to keep it away from the frost?

A. No, provided it is dry it is all right. It is not necessary to keep it away, it won't be injured by frost.

*By Mr. Wright (Renfrew):*

Q. How is the red cedar propagated? It seems to be quite different from any other cedar?

A. The red cedar is really a juniper. That is why the seed is so different. If you examine the seed you will find it is the same kind of seed as the low-growing juniper with the little round berry. The seeds of red cedars should be planted before they get very dry. It is better to plant them in the fall before they get too dry.

*By Mr. Kennedy:*

Q. Have you grown any British Columbia hemlock or spruce?

A. We have some little ones at the farm that have been sent from British Columbia, but the hemlocks have not done very well.

Q. Have you anything called the Yew?

A. The Japanese yew is the most satisfactory variety to grow in this country.

Q. There is a native yew in British Columbia?

A. Yes.

*By Mr. Pickup:*

Q. Is the hackmatack the same species as the juniper?

A. No. It is the same as the tamarack.

*By Mr. Sinclair:*

Q. Is the juniper a species of larch?

A. No, it is quite distinct. The juniper is a low-growing bush with different habits and different in appearance.

*By Mr. Kennedy:*

Q. There used to be a lot of junipers on this very ground before it was broken for the site of the Parliament Buildings?

A. Yes, and on the road going to Aylmer you will see a lot of them growing on the rocky soil.