

✱ Forestry ✱

HEIGHT OF TREES.—A SIMPLE WAY TO ASCERTAIN IT.

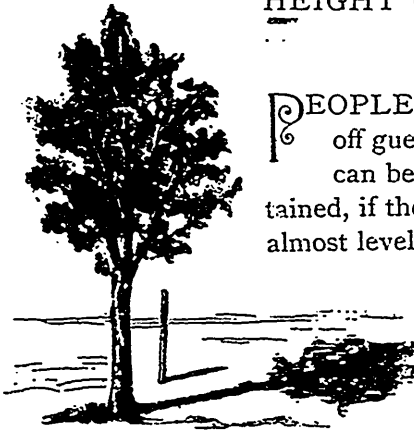


FIG. 60.—MEASURING TREES.

PEOPLE often make incorrect statements and far-off guesses concerning the height of trees. This can be averted and the true measurement ascertained, if the ground in which the tree is growing is almost level and the sun casts a shadow, as shown in the illustration. Measure the shadow from the base of the tree to its tip. Then measure the shadow cast from a vertical ten-foot pole. As many times as the shadow cast from the pole is contained in that cast from the tree, just so high the tree will be. For instance, the pole

is ten feet, its shadow cast in mid-forenoon or mid-afternoon is five feet; and the shadow of the tree, measured at the same time is twenty feet; $20 \div 5 = 4$. This number multiplied by ten, the height of pole, gives forty feet as the height of the tree.

NORWAY AND WHITE SPRUCE.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, the best authority on the subject, claims that our native White Spruce is superior to the Norway Spruce in vitality. After the Norway Spruce has reached the age of thirty years and assumed a grand size it begins to decay, first, by loss of its foliage near the trunk, and which gradually extends towards the extremities of the branches, and then its leader dies, and the annual lateral growth is very small, and the whole tree takes on a rusty, unhealthy appearance, its disfigurement increasing until death ensues.

The White Spruce, *Abies alba*, is a much longer lived tree; it is a slower grower than the Norway Spruce, but continues in vigor long years after the latter has lost all claims to beauty. In planting it is best to group these two trees together in such a manner that a good effect will be retained when, on account of old age, the Norway Spruce shall have been removed.—*Vick's Magazine*.