

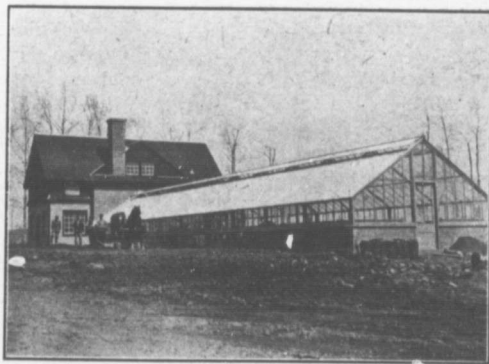
Practical Horticulture in Northern Ontario

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A MAN from Old Ontario, finding his new setting to be on the big-ness and emptiness of the prairies, often yearns, and longs deeply, for the surroundings to which he had been accustomed. He feels keenly a lack of things that, almost unawares, meant such a great deal to his whole self and which continuously exerted over his goings and comings a soothing and elevating influence. In other words, he hungers for the horticulture of the old homestead,—the lawn and flowering shrubs, the orchard, the hedge

More than likely the site for the dwelling will be occupied by trees and shrubs. Those, which have merit sufficient to qualify, are reserved. Then, "The beginning is always a good place to begin," so the immigrant searches the neighboring district for native material.

Our landscape authorities are wont to place the American Elm at the first of the list of North American Avenue Trees. The home-maker agrees, and for his first avenue chooses the native American Elm, which grows to



"Horticulture Building—Plant Breeding Station, Fort William, Ont."

about the garden, and the flower border of numerous colors. The natural sequence is that the man endeavors to introduce plant material which shall, as far as possible, satisfy his feeling of need—the different classes of plants which will make fruitful and beautiful the precincts of his habitation.

What success in home horticulture could that man attain if his new abode were in Northern Ontario instead of on the broad prairies?

such excellence in this region, but discovers that the list of those native trees possessing suitable characteristics for avenues includes—sugar maple, red maple, silver maple, green ash, both large-berried and small-berried varieties of mountain ash, white birch, mossy-cup oak, basswood, white spruce, white pine, jack pine and American larch. For hedge purposes, the local thickets offer birches, crataegus, sumach, buckthorn, cherries, plums, am-