

ive White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) is one of the best and most graceful of them all. If this were a tree from some foreign country it would probably be more planted for ornamental purposes than it is at present. The Austrian Pine beside it appears stiff and formal. The leaves, or needles as they are sometimes called, are of a lively green shade, which helps to make it one of the best appearing pines in winter. The white pine succeeds admirably in almost any kind of soil unless it be very wet, but seems to thrive best in good sandy loam. It is a rapid grower, averaging about two feet a year. Young trees ten inches high, planted in 1889, at the Central Experimental Farm, are now twenty feet in height. If good lawn specimens are desired, the trees should be planted when small, and if given plenty of room and cared for they will branch close to the ground and make beautiful trees.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*). The Scotch Pine is planted more in Canada as an ornamental tree than the white pine. It is not as graceful a tree as the latter, nor its equal in any way, but it is a fine tree. It transplants easier, perhaps, than any other species of pine, and this may be one reason why it is so popular. The leaves are darker than those of the white pine, being of a bluish green color, which makes a fine contrast with those of the other species. It is a very rapid grower, and appears to succeed better on low land than the white pine, it will thrive well, however, in a great variety of soils, but it is best to plant it in well-drained soil. Trees planted in 1888, when eighteen inches high, are now nineteen feet in height.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*). Next to the Scotch Pine, the Austrian is probably planted more than any other pine. It is a rather stiff appearing tree, but very symmetrical, and makes a fine lawn specimen being compact, and, if good trees are planted, branching readily from near the

ground. The leaves are dark green in color and very stiff. It is a slower growing tree than either the White or Scotch pines. Trees planted in 1889 when eighteen inches high are now sixteen feet in height.

*Pinus resinosa* (Red Pine). The Red Pine is another native which has been used very little as an ornamental tree. At a distance, when young, it might be mistaken for an Austrian Pine, but on closer inspec-



FIG. 1763. RED PINE (*Pinus resinosa*).  
C. E. F., 1899.

tion the leaves will be found to be less rigid and softer to the touch. As the tree develops it becomes more graceful than the Austrian Pine, and is preferable in many ways. (See Fig. 1763.)

*Pinus ponderosa* (Bull Pine). This is a native of British Columbia, and also occurs in the Rocky Mountains in the United States. Very few specimens of this fine native tree have been planted for ornamental purposes in Canada, but where it can be grown successfully it should not be omitted. It is one of the most handsome species. The long glaucous green leaves, sometimes twisted into peculiar forms, and its upright