

"Trees of Massachusetts" as being the most valuable of European pines that could be introduced into America. It is not liable to blight or fungus. It bears extreme exposure to cold and storms. It would thrive in Canada where pine cannot possibly grow, and is excellent as a sheltering screen for other trees, and would form a more valuable substitute for our pine, rapidly departing, than our spruce is, owing to its known superior qualities. In Scotland it sells for one half more in price than spruce timber does, though (probably in part from its greater abundance) for little more than half the price of larch. It is more durable and less knotty than spruce, but having spruce we are less immediately in need of it. The ash tree—on which Mr. Arthur Bryant, of Prinstown, Illinois, read a paper. White ash is the most generally useful tree for all purposes for which strength, elasticity and lightness are requisite, such as for agricultural implements, carriage making, handles of tools, &c., &c. black ash is useful and ornamental for pillars and inside finishing, and it makes durable fence rails. For most of these purposes it is important for home use, though insignificant in our export trade. It is easily transplanted and grows rapidly. It is a tall, straight, and handsome tree. I had one in a field, which, when cut down, measured 112 feet in length; it was 10 feet in girth. Our white pine, however, though the planting of it and cultivation would not be so soon repaid as that of some other trees, is on account of its great value and the great demand for it for home use and exportation, that we should be most anxious to preserve the growth of even by cultivation. For the purposes of general carpentry and house finishing and cabinet work of various kinds it has no equal, and the extent of the climatic zone in which it thrives, seems to be slowly but steadily contracting, and its power of reproducing its kind diminishing from some natural cyclical law or climatic cause, for it is remarkable, speaking of the valley of the Ottawa, near the northern limit of its growth, even in fertile hardwood lands, where pine of the best quality and largest growth are commonly found, there are often no young pines growing up to replace them, though it be even in what is called the white pine country of old Canada. White pine is long of coming to maturity on account of the great size it attains, but it is quick of growth nevertheless, for where cultivated on good soil and uncrowded by other trees, it increases from half an inch to three quarters of an inch in diameter annually. Some eminent American writers err, in thinking that as a universal rule pine does not thrive on land of limestone formation, for when I first looked on the site of the city of Ottawa and its environs, exclusively of stratified Trenton limestone formation, it was (excepting a partially cleared portion) covered with thick woods in which white pine was predominant after three large rafts of it had been cut within the site of the city and its suburbs. Two or three lofty specimens still remain within a mile of Parliament buildings, about 15 feet in girth and 180 feet in height. The reasons are nearly similar for preserving and cultivating our red, originally designated Norway, pine (being nearly the same), but it took 40 years' experience to enable British purchasers to discover that it was inferior in durability to the Norway red pine, and that it was inferior in value to our white pine, which, from the similarity of name, they took to be the same as the white wood of the Baltic, a much inferior wood. The red pine, however, being harder than the white pine is more valuable for flooring, especially when there is much wear, being more durable if not exposed to the weather. It makes better fuel than white pine, as it can be burned while still green. Yet it is much less liable to be killed or injured by being scorched than white pine. At an evening meeting at the Queen's Hall, the Hon. Mr. Joly, with great clearness defined what the advancing progress towards the destruction of our forests urgently requires of us in saying that "both the preservation of our existing forests, and the creation of new forests in regions where they do not exist, are absolutely necessary" adding that in view of the inevitable emergency, which all must admit to be steadily approaching, it was gratifying to see that the Government and Legislature of the province of Quebec, by the enactments of the last session of the provincial Parliament, alluding to chapters 10, 11, and 13 of 45 Vict., and especially to the last, for the encouragement of timber planting, had taken the lead in initiating the true course of action for successfully meeting that emergency. In so expressing it he most happily, and with truthful force and clearness, put the highly creditable action of the Government and Legislature before the audience; but to do full justice to the amendment of the system of the sale of public lands would from its importance have required too great a departure from the more immediate subjects before the meeting but which may render further explanation necessary. After briefly recurring to further proceedings of the Congress, the Hon. Mr. Loring, the President of the Forestry Association, concluded a highly interesting address which he gave on the general subject of forestry, with an estimate of the time it will take to exhaust the timber grounds in the several States of the Union; summing up with the conclusion that, in the course of one generation, the present

Very hardy and durable.

General usefulness of white, and even black, ash.

White pine; great importance of maintaining the growth of it by preserving, and even planting it.

Our red or Norway pine.

Hon. Mr. Joly on the imperative necessity for action in preservation of our forests.

And his appropriate encomium on the action of the provincial Government and Legislature in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Loring's powerful statement of the im-