

## \* Forestry. \*

### FORESTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### QUESTIONS.

British Columbia is destitute of such woods as hickory, walnut, ash, rock maple, etc., and it is wanted to know :

1. How long do they take to attain a marketable value ?
2. Value at different ages ?
3. Cultivation ?
4. Soils best suited ?
5. How many to the acre ?

*Answers by J. C. Chapais, Author "Canadian Foresters' Guide," St. Denis, P.Q.*

#### HICKORY.

1. Hickory will be 6 inches in diameter on the ground and 20 feet high at 15 years, and has a marketable value long before that.

2. The small trees thinned out when about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter are used for hoops, hop poles, etc. The ripe wood is worth about \$16 per thousand feet, board measure.

3. Sow the seed in autumn, as soon as ripe. It is safer to sow where the tree is to stand, on account of the danger of breaking the tap-root in transplanting. However, it can be sown in beds. Then, at one year old, cut the tap-root about eight inches below the surface, by thrusting in a sharp spade very obliquely under the plant, in spring or autumn, where the sap is quit. The hickory is late in putting out its leaves, and requires to be shaded ; so, it is advisable to plant between the rows some quick growing trees, such as ash-leaved maple, red maple, etc. Transplant, when two years old, in rows 10 feet apart, 23 feet in the row. Thin every two years in the row till the trees are 10 feet apart each way.

4. Hickory requires cool, deep and rich soil.

5. When half grown you may keep from 300 to 350 trees per acre, but later they will require more thinning.

#### WALNUT.

1. Walnut will be 16 inches in diameter on the ground and 30 feet high at 25 years, and will then begin to have a marketable value.

2. The wood of black walnut is worth \$70 per thousand feet, board measure.

3. The cultivation is about the same as for hickory, as to sowing and transplanting.

4. It requires also the same soil as hickory.