

properly arranged and cared for. They indicate good taste, intelligence, and refinement, and suggest ease, thought, and repose. An avenue of lofty old trees calms the spirit, rebukes feverish haste, and gives a feeling of serenity and reverence. Besides furnishing mankind with so many things that are indispensable to our comfort, forests have an important part in the conservation of the rainfall, distributing it gradually, and thus regulating our water supply.

contrasting sharply form and foliage; but in this case we sacrifice the highest of individual perfection.

*Rotation of Forest Trees.*

We may not understand all the laws that govern in the succession of one species by another, yet certain general rules appear to be followed in nature. When one kind of timber has been removed the soil produces another kind. The hardwood trees require more potash and a deeper soil than the coniferous and



“THE NOAN OF DOVES IN IMMEMORIAL ELMS.”

—Tennyson.

Before trees can fully impress us we must know something of their habits of growth, struggles for life, sources of food and the subtle differences that separate them into families, genera, and species. Few trees attain the greatest beauty unless exposed on all sides to the sun, and allowed room to spread naturally; while touching any tree with knife or saw, except fruit trees, is to distort nature. Heaviness and confusion may be avoided by selection of species and arrangement, thus

soft wood trees. Hence they are found chiefly on alluvial plains and the lower slopes of mountains. Firs, spruce and pines, though often growing to immense size in deep soils, are generally crowded out by the more vigorous hardwoods, and occupy the barren sandy levels and the thin soils of the mountain sides. When the growth of hardwood has been removed the succession will consist of a meagre growth of white birch, poplar, and aspen. When pine trees are removed they will be