

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

NOVELTY FOR THE HOME GROUNDS, which may possibly bear a few nuts for family use. Nor would we put it in a conspicuous place as some of the branches will probably be killed and render it somewhat unsightly.

THE BLACK WALNUT (*J. Nigra*)

one of our most valuable timber trees is hardy throughout Ontario, though "indigenous only to a small area, extending from a point near Port Franks on Lake Huron, running north of London nearly in a line with the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, and extending along the lake shore as far east as Cobourg." The Indians have made use of its nuts for hundreds of years, and according to early records, sometimes consumed incredible quantities at one meal, such as would be dangerous for a civilized person to indulge in. The Black Walnut has a strong, greasy flavor, and "is among nuts what bacon is among meats. It has quite recently been found that its rank flavor can be moderated sufficiently by the action of heat to allow the nuts to be used for confectionery purposes. A report on Nut Culture in the United States, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1896, says, "Concerning the

POSSIBILITY OF REAPING PROFITS

from Black Walnut plantations much has been written and predicted, but very little has been actually proven except that, for the nuts alone such plantings have not been profitable." It then quotes one opinion against and another for the Black Walnut as a commercial fruit-tree. We would suggest pickling the green walnuts as a mode of disposing of them to better advantage. With respect to its merits as a tree to be planted for its timber, we must remember that while the Black Walnut grows

more rapidly indeed than the pine or white spruce, yet even at the age of fifty, when under favorable circumstances, it will have a diameter of about 24 inches, its timber is only salable for the plainest work, such as legs of chairs or tables, and it is not until the tree attains the age of 75 or 100 years, that it can be employed for fine cabinet work. Few people care to look so far in the future for returns from an investment; but we would suggest that a Walnut plantation would be a good

ENDOWMENT FOR SOME INSTITUTIONS

having grounds of ample extent. Charitable institutions, universities, asylums have often a considerable quantity of land surrounding them, in which Walnut trees planted either in lines or groves would form a pleasing embellishment to the landscape while growing, and some day would give rich returns from the proceeds of the lumber. Whilst they should be given plenty of room when planted for ornamental or pomological purposes, they should when set out solely for the production of timber be planted pretty thickly to encourage an upright growth. We are indebted to Mr. Southworth, the Clerk of the Forestry for Ontario, for the suggestion that where the soil is not too dry, in which case it is not very good for the Black Walnut

WHITE ASH WHICH GROWS RAPIDLY

and is valuable when small, should be planted with the Walnut. White Ash is used in Canada for the handles of implements, in carriage making, and for hoops and staves, and if sufficient quantities could be forwarded, would find a market in Great Britain. The Walnuts should be planted as soon as they are ripe at a depth of from 2 to 4 inches at regular distances, say 5 or 6