

growing but more valuable trees can be cultivated, and fields of grain sheltered from the baneful effects of the drying winds.

If, in the absence of any serious attempts at forest tree culture in the North-West, we are still puzzled how to proceed there, here, in the East, we know beforehand that we are bound to succeed, with proper judgment and care. We know that every soil here, whatever its nature, can grow some kind or other of tree, and that, in many instances, the intrinsic value of the tree is quite out of proportion with the value of the soil: pines on sandy soil; sugar maples on rocky hill sides; ash, on cold, wet soil; tamarac and cedar in swamps; white birch on the worst soil and under most unfavourable climate, and, of course, oak, elm, butternut, black birch, &c., &c., in good soil.

It appears logical to choose the most valuable of trees for a new plantation, when the nature of the soil admits of it, though we often see valueless willows and poplars planted on the best soil and even in gardens. I have tried the black walnut, which sells for a dollar a cubic foot, in Quebec—nearly the price of mahogany. Trees raised from the nut have given me nuts after twelve years growth, but, as my experiments do not extend over fourteen years, however satisfactory to myself, I cannot yet assert that the success is complete. Certainly it is very encouraging, and, I hope, will lead others to try the experiment, which is not an expensive one.

It is impossible to enter into the details of tree planting now, but there are two points which ought not to be overlooked: in our climate, experience shows that it is better to plant trees in the Spring, especially if the soil is in the slightest degree wet or even retentive of humidity, and, secondly, it is useless to attempt tree culture *without good fences*, as cattle will destroy all the young trees. In fact, there are thousands of spots where the cultivation of the soil has been given up, which, in a few years, would be covered with a growth of self sown trees, if the cattle were only kept out by fences.