

most other trees have fallen. Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*, is also another fine species, but a slower grower, but its finely cut leaves give quite a characteristic feature to an avenue of this species. It is, however, much tenderer than the Red Oak and should only be planted in the milder parts of Ontario.

Other good native trees for street planting for some sections of the country are the Silver and Red Maples for wet ground, the Sycamore or Buttonwood for south-western Ontario.

For park purposes there are so many good native trees that one would have to name almost all of them, but a few of the best deciduous trees are those previously mentioned for streets and the Basswood, Beech, Yellow Birch, Canoe Birch, Mountain Ash, White Ash, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Cork Elm, Hickory, Scarlet Haw, Cockspur Haw, Honey Locust, and Tulip Tree and Sassafras (for western Ontario).

Canada is rich in evergreens and why the Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, and Norway Spruce are used to the almost exclusion of our native pines and spruces can only be explained by the apparent preference for something exotic.

The Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, cannot be compared in beauty with our White Pine, *Pinus Strobus*, which is the most beautiful pine that grows. The Scotch Pine is stiffer in habit to begin with and soon becomes scraggy and unsightly, while the beauty of the White Pine increases as it grows older if given plenty of room so that it may hold its branches to the ground.

The Austrian Pine, *Pinus Laricio nigricans*, is a fine tree, but it also has a stiffer outline than our Red Pine, with which it may be fairly compared. We usually think of Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*, as it is seen in the woods, a tall tree with a clean trunk and apparently a few leaves at the top, but well grown specimens of Red Pine branching to the ground are most attractive.

The Norway Spruce, *Picea excelsa*, is a beautiful tree when young, being a rapid grower and very graceful, but for permanent effect it cannot be compared with our native White Spruce, *Picea alba*, particularly those with a bluish tinge, as anyone who has seen a well-grown specimen of White Spruce sixty or seventy feet high will bear me out. The Colorado or Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens*, is a close competitor of the White Spruce and the best specimens are bluer in colour and it is undoubtedly one of the best spruces to plant, but it is a very stiff tree and it is not a favourite with many people on that account. Moreover, it is expensive, which makes it more or less prohibitive.

The Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, is a very graceful tree, and while a rather slow grower there is no other tree which does well in eastern Canada that looks anything like it. For