

# VICTORIA PRESERVE FACTORY, ROCK BAY BRIDGE.

*The Following JAMS are Manufactured by us :*

Green Gage,  
Apricot Marmalade,

Magnum Bonum,  
Apple Marmalade,

Orange Marmalade,  
Etc., Etc.

Nothing but PURE Granulated Sugar is used in the manufacture of these Goods.

## OKELL & MORRIS

Desire to Return Thanks to the Ladies of Victoria for the universal expressions of Praise and Good-will for Their Goods.

### BRITISH OAK.

The oak is indigenous throughout Britain, and in former ages, before the clearing away of the forests had commenced, appears to have covered a very large portion of its surface, for even in districts where the natural or self growing oak is now rarely seen, the remains of noble and gigantic trees are frequently met with, sometimes in alluvial deposits on the margins of our rivers, or in boggy places, covered with a layer of peat moss, which has been generated around them by the stagnation of water, caused by their fall. Several trees of large dimensions have been exhumed in tracts, where at the present day scarcely an oak of any great age, or that has attained one-fourth the size of those former denizens of the forest, are now to be met with. At Linden, the trunk of a magnificent oak was extracted from a peat moss. The oak was covered by a layer of peat moss to a distance of about three feet, and was discovered by probing the moss. The trunk, with a small portion of one of the larger limbs, was with great labor and difficulty dragged from its miry bed.

The contents of the portion recovered contained 545 cubic feet, although the whole of the sap wood had perished. The timber was perfectly sound, and the tree, by whatever accident it had been overthrown, had fallen in the vigor of its

growth. When sawn up, the interior planks were found of a deep, rich, brown color, those nearer the interior darker, or approaching to black. A variety of elegant furniture had been made from the wood, but it has been found necessary, for fine cabinet work, to have it cut into veneers, as when worked in bulk it is apt to crack and become warped. The remains of other large oaks have also been met with upon the banks of the Tyne, the Aine and other rivers, as well as the various bogs and morasses, and we mention these instances to show in a district, where at the present day nothing but recently planted oak or dwarfish timber from stock shoots exist, that in former times the monarch of the forest grew luxuriantly, and attained a splendid development; and, also, as an inducement to the planter not to neglect the liberal insertion of this national tree wherever soil and situation are found congenial to its growth. In other parts of England, the oak still grows in all its magnificence of form and dimensions, and the remains of those ancient forests which are chronicled by our earliest writers, and which in the time of our Saxon ancestors spread over the greater portion of the country, are still to be traced in the venerable but living relics of enormous oaks, many of which are supposed to number more than a thousand years.

There may perhaps be some who sup-

pose from the slower growth of the oak and the height of time it requires to attain maturity, that they are likely to gain more and within a shorter period by plantations composed of other trees than oak. Such an opinion we conceive to be erroneous, at least with respect to all soils in which this tree will thrive, for we believe that greater advantages and equal profit may be obtained from mixed plantations in which the oak has been introduced in sufficient quantity to stand as an ultimate crop, for the number of plants required for this purpose and the room they occupy when quite young is not such to lessen materially the value of the necessary and periodical thinning of the other occupants which have been planted as secondaries. As compared with the larch, the Scotch fir and others of the pine tribe, or with the rapid growing poplars and willows, the growth of the oak during youth is undoubtedly much slower, being at only one-third the rate of that of the white poplar. The difference, however, in respect to the ash, the elm, the beech and some other forest trees is not nearly so great, as we find from Vancouver's observations that the relative increase in growth of various trees, taking them at ten years old, and fixing the oak as a standard, was as follows:—Oak, ten; elm, sixteen; ash, eighteen; and beech, twenty.—*The Canada Lumberman.*