

which it formerly stood. The once extensive white pine forests of New Brunswick have largely disappeared, and have been replaced by spruce and other woods.

Red pine is a variety of this tree. It is highly impregnated with resinous matter and is very durable. It does not attain to as large a size as white pine but is a valuable wood for many purposes. It is a rapid growing tree and there are many extensive groves of it throughout the province.

Hacmatac is the name which is given to a widely diffused tree in New Brunswick, which resembles the European larch. It grows in various kinds of soil, but never attains perfection on very high land, the lower and more swampy the soil, the better is the quality of the timber. Its diameter seldom exceeds two feet, but in groves it attains a very great height. This wood is of great value for ship-building, railway sleepers, mill machinery and other similar purposes in places where it is likely to become both wet and dry. The wood is hard, although recognized among the soft woods.

Cedar is quite abundant in many parts of New Brunswick. It grows mostly in low swampy land. The timber is light and durable, soft, fine-grained and easily wrought. Cedar trees attain a diameter of two feet, but twenty inches is about the average. It is the most durable wood found in New Brunswick, being indestructible by the weather and enduring all kinds of changes for many years. For this reason it is largely used for shingles for the roofs of buildings, and there are many buildings in the province which were covered with this wood 30 and 40 years ago which are still in a good condition. It is also used for railway ties and sleepers, bridge piers and telegraph poles. A species of cedar is also used for hedges as it is a rapid growing tree.