

Black "	Hemlock,
Norway "	Balsam fir,
Mountain maple,	Double balsam fir,
Sugar maple,	White willow,
Striped "	Yellow "
Red "	Mountain ash,
Black ash,	Arbor vitæ,
White "	Lime or bass-wood.
Red "	

Some of these species are found in every part of Quebec; success, therefore, may be looked for everywhere in planting them, if the quality of the soil is such as is demanded by nature for their free growth. The subjoined list contains the names of the trees in questions:

Canoe birch,	Tamarack,
White spruce,	Balsam poplar,
Norway "	American poplar,
Black "	Mountain ash.

The following species are found almost everywhere in the province as far as Mingan, on the North bank of the St. Lawrence. The Rock pine, however is an exception: it is hardly ever met with above Quebec:

Poplar leaved birch,	Red birch,
Yellow "	White ash,
Black "	Red "
White pine,	Balsam fir,



Fig. 6.

Rock "	American fir,
Yellow "	Arbor vitæ.
Red "	

As far as the Saguenay, the following occur:

Mountain maple,	American elm,
Sugar "	Poplar—aspens,
Striped "	White willow,
Red "	Yellow "

Leaving Cap Tourmente, the following species join the others:

Red oak,	Hemlock,
Black ash,	Lime-tree—bass-wood.
Iron wood,	

Ascending the river from Quebec, the following species, in addition to be above named, are found:

Hornbeam,	Beech,
White oak,	Butternut.
Post oak,	

And lastly, in the western region of the province, from Three Rivers onward we find the following eight additional species:

Bitter hickory,	Silver maple,
White heart hickory,	Red elm,
Shell bark,	Canada poplar—Cotton wood,
Coffee-tree,	Button-wood.

I may mention here two trees, which though not indigenous in the province of Quebec, are proved by many experiments to be easy of cultivation in our latitude as far as 90 miles below Quebec: the *black walnut* and the *negundo* or ash-leaved maple. Of these two, the black walnut is, as every one knows, of great value in commerce, and the other, the *negundo*, has the remarkable quality of great precocity, sugar being furnished by this tree at seven or eight years old. The black walnut has been described in the chapter on the species belonging to Ontario, and the *negundo* will be described in the chapter on Manitoba, where it is indigenous.

CHAP. VII.

FOREST TREES INDIGENOUS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The species peculiar to these two provinces have been already named; the whole of them being comprised in the sylvan flora of Ontario. Below, will be found a complete list:

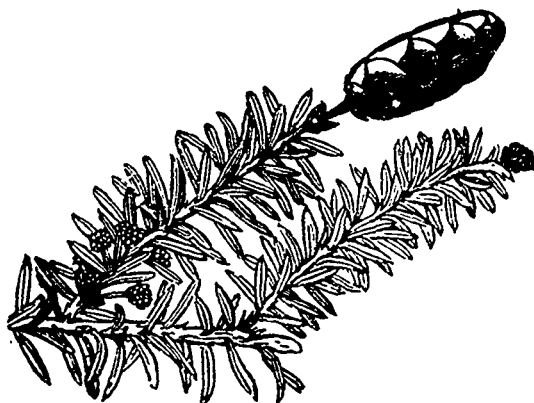


Fig. 7.

Poplar-leaved birch,	Tamarack,
Canoe "	Butternut,
Yellow "	White elm,
Black "	Iron-wood,
Red "	Aspen poplar,
Hornbeam,	Balsam "
White oak,	Cotton wood,
Red "	American aspen,
White spruce,	White pine,
Black "	Red "
Norway "	Cypress,
Mountain maple,	Hemlock,
Sugar "	Balsam-fir,
Striped "	Double balsam-fir,
Red "	White willow,
White ash,	Red "
Black "	Mountain ash,
Red "	Arbor vitæ,
Beech,	Lime-tree—Bass-wood.

All these species are found over nearly the whole extent of the two provinces, except the white oak and the butternut, which do not grow in the southern districts, and the arbor vitæ which disappears entirely in Nova Scotia.