

branch of the Savin Juniper, (fig 2), which will enable them to distinguish it very readily.

THE RED CEDAR, *Juniperus virginiana* of Linnaeus.—This well-known evergreen ex-

representation of a branch of the Red Cedar, showing the peculiar character of the foliage and the form and usual arrangement of the berries.

Having spoken of the Red Cedar, we take

White Cedar of botanists and educated men, and the sooner we correct this bad habit and apply the name correctly, the quicker will we get rid of the confusion that now exists by reason of our error.

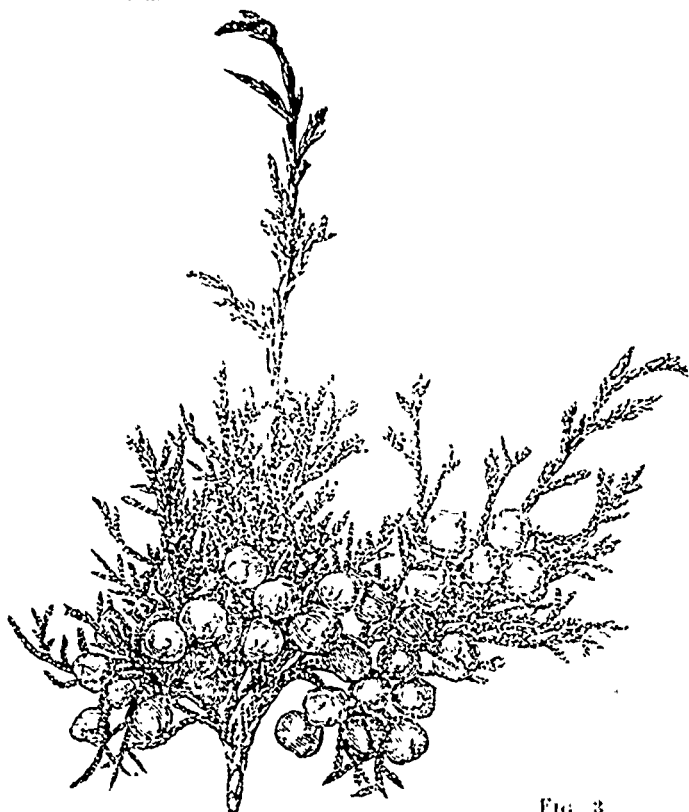


FIG. 3.

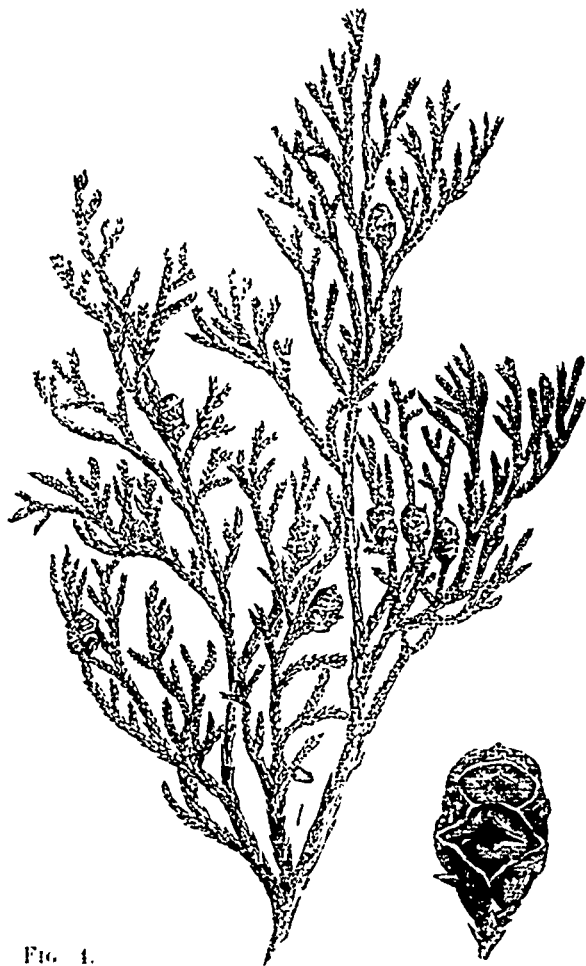


FIG. 4.

tends from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, but at each extreme becomes more rare and smaller in size than in the more favourable climate of Virginia. In form and habit of growth it is extremely variable, sometimes shooting up in tall columns, and again forming a dense regular conical outline. This diversity of form makes it very serviceable for planting in groups, pleasing from the variety presented. Yet the trees should not be planted too closely together, for when overcrowded the foliage becomes brown and unhealthy and even the branches die out. For this reason it cannot be used for hedges, nor indeed any of the Juniper family, as they all are, in a greater or less degree, impatient of overcrowding, the leaves turning red and the branches dying out. But in groups sufficiently separated to allow of free circulation of air and light, they preserve all their natural beauty, and as old age advances assume a picturesque appearance. The leaves of the Red Cedar are very small, closely imbricated, that is, lying over each other in regular order, and of a dark green colour. The berries are small, dark purple, usually very numerous, and covered with a fine grayish blue bloom. Figure 3 is a

this opportunity to call attention to a great error into which we have fallen in the use of the term *White Cedar*. The evergreen usually called by us *White Cedar* is not the

THE WHITE CEDAR, *Cupressus Thyoides* of Linnaeus, is not very abundant in Canada, though extending from these great lakes to Florida, being found in largest numbers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Its favourite haunt is in low marshy ground; indeed rarely, if ever, being found elsewhere. Its leaves are very small, regularly imbricated, and of a light glaucous green. It bears very small, globular, clustered cones, beneath the scales of which may be found the small, globular seeds.

Fig. 4 represents a branch of the true White Cedar, and at the right-hand side is an enlarged picture of its clustered cones.

The evergreen which we have so long and so erroneously called the White Cedar is the AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Fig. 5 shows a branch of this very common evergreen, and a glance at the two figures 4 and 5 will be quite sufficient to prove quite the distinct appearance of the two trees, and enable the reader ever afterward to name them correctly. It will be at once seen that the leaves of the American Arbor Vitæ are somewhat coarser than those of the White Cedar, and that the cones are of a very differ-



FIG. 5.