

like that of the the spruce, and at two years old, the plants may be set out permanently. As regards beauty of form, it is one of our noblest indigenous trees, often reaching eighty feet in height. The wood of the hemlock is coarse in grain, and difficult to work up. Now-a-days, boards, planks, and laths in great numbers are made of it, on account of the scarcity of pine. Sleepers or ties for railroad use are derived from it; but they are of very inferior quality. In tanneries the bark of the hemlock is much used, and this is one of the principal causes of the rapid disappearance of this tree; for, unfortunately, the bark is harvested for sale to the tanners, and the unhappy tree is left to perish where it lay. Eng. 7 represents a bough with the cone of the Hemlock spruce.

Arbor vitæ—White Cedar.

The white cedar grows naturally in low, marshy places. The seed ripens in autumn, and the tree, eventually, reaches a height of forty feet by twenty inches in diameter. It grows but slowly, taking twenty years to attain a height of sixteen feet by four inches. Useful as the white cedar is as a wind-guard, there are other trees which, in that capacity, are preferable to it: the Norway spruce, for example. It is only as an ornament that I can advise its cultivation. Still, it is worth taking care of, by hoeing, &c., where it grows, as its wood is excellent for shingles, fence posts, which made of this



Fig. 3.

wood will last forty years, and rails, which last sixty. The white cedar will bear clipping into any desired shape. It is said to take well from cuttings, and the young plants found in the bush transplant most successfully.

Thus, the sylvan flora of Ontario, regarded from the forester's point of view, and setting aside, as I have done, all the shrubs, and the comparatively useless trees, is composed of the following species:

Poplar-leaved birch,	Shell bark hickory,
Canoe birch,	Pig nut hickory,
Yellow birch,	Bitter hickory,
Black "	White heart hickory,
Red "	Hornbeam,
White oak,	Chestnut,
Chesnut oak,	Quercitron,
Scarlet "	White elm,
Post "	Red "
Swamp "	Ironwood,
Coffee tree,	Aspen poplar,
White spruce,	Balsam "

Norway "
Black "
Mountain maple,
White "
Sugar or rock maple,
Striped "
Red "
Black ash,
White "
Green "
Red cedar,
Beech,
Tamarack,
Butternut,
Black walnut.

American aspen,
White pine,
Red "
Button wood,
Canada hemlock,
Balsam fir,
White willow,
Yellow "
Mountain ash,
Arbor vitæ,
Limo-tree—Bass-wood—Liuden,
Tulip-tree.

All these species are found over almost the whole of Ontario, except the American chestnut, the black walnut, and the Virginia tulip-tree, which are only met with in the S. W. part of the province.

Ontario might enter with profit upon the cultivation of the green ash and the negundo, or ash leaved maple, both of which are indigenous in Manitoba, but answer perfectly in the other provinces. A description of these two trees will be found in the chapter on the sylvan flora of Manitoba.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

CHAP. VI.

FOREST-TREES INDIGENOUS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

I have described in the two preceding chapters all the forest-trees belonging to the province of Quebec. All that remains is to give a distinctive list of them, and to the point out the districts in which they grow naturally:

Poplar leaved birch,	Beech,
Canoe "	Tamarack,
Yellow "	Butternut,
Red "	White elm,
Black,	Red "
Bitter hickory,	Iron wood,
White heart hickory,	Aspen-poplar—balsam,
Pig nut "	Canada "
Hornbeam,	American aspen,
White oak,	White pine,
Swamp "	Red "
Scarlet "	Rock "
Coffee-tree,	Yellow "
White spruce,	Button wood,