

"knee" and are in great request in shipbuilding, forming an important article of export. Tamarac timber was much used in ship building, but what is known as Bay Spruce has now largely taken its place, most of the large tamarac having been cut. There is yet much of smaller growth in the country, and, as it is a rapidly growing wood, it might be planted with advantage.

Cedar is one of the most widely distributed and valuable of New Brunswick woods. It grows in wet ground and river valleys; sometimes in a swamp of 50 or 100 acres in extent will consist of cedar trees standing so close together that their foliage is scarcely penetrable by the sunlight. It grows to a height of forty feet and large specimens are two feet or more in diameter, but the majority of trees do not exceed a diameter of twenty inches, if measured a few feet from the ground. The wood of the cedar is light, soft, fine grained and easily wrought. It has a pleasing, aromatic odor, which it does not lose if kept dry, and hence is much esteemed as a material for closets. It is practically indestructible by the weather, and will stand a succession of moisture and dryness for many years. Made into shingles it will last upon the roofs of buildings for upwards of thirty years, and its durability, when used as fencing, is even greater. Its lightness causes it to be esteemed by boat-builders. It is well adapted for household utensils as it becomes whiter and smoother by use. On nearly every farm sufficient cedar will be found to provide all requisite fencing, and this is a very important consideration to the settler. The principal use to which cedar is put, except for fencing, is for railway ties or "sleepers," bridge piers, telegraph poles and shingles. The export of this wood is large and is chiefly to the United States. Shingles are of two kinds, shaved and sawed, the former are made by hand, the latter by machinery.

Cedar makes a handsome hedge and is of rapid growth. This is not the true cedar; it is the *Thuja Occidentalis* of Linneus, and is also called the *Arbor Vitæ*.

Black and Yellow Birch may be considered together as they are exported indiscriminately under the name of Birch.