

containing bryozoa, overlies the Manitoulin dolomite along the south side of Georgian Bay. According to the interpretation of the writer, all the red shales are to be included in the Kagawong member. The age and complete stratigraphic relations of a considerable thickness of gray to green shales, occurring above the red shales at Cabot Head, are not yet definitely determined, although they may, in part at least, represent a later phase of the Kagawong sedimentation. They are overlain by about 6 feet of green shale beneath argillaceous dolomite of Lockport age, as is the case with the Kagawong shale on Manitoulin Island.

THE SHADE TREES OF OTTAWA.

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ACERACEÆ.

The Maple family. It is difficult to decide which is the most valuable among so many useful species.

The Sugar or Rock Maple, *Acer saccharum*, probably ranks first because of its well known and valuable qualities. It is among the finest forest trees, and it is handsome and thrives well in the city as long as there is not too much dust and coal smoke. The bark is rugged or shaggy with deep long furrows; the trunk is straight and opens into a shapely oval outline. It is a slow-growing tree, but long-lived.

The Black Sugar Maple, *A. nigrum*, grows near the city and may grow along the streets, but it is difficult to distinguish it in winter.

The White or Silver Maple, *A. saccharinum*, is one of the commonest, and is deservedly popular. It is a fast grower. The trunk soon divides into 3 or 4 secondary stems with an upward sweep, from which side branches droop outward and downwards. The bark on the branches is smooth and of a light grey color until of considerable size. Both in poise and outline this tree suggests the elm, and the method of city pruning increases the effect. It is one of the first trees to blossom in the spring.

The Norway Maple, *A. platanoides*, is an introduced species and deservedly ranks high. The leaves resemble the Sugar Maple, but are thicker and of a darker green. They remain on the tree a week or more longer than the other maples, and fall without turning color. The petioles exude an acrid milky juice which coagulates. This is characteristic, and is a test easily made. The bark closely resembles the White Ash. On the upper limbs it is of a brownish-grey color. The trunk is apt to divide too low into numerous small branches, forming a broad, rounded head. At an early stage it should be pruned well up.