

texture and are bluer in tint than the white spruce and later the cones of the black spruce appear on the inside of the tree where they hang on for years, while those of the white spruce appear on the outside of the tree and usually drop off the first winter.

**Ingleman Spruce.**—Though not a native of our province this variety makes a beautiful lawn tree, is more compact, of closer build and of slower growth than the white spruce. The foliage of some specimens of this variety is of a steel blue, almost equal to that of the Colorado blue.

**Norway Spruce.**—This is a well-known variety and the most popular spruce planted in the east. In the west, in the early years of its growth, it is liable to sunscald, the foliage turning red and dingy on the south-side. This is overcome as the trees grow older. The trees are rapid growers and of graceful form. The oldest specimens on our grounds were planted 33 years ago and now have a height of 39 feet, with a circumference of 32 inches one foot above the ground. The downy headed Woodpeckers or Sapsuckers do considerable injury to the Norway Spruce by girdling parts of the trunk full of small holes. A shot gun is the only remedy for this pest.

**Balsam Fir.**—This is the only fir we class as being quite hardy. When small the tree may be a little tender but it has proved a hardy and quick growing tree on our grounds. Planted 36 years ago, our oldest specimens are now 47 feet in height, with a circumference of over five feet, one foot above the ground. The Douglas and Con-color firs are not altogether hardy here, and we would not advise planting them.

**Siberian Arbor-vitae.**—This is another good variety, perfectly hardy and safe to plant. It is of slower growth than the above-mentioned, but is of more upright, compact, sturdy growth.

**Pyramidal Arbor-vitae.**—This is a very compact upright grower. Its columnar form makes it a very conspicuous object on the lawn.

**Minnesota Red Cedar.**—This is a variety with foliage resembling the Juniper.

per. It is a close, compact grower. The foliage is light green. All the Arbor-vitae are greatly improved in appearance by clipping, which is usually done in June. This is especially true of the last mentioned variety. Treated in this way it is certainly a thing of beauty.

This completes the list of best evergreens, which in our experience are fairly safe to plant in this country. There are a number of others that may succeed fairly well in favored locations, but need not be mentioned here.

It is generally understood that evergreen trees grow only from seed. And I may say that this is a particular business and should only be undertaken by nurserymen. However, there are some who may wish to try to grow them and to those the following brief outline of the work may be of some assistance. The seed should be sown in beds four feet wide and as long as desired, surrounded by eight-inch boards set on edge. The soil in beds should be clean and well pulverized and quite level. Sow the seed broadcast in early spring then cover to a depth of half an inch with soil sifted through a sieve. All evergreen seedlings have to be shaded the first two years. This is given by nailing common laths to pieces one by two inches about three-quarters of an inch apart. When the seed is sown water well and cover the bed with the lath screens. Have these to fit close around the corners as the birds and mice are fond of evergreen tree seeds. Keep the bed fairly moist until the seedlings are through the ground when less watering will be necessary. Leave the plants in the seeding bed until three years old, then transplant in spring to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row. In three years remove again to the permanent location.

In closing I would like again to strongly advise the necessity of having a good shelterbelt of maple, ash, Russian poplar and willow well established before planting your evergreens. Afterwards there should be no difficulty in growing on the farm all the varieties described.

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