

FORESTRY.

The Red Elm.

This tree delights in a lofty situation, and does especially well in cool, rich, mountainous soil. It is not so large as the White Elm, seldom exceeding sixty feet in height: the quality of the wood, however, is better, and couples made from its twigs are strong and very elastic. It is said to grow as fast as the Negundo: a strong statement! In other points, it is of the same habit as the American Elm. The Red Elm may be called the National Tree of the United States. Eng. 1, represents the leaf of the Red Elm.

Iron wood.

Thirty feet is the usual height of the Iron-wood, which rejoices in rich, high places. For information regarding this tree, see the remarks on the American Hornbeam. The hard, tough wood of the Iron wood answers for the same purposes as that of the Hornbeam. Eng. 2, represents the leaf of the Iron-wood.

Large-toothed Poplar.

This poplar rarely exceeds a height of 40 feet by 15 inches in diameter. The details of its treatment will be found in the chapter devoted to a summary of the species common to all the provinces.



Fig. 1.

Button-wood.

In rich, alluvial soils, and on river-banks, the plane does well. Eighty feet is its usual height. The seed ripens in autumn, and keeps well in a dry state. Spring is the proper season for sowing it, and the covering of earth should be slight. A pound of the seed contains about 300,000 pickles, of which about 20 0/10 grow. When young, the plants require protection, but they may be set out in the nursery at the end of a year; and three years from sowing may occupy the place of their permanent abode. The plane is said to grow as fast as the poplar, and is equally suited to the system of propagation by cuttings. Its wood is, in quality &c., equal to that of the maple; and as an ornamental tree, it is very beautiful. Eng. 3, displays the leaf of the button-wood

Lime-tree.

The lime rejoices in rich, deep, cool, moist soils. It flowers in June, to the great delight of the bees, and ripens its seed in autumn. Kept in damp sand, the seed will preserve its vitality for six months. Five thousand pickles go to the pound. A rapid grower, the lime attains a height of eighty feet, by three and even four feet in diameter. Its wood is white, soft, light, difficult to split, and furnishes a fair combustible, though its proper use is for carving and cabinet-work in general. Eng. 4 shows the leaves of the lime-tree.

Tulip-tree.

This magnificent tree, rarely seen now in Canada, is well suited to low damp soils. It reaches a height of one hundred feet or more, by five to six feet in diameter. A pound of seed, which ripens in autumn, contains twenty thousand pickles, and it may be sown then or in spring. If sown in autumn, it will not come up till the following spring; if sown in spring, it takes a whole year to germinate. The long tap-root of the tulip-tree causes it to be impatient of transplantation, though the seed comes up well, and, consequently, it must be treated like the tap-root of the oaks, hickories, &c., i.e. it must be severed in the seed-bed, as recommended in the chapters on those trees. The wood of the tulip-tree is excellent for carving, and may take the place of pine in joiners-work; but it must be painted if intended for out-door work. Paper is made of the bark.

SECTION II.

Coniferous Trees.

The following is a list of the conifers, besides those already described, which are found in Ontario.

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| Red Cedar | | Hemlock Spruce |
| Yellow Pine | | Arbor-vitæ |



Fig. 2.

Virginian Juniper.

The seed of this tree ripens in autumn, and should be sown in spring in a seed-bed; it attains a height of thirty feet, and prefers dry places. It may be transplanted a year from seed, and finally set out at three years old. As the seed is loath to sprout, the bed should be frequently watered. The wood of the juniper which is close-grained and sweet scented, is used to make the sheaths of lead-pencils. This is hardly to be called a forest-tree, though good hedges can be made of it if properly trimmed. Eng. 5 shows the leaf and seed of the Red Cedar.

Yellow Pine.

This pine, which does not, at maturity, often exceeds sixty feet by fifteen inches in diameter, loves sandy situations. Its wood, very fine in grain, is much used in building and in joiners-work. For other details, see the chapters on pines in the summary of trees common to all the provinces of the Dominion. Eng. 6, shows a bough of the soft pine.

Hemlock Spruce.

This species finds itself at home on stony hill-sides, where the soil is light. It will grow, but much more slowly, on richer lands. The seed, a pound of which contains eighty thousand pickles, ripens in autumn, and should be treated