

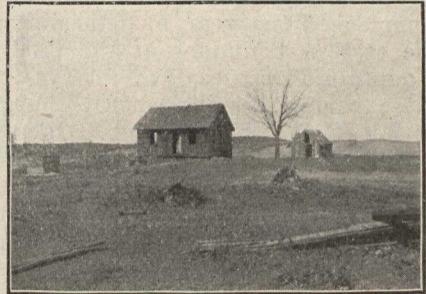
This year one of the classes of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, under Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean, and Dr. C. D. Howe, one of the lecturers, spent a week in the plantation and nurseries. The time of the students was divided between studying the tree types in the remaining stretches of forest, observing the work in the nursery, and in practical tests of planting, so as to acquire familiarity with the various tools used, and to arrive at a decision at first hand as to the best methods in the various soils.

The students spent a profitable week. This county is in the heart of the area that was covered with the hardwood forest of south-western Ontario, one of the best northern hardwood forests in the world. Dr. Fernow, of course, knew what trees to expect to find in the remaining stands, but he expressed himself as surprised at the proportion of the forest consisting of black gum (*Nyssa silvatica*), chestnut, hickory, walnut, and tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Specimens of practically all trees to be found in Canada, outside of British Columbia, are to be found here. The students thus, naturally, spent a good part of the time in the woods becoming acquainted with trees new to them, while the remainder of the period was spent in the plantations and nursery. A number of seed-beds were made and sown, and seedlings were transplanted into nursery rows. In the latter work a German planting machine was tested for the first time on this continent. With certain slight modifications it was believed it will do good work.

In the plantations a careful examination was made to see the proportion of successful trees of the various kinds set out, and then one day was given to planting 2,500 trees in a field partly covered with coarse grass and partly of blowing sand. The boys here for the first time became familiar with a lot of odd-

looking tools, hoes, mattocks, spades and dibbles, which they had seen in the forestry museum at Toronto, but which some of them had not associated with practical work in this country. Each tool was tried by each of the students and at the end of the day they were most of them in favor of the broad mattock as the most rapid tool for large seedlings. Though the work by a lot of men, 'soft' from indoor work all winter, brought blisters and aching muscles they were convinced it was worth while, and it is likely for a number of reasons that the visit of forestry students to St. Williams will be a frequent one.

The Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association spent three days at the plantation and on one of the evenings gave a talk to the boys on what he had seen in his trip to the United States.



Abandoned homestead on Ontario Government Nursery, Norfolk Co.

(See p. 58.)

#### FORESTRY TERMS.

Writers on the subject of forestry would do well to note the interrelation between four words which are often inaccurately used. Land covered by forest is 'deforested' when it is cleared; land that never grew a forest is 'afforested' when it is made to grow one; land that has been cleared of one forest is 'reforested' when it is made to produce another; and land that has been 'afforested' once is 'reafforested' when it is a second time planted. The term 'reafforested' is used very often when 'reforested' would be the correct word.

—Toronto Globe.