

mental purposes ; when properly trimmed at suitable seasons, and otherwise attended to, it makes an excellent hedge.

## CHESTNUT.

*Castanea Vesca.*

The Chestnut, although not a native tree, is found pretty numerous in various localities throughout the Provinces, and is much esteemed for ornamental purposes. In some parts of North America the wood of the Chestnut tree is used for, and makes excellent fencing, and timber for other purposes. Chestnut trees grow very rapidly in light soil, and, if cut in summer, will last for a very long time. The *Country Gentleman* says that many fail in raising Chestnut trees from seed, because they allow the shell of the nut to become dry. Take fresh chestnuts in autumn and mix them with slightly moist leaf mould, and leave them exposed, out of the reach of mice, all winter. They are best if in contact with the moist ground. Then, as soon as they begin to sprout in the spring, plant them two inches deep. To cultivate the Chestnut and Locust, of which there are two kinds, viz : the Yellow, and Honey Locust, plant them in ridges for a few seasons, with corn, beans, potatoes or carrots. As they are rather difficult to transplant, this mode secures vigorous young plants at once.

The Horse Chestnut is admired for the beauty of its wide-spreading branches, and the flower it bears. Its growth is limited in this Province.

## HORNBEAM.

*Carpinus.*

The Hornbeam tree, by some called Iron-wood, is found in large quantities in various parts of the Province where the soil is deep and rich. It reaches a height of thirty feet. The wood is very dense, tough and elastic. It is much esteemed by the lumberer for axe and other handles ; is frequently used in the manufacture of agricultural implements ; and also by mill-wrights.

## SUMAC.

*Rhus.*

Sumac is very abundant, and is to be found of a height of fifteen feet. It bears an admirable foliage, with a cone of maroon color,