

*American Larch.*

The larch delights in low, damp, and even marshy places. The seed ripens in autumn, and is preserved, like the seed of other conifers, in moist sand. About thirty thousand pickles go to the pound. This tree, which grows rapidly, is seventy feet high at maturity, and, twenty years from sowing, furnishes dimension timber from forty to fifty feet in height. Sow in spring, and in two years time, when the plant will be about a foot high, transplant it into the nursery. Its final transplantation should be done very early in the spring. This is absolutely essential, for the tree starts into growth with the first thaw, and is then very difficult to transplant. As the ground will not be shaded for the first four years, the hoe and grubber must be kept going all the time. Larch-wood is strong and heavy; hence, it was employed by the farmer for

collected in autumn and sown in spring, placing not more than half an inch of earth upon it. Germination takes place, generally, in thirty days, but, occasionally, the plant is invisible for twelve months. A pound of white pine seed contains ten thousand pickles, and a pound of red pine seed, forty thousand. They grow very quickly, and may be set out in the nursery two years from the seed. When the time of final transplantation arrives, they should be planted at a distance of eight feet, every way, from tree to tree, and the vacant spaces should be filled up with two or three willows or poplars, in fact, with any quick-growing trees, which may be cut six or seven years afterwards. In fourteen years, the white pine may be expected to furnish timber thirty five feet high by nine inches in diameter, on an average; and in twenty six years, fifty feet by eighteen or twenty inches, may be looked



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

fence-pegs and harrow-teeth, before iron was used for the one purpose, and wire for the other. The property which larch possesses of resisting the rotting influence of water, causes it to be a favourite timber with ship-builders. A great deal of it is used for railroad-sleepers, for which purpose it becomes large enough in twenty four years from sowing. I strongly recommend the cultivation of the larch to all our farmers, and more especially to railroad-companies. The seed of the American larch is shown in eng. no. 2.

*Canada White Pine—Rock-pine—Red Pine.*

The pines are the most important of all the trees with which the Canadian lumberer deals. The Canada white pine is the most valuable of the three species which are most frequently met with in the Dominion. Cool, damp soils suit it but it will do well in light, sandy soils with a clay subsoil. Plains of arid sand may be advantageously planted with this tree, the seed of which takes eighteen months to ripen; it is

for. The Canadian white pine attains a height of from one hundred and twenty five to one hundred and forty feet, with an average diameter of seven feet; and at the Centenary Exposition, at Philadelphia, a plank of this wood was exhibited, eight feet four inches wide, by nine inches thick. The red pine does not grow to the same dimensions, hardly ever exceeding seventy five feet, neither is its wood of so fine a quality. Dry sandy land is its favourite. Rock-pine is only mentioned here for the sake of recommending its preservation and use where it grows naturally. It is worth hardly anything, from a commercial point of view, except for firing. Poor, stony soils suit it, and it rarely exceeds forty feet in height. Eng. no. 3 represent a branch of the white-pine, and eng. no. 4 its seed. Eng. no. 5 depicts a branch of the red pine.

*Balsam-Fir—Double Balsam-Fir.*

The fir, a very common tree in this country, prefers a moist soil, and does not disdain a marshy one. The seed, which