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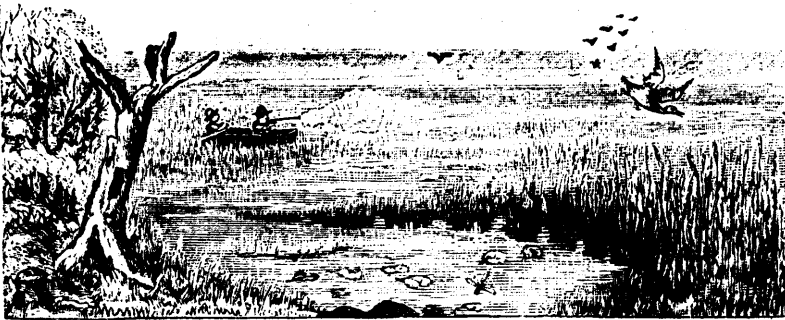
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THE  
CANADIAN SPORTSMAN

AND

Naturalist:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.



MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1881.

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# THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST.

No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15th, 1881.

VOL. I.

## NATURAL HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

We have had some experience in the way of explaining singular questions asked by young people relative to points of Natural History. The cause of this is easily explained. Books on Geology, Zoölogy and Botany, are generally expensive, and in many cases not within the reach of every ambitious young man or woman. We would advise beginners who are fond of zoölogical studies not to dabble in more than two branches of the science at one time. The study of Geology, Mineralogy and Crystallography combine and will not place the student in a quandary. The Mammalogy of this country constitutes a subject of great interest, and there are some instructive discoveries to be yet made, especially among the small rodents. The student who can take up this subject will find plenty of new facts to add to the present human knowledge. Ornithology and Oölogy go together, and although the natural history of birds have been pretty well worked up, still there is the interesting and almost new study of Oölogy from which it is probable to obtain many embryological features new to science. Again, there are probably some reptiles and fishes of whose æconomy we know little or nothing. We remember about thirty years ago communicating with the late celebrated Naturalist, Louis Agassiz, relative to a viviparous fish (*Cyprinoid*) which we discovered on the south side of Lake Ontario. A short time after this *Saran* discovered another species belonging to the same genus in California. Such instances alone should suffice to instill into the mind of the student acuteness and energy. By perseverance, many new things can be obtained. Moreover, it invariably occurs that the discovery of a new form is followed by that of another closely allied. It was only the other day that we had brought to us, a rare bat (*Vesper-tillio Novaboracensis*), a pretty little creature,

whose body is covered with reddish brown hairs. It was caught at Lancaster, Ont. The New York bat is rare in Canada; we took one asleep in daylight at Toronto, in 1846. It was suspended by its feet from a branch of a low tree, in the Hon. Mr. Allan's, Moss Park. This specimen was sent to the late Professor Agassiz, who informed us that the occurrence of this species at Toronto corrected a former statement of his regarding the geographical range of the animal, which was placed at a more southern latitude. The delightful study of Entomology in which great progress has been made of late years in the United States and Canada, can be combined with Botany, as it is necessary that the Entomologist should have some knowledge of the plants growing in his neighborhood. It is therefore important that these branches of Natural History should be taught in our Common Schools, at least the rudiments should be instilled into the minds of the young at a time when it can be enjoyed as a pleasant change in their daily exercises. We contend that a man cannot properly or intelligently fill the position of Judge, Barrister, Professor, Poet or Editor without some knowledge of Zoölogy. Many news writers can discuss and give clear and profound dialectics on subjects interesting to the general public in a secular way, but we believe that the additional knowledge of this nature would enable them to propound and elucidate matters which would produce the best results among the multitude. Why follow the old hum-drum system of education? The wide views of this progressive age calls for reform, therefore extend the advanced knowledge to the rising generation. Why should the systems of a semi-intelligent age be continued when better results can be attained? Give the young a knowledge of all new phenomena of nature that they may understand it, and become better men and women. Pay good

salaries to profound teachers who have a sturdy trust in their hands. Boys and girls at the age of twelve, are apt scholars, extremely inquisitive, and the information acquired by them at this age is productive of immense good. We believe before the expiration of five decades of time from the present, that the school system regarding Natural History will be as proficient as man can wish, and that towards the end of the century, many men will make grand progress in this noble science.

#### LEASING SALMON RIVERS—THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

"The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."—JUNIUS.

One who glances over a Dominion map, scanning that portion of the coasts bordering both shores of the Lower St. Lawrence, will notice a number of rivers flowing into salt water. Several of these clear water streams are doubtless frequented by Salmon and Sea Trout. Gentlemen from Europe, the United States, and different portions of Canada have discovered the surface-fishing value of a few of these rivers, which are generally annually leased by the Fishery Department, that the lessees may derive the sole pleasure of fishing them. Of course, the Government claim the rivers, and have a right to demand a revenue from some of them, but we are informed that there is an exclusiveness in the system which the maritime people consider arbitrary. They say the man who is able to pay his dollar per day to fish with the rod for salmon should be allowed that privilege on any of the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick rivers. The Department sustains a staff of employes, as officers, inspectors, fish-breeders and guardians at good salaries, in order to look after all matters connected with these fisheries. This is a natural consequence arising from the leasing business, and may be well enough, provided it is made to pay. But the Government has a right to keep the people contented—to prevent the creation of ill-feeling—

to see that they are not debarred from a right which was not denied to them prior to Confederation. The men of New Brunswick are determined to claim riparian rights, and we are informed that dissatisfaction exists, especially in Campbelltown and neighborhood regarding these restrictions. Sportsmen and residents on the Matapedia, Restigouche and tributaries, feel greatly annoyed that the Department should sustain monopolies, in preventing them from procuring local life comforts which they formerly enjoyed. We think the proper mode of settling this difficulty is to do away with leasing and appoint a resident guardian for each river. When the season arrives let this responsible man be at his post to arrange with the surface fishers, keeping a memorandum of every day rods are used. Of course the daily score will guide him. In this way the Government would satisfy not only the resident sportsmen, but the many visitors who doubtless would go there as heretofore, to spend money and enjoy themselves. When a gentleman pays for outfit, railway fare, hotel bill, gaffer, and one dollar per day for his fishing, the amount at the end of the season will be quite sufficient for the pleasure derived. The locality will also be benefitted by this change, because gentlemen who can have a chance of fishing at this rate will probably remain at the river's side longer than they do at present. This system would ultimately do away with a portion of the Departmental work, as well as saving the country about \$40,000 per annum.

The following supplement to the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for 1880 has just been issued. It shows that the total expenditure in the Dominion for salaries and fish breeding for the year amounted to \$86,162 and the collections to \$19,423. The number of fish licenses granted was 4,334. The number of fishery offices in the outside service was 594. The total expenditure for fish culture, was \$29,109, and the number of young fish distributed is stated to have been 21,520,600. In the Province of Ontario, the salaries paid and the expenses of fish breeding was \$17,304, and in Quebec Province, 9,173. The collections in

Ontario for rents, license fees, fines and confiscations amounted to \$6,465, and in Quebec, 7,124. In the Montreal Division the number of fishing boats used was 1,152, valued at \$6,655. number of gill nets used was 1,032 and of seines 348. Quantities of fish caught during last season were as follows: 137,062 eels, 195 lbs. sturgeon, 230,400 lbs. trout, 3,100 dozen whitefish, 10,000 tommycod, 3,600 maskinonge, 1,050 barrels bass, 973 barrels pickerel, 975 bbls. pike, 15,305 bbls. mixed fish.

#### ANTICOSTI.

This island, situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 400 miles below Quebec, is not frequently visited by sportsmen, for a good reason, that there are but few localities on it where sport can be easily obtained by rod or gun. Many persons are led to believe that there are good salmon surface-fishing on Anticosti, because the Fishery Department advertises the leasing of its rivers every season. We have been two summers on the island, visiting the west and east ends of it. Certainly there are some very handsome and luscious salmon taken in nets which are placed in the bays, but as regards good fly-fishing for salmon, it is questionable, as the rivers are generally too shallow. However, the pools contain excellent Sea and Brook Trout. A few salmon enter the Salmon River on the North-east side; the Jupiter on the South side, and Chaloup also on the South-side. There is another river called River a la Loutre, a stream entering the sea about twenty miles west of S. W. Point, which is said to be frequented by salmon and trout; but the other rivers are not deep enough to allow salmon to enter, and are not worth advertising; in fact we question if the Department had a legal right to do so. The tides are an obstacle to the above rivers being ever good for salmon; the fish can scarcely get time to enter them. In some of the bays, although the river may be deep enough near the estuary, the tide is no sooner at its height, than it returns towards its base. There is a difference in the tidal time between the West and East portions of the

island, and this, with the fact that there is good estuary feed, may account for salmon being found around it.

#### THE APPROACHING YACHT RACE.

The failure of the Canadian built yacht, "Countess of Dufferin" to obtain the Queen's Cup, has not discouraged the Ontario yachtsmen from making another effort. The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club has challenged the New York Yacht Club, the holders of the "America" Cup. The Canadians are now building a sloop yacht at Belleville, Ont., to be named the "Atlanta," which will enter the contest. We are also informed that another yacht is being constructed at Cobourg, by Mr. Cuthbert, the celebrated yacht builder of Ontario. It is intended that she will compete for the Queen's Cup, which the Americans brought across from England, some years ago. The rules of the New York Yacht Club are peculiar and stringent, inasmuch as the prize can only be obtained by sailing on three successive days, and the holders of the Cup claim the privilege of sailing many different yachts in the race. Therefore the Canadian yachts will have to contend against the whole fleet of the New York Yacht Club. Of course, if we challenge our neighbors, it is with the knowledge that the rules of the American Club are to be complied with on our part, and if one of our vessels gain a victory under the circumstances, it will be another feather in the Canadian's cap. The flag officers of the N. Y. Yacht Club are dubious as to the sailing qualities of the "Atlanta," and the only vessel that can make a fair show against her, (the "Arrow") does not belong to a member of the Club. The owner of the latter yacht, Mr. Ross Winans is abroad, and therefore the vessel cannot be entered, as he must obtain club membership first. However, to make up for the "Arrow," said to be the fastest in America, Mr. David Kirby, the builder of the latter, offers to construct a vessel with finer lines, which in his opinion, can beat the

"Arrow." The new yacht will probably be called "Pocahontas." Details of her description and probable sailing qualities cannot be given, as they do not desire to inform the Canadians on these points; suffice to say that the new yacht will be three feet longer on the water line than the "Arrow," consequently she will be six feet longer on deck; these added lengths being aft. She is finer forward than Mr. Winan's vessel; her bilge in the wake of the fore channels being rounded off a bit, and it is thought she will run faster off the wind for this change. It was discovered that to windward the "Arrow" could not be beaten, but Mr. Kirby thinks the improvements in his new model, will not only equal the "Arrow," but that the "Pocahontas" will be easier on the helm, and a free runner before the wind. Her dimensions are 71½ feet on deck, 65 feet at the water line, 21 feet beam, and 7 feet 10 inches depth of hold. She is a centre-board sloop, her board being of yellow pine, 21 feet long, 9½ feet deep and four inches thick. It is fastened with about 500 lbs of iron bolts.

#### AN ENGLISH YACHT TO RUN.

For the first time in the annals of yachting an English racing cutter is to cross the Atlantic to try conclusions with the Yankee sloops, Mr. James Coates, of Paisley, intends to take his famous little ten-toner "Madge" to America on the deck of one of the Anchor liners. Next week she will have some larger spars and sails than at present, to enable her to compete with the American sloops, all of whom have enormous masts and sails. "Madge" will be rated at about sixteen tons by the New York rules, and will have to compete with vessels quite double her tonnage. Two years ago Mr. Coates brought over from America one of the fastest sloops of her tonnage there, of about sixteen tons, with a Yankee to sail her, who on seeing "Madge" guessed he would beat that craft; however, "Madge" sailed round her in the first mile. Judged by that performance, "Madge" should have a good time in America. Mr. Coates deserves the best wishes of all yachtsmen for his sporting idea of showing the Yankees what our national rig, even when represented by a small boat is like.—*London World.*

#### MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

##### A GOOD CONJUNCTION.

It gives us pleasure to record the genial Association of the Lacrosse, Snow-shoe and Bicycle Clubs of Montreal. On the 25th of July, a special general meeting of the above Clubs was held in the Gymnasium to consider the Constitution and by-laws of the Association. Angus Grant, Esq., President, took the chair. Mr. Baylis, Secretary, read the proposed scheme to free the building from debt, which is at present \$12,000, but the Mercantile Library had about \$7,000 which probably could be obtained for the Association. The intention is to issue bonds without interest, to members of \$10, \$50, and \$100, to be paid off in ten years, by drawings at periods when the funds will allow. This was agreed to. The President then read the Constitution and by-laws, showing the objects of the Association, which are to encourage athletic sports, promote physical and mental culture among, and provide rational amusements for its members. Only amateurs are to be admitted on any account. The subscription to the Association is to be \$10; members of the Lacrosse Club paying \$7, of the Snowshoe, \$8, and of both \$5. Life members may be admitted on paying \$100; life members of the Lacrosse Club \$70; snowshoe \$80, both \$50. Full members who subscribe twelve years from now will become life members at the end of that time. There are to be nine directors, four from the Lacrosse, four from the Snowshoe, and one from the Bicycle Clubs other arrangements being made as other clubs are admitted to the Association. Members will be elected by the directors, after the names have been posted on the club rooms; if anyone objects to a name, twenty-five members can have a meeting called to decide, and one black ball in ten will exclude. Members whose subscriptions are six months in arrears may be expelled by the directors and be sued for the

amount due. Any member guilty of ungentlemanly conduct may be expelled by a two-thirds vote at a special general meeting. The building will be open from 7 to 11 a.m. on week days, and from 2 to 6 p.m., on Sundays. No gambling or betting allowed, and intoxicating liquors cannot be brought into the building under any pretence whatever. After full consideration, the Constitution and by-laws were agreed to.

Mr. A. STEVENSON moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. W. Lynch for taking charge of the Association's Bill and procuring the remission of the usual fee of \$100. He also mentioned Messrs. McGIBBON and BOWIE as having given valuable help to the Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. STARKE and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then made a few remarks, in the course of which he referred to the match of the 25th, as the best which had been seen in Montreal, and thanking the team for the victory they had won for the club. He then proceeded to give away the prizes for different competitions during the season, as follows:

Bowling competition—ten pins (handicap) C. J. Coursol, 2,980, gold medal; J. L. Gardner, 2,845, silver medal.

Bowling competition—cocked hat—G. F. Corcoran, gold medal; E. C. Haviland and E. Busted, silver medal.

Billiard tournament (handicap) 200 points—4 balls, J. L. Gardner, 12 out of 13, gold medal; G. F. Corcoran, 9 out of 13, silver medal.

General proficiency—gymnasium—first class—C. H. Gwilt, gold medal; J. T. Barlow, silver medal; H. Fisher, silver medal. Second class—J. Patterson and R. Locke, silver medals.

Shooting competition—small target—200 yards, C. L. McAdam, Gold medal; M. Freeman and E. C. Haviland, silver medals; R. B. Ross, gold cartaiidge pencil.

Shooting competition—large target—100 yards, C. L. McAdam, gold medal; M. Freeman and R. B. Ross, silver medals.

#### THE G. T. R. BOATING CLUB REGETTA.

The sixth annual regetta of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, took place from Moffat's Island on Saturday the 6th instant. The G. T. R. Band played an excellent selection of music during the afternoon. The judges were Dr. T. A. Rodgers, Ald. Mooney, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., and Mr. W. McWood; starter, Mr. A. Patterson; referee, Mr. Wm. Ross.

There was a fair wind, and towards the end of the proceedings plenty of rain, so the course was just as "lumpy" and unpleasant to spin over as could be expected. The following were the results:—

Double scull skiff, for boys under 17, two miles—1st, Anthony and Beattie, prize \$25 silver fruit basket, presented by Mr. F. R. Brown; 2nd, Berridge and Upton, \$6.00; 3rd Berridge and Riddell, \$3.

Single scull skiff, for club members—1st Henachine, prize Wallis Cup; 2nd, W. Morris; C. Girdwood, a good third.

Single scull skiff, for boys under 15, one mile—1st M. Patton; 2nd J. Anthony; 3rd A. Beattie.

Single scull shell, two miles—Won by Joseph Laing, prize :25.00 cup; 2nd, L. Leroux, and R. Laing not a good third.

Single scull skiff, two miles, for members who never won a prize in any race—Won by J. Lovell, prize silver cup, presented by Mr. J. McShane, M.P.P.

Double Scull Skiff, two miles—Beattie and Morris, pulled a good race, and came in a good first; Ellis Brothers, 2nd; Morgan and Ogilvie fouled at the start and came in a considerable distance behind the second boat.

Consolation single scull skiff, two miles—1st, R. Laing, prize, cup presented by Mr. W. McWood; 2nd, C. Girdwood; 3rd, F. Moffatt.

Climbing greasy pole—Some twenty boys who entered for this, afforded the spectators great amusement for a time. It is a long pole that has no end, and to some of the boys it must have appeared much higher than Jack's bean stalk, for they would not make an inch progress in ten minutes. Finally W. Turnbull made rope steps and was thereby enabled to reach the long coveted top of the pole.

Duck Hunt.—This would have been an amusing event had the duck been properly started. There was about forty entries, and at first the duck took a lively interest in the affair, but it



was held so long by the old gentlemen who was to give it its "sweet liberty" that its interest flagged, and John Myers soon captured it. Prize, \$2 and the duck.

The races over and the rain commenced, the main trouble was getting home; there was no shelter on the island and punts and skiffs were above par. It is to be hoped that at the next regatta better accommodation will be provided.

#### THE POINTE CLAIRE REGETTA.

The second annual regatta of the Pointe Claire Yacht Club, took place on the 6th inst., over the usual course and was very largely attended. The course being "choppy" and full of "white caps," sculling was rather a thing to be avoided than desired.

The first was the yacht race, for which the following craft entered:—

"Eolus"—Grenier and Brunet, St. Ann's; allows 3m. 12s.

"Waterwitch"—D. Lewis and F. Tracey, Longueuil; allows 3m. 24s.

"Oriole"—Wright and Raphael, Pointe Claire; allows 1m. 36s.

"Zephyr"—R. Barber, Pointe Claire.

"Petrel"—G. A. Campbell, Pointe Claire; 3m.

The "Oriole" came in first, "Waterwitch" second, "Petrel" third. The prize, a \$100 silver cup, is now the property of Messrs. Wright and Raphael; the "Oriole" having also won it last year. The winners receive in addition to the cup, a medal valued at \$10, presented by Mr. T. J. Claxton.

The boats which entered for the row-boat race were:—

"The Agnes,".....A. Ross, Pointe Claire.

"Frou Frou,".....D. Ducharme, Lachine.

"Alice," C. Thurston and Killaly, Lachine.

"Lottie,".....C. Houston, Pointe Claire.

The course was round the Dorval Light house and back, and seven of the boats were handicapped. The "Lottie" ran into Pointe Claire shortly after the start. When the light was made, and on the way in, while the "Frou Frou" and "Alice" were scudding along neck and neck, the former to the leeward, and the "Agnes" to the windward a short distance behind, the "Alice" capsized. Mr. Ducharme immediately lowered his sails and had his boat rowed to the rescue. The three men who were in the "Alice" were in the water for over an

hour, and were picked up by the crew of the "Frou Frou" after considerable trouble. A very high wind was blowing, at the time. The "Agnes" had a walk over the rest of the race. Mr. Ducharme entered a protest, and has left his boat at the Pointe, in the anticipation of the race being sailed over again.

The double scull lap-streak, won by Conway and Duquet, of Lachine.

Single scull lap-streak, won by Jno. Conway.

Canoe (two paddle) race—Messrs. C. DeB. Leprohon and G. Auldjo, of Lachine, won; Messrs. C. Nelles and Kohl, of Pointe Claire, second.

Tub race—W. Auchterlonie first, C. Holden second and G. Claxton third.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPORTSMAN and NATURALIST:—*

DEAR SIR,—I regret that my Postscript about shooting robins should have annoyed Dr. Garnier. I do not question the delicacy of a dish of robins, nevertheless, I adhere to my assertion that I never knew a sportsman who shot robins for pleasure or profit. I object to the killing of robins, because the male is a favorite songster, protected in Ontario by Statute. Robins and other insectivorous birds can only be killed legally by men on their own land, and then only when damaging fruit. There is an old tradition of the origin of which I am not aware, that the robin is "God's bird," hence by many held sacred. I differ with the Doctor regarding the hunting of deer. There is infinitely more sport in a shot at a buck while leaping and bounding through the forest, than at one standing still; and the signal music made by the hounds is itself exciting and worth listening to. If either kind of hunting deserve the title of "Pot hunting," it is, in my opinion, "Still hunting." One skilled still hunter in a favorable locality, will kill more deer in a given time, than three parties of five each can with dogs. I have hunted frequently with dogs for deer, and I never knew of a deer driven by hounds out of his beat on the first day, that could not (if alive) be found in the same neighborhood on the second day. In conclusion, let me say that my experience leads me to think that "spike-horned" buck and doe differ in appearance and structure from the branching-horned kind; they are lower in stature, with finer heads

and heavier bodies. The Doctor, however, is correct in regard to the number of prongs as not indicating age. A very old buck may be recognized by the corrugations at the base of his horns. I also coincide with him that a comparatively small buck may carry a large set of antlers. The heaviest set I ever saw is in my possession, and they were carried by an animal under 150 lbs. in weight. I differ, however, with the the Doctor about the size of the horns of the red deer of Europe, as compared with the Wapiti or stag of the Rocky Mountains. No species of the genus *Cervus* carries such heavy magnificent horns as the Wapiti, which is a larger animal than the Scottish deer.

Yours truly,

HAMMERLESS GREENER.

Ottawa, July, 1881.

P. S.—A surveyor informs me, and in whose word I implicitly rely, that he found a pair of Wapiti horns in the North-west last fall which he set up with the top points together, and walked under them without touching his head. My friend the surveyor is six feet two inches high.

I have three very fine heads of deer stuffed in addition to the large one above referred to. One with long spikes, very wide set and lofty, from a buck of 170 lbs. Another quite wide also and beautifully formed, with a spike nine inches long on each side growing backwards from the main arms of the antlers. This buck weighed 200 lbs. A third set are very small and regular in shape; weight of deer 175 lbs. I have also another head from a buck killed by a friend of mine in the Madawaska River, two years ago, which weighed 250 lbs. The horns are of great thickness, at the base, with great breadth and length in the main branches, and few prongs. Their singularity, however, consists of an irregular and unnatural growth of horn very thick and massive at the root, extending from the right side of the head. This abnormal mass of horns, bears twenty-one points.

NOTE.—The bird commonly called a robin in this country, belongs to the genus *Turdus*; it is therefore a thrush. Our correspondent's remark regarding "God's bird," may possibly have arisen from the nursery legend where it is said that the European Robin red-breast covered the lost babes in the woods with leaves.

In regard to the deer, it will suffice here to say that there is only one species of *Cervus* occurring in Ontario, and that although specimens are occasionally found which appear to the eye of man as indicating difference of structure, that these peculiarities are not sufficient to make a species—the formula of dentition alone is what determines specific characteristics, and as these have not been discovered to vary in the "Spike-buck," all the Ontario forms are only one species called *Cervus (Cariacus) Virginianus*.

#### OUR FOREST TREES.

LOMBARDY POPLAR; *Populus fastigiata*.—This tree, once so extensively planted and admired for avenues and roadsides, has had its day. It is of no value for shade, and its numerous dead branches, even on young trees give it an untidy appearance. It was introduced from Europe.

POPLAR; *Poplar*.—A rapid growing tree, valuable for charcoal, and pulp which furnishes a large proportion of the stock for paper collars.

WHITE WILLOW; *Salix alba*.—This is also a native of Europe, but has been extensively planted in new England. It grows rapidly to a considerable height. In England it is valued for its timber.

WHITE ELM; *Ulmus Americana*. The graceful curvature of the branches of this tree distinguishes it from all others and it may well be called the favorite shade tree of New England. The elms of Boston common, of New Haven, and along the valley of the Connecticut River, are familiar emblems of majestic beauty. They are attractive even when the foliage is gone from the airy sweep of the branches and the feathered regularity of the spray. The elm bears transplanting and pruning better than any other forest tree, and is of rapid growth. Its wood from the peculiarity of the grain, is very difficult to work, but it is often used for making large ships's blocks and ship's floors. For the hubs of waggon and carriages, it is preferred to every other kind of timber. Some elms in Massachusetts, though known to be nearly 200 years old and generally hollow at base, are still in apparent vigor.

SLIPPERY ELM; *Ulmus fulva*.—Though commonly a much smaller tree, this bears a strong resemblance to the White Elm, but is not by

any means so abundant. Many trees have been killed by being stripped of their bark, which is in great demand for medicinal purposes. This inner bark is an excellent application for poultices, in affections of the throat and chest, and for dysentery. Flour made by grinding it, and mixed with milk is a wholesome and nutritious food for infants and invalids. The wood is thought to be even superior to that of the White Elm for hubs, and in the Western States, it is employed in the construction of houses.

**HACKBERRY ; *Celtis occidentalis*.**—This is usually a small tree; but occasional specimens have been found nearly forty feet high and 2½ in diameter. Its rough bark, angular limbs and very numerous branches give it the appearance of an oak. The dark purple fruit is very sweet with a large stone. It is stated that the wood of this tree is close, fine grained, and highly prized for shuttles.

**WHITE ASH ; *Fraxinus Americana*.**—This graceful tree rises in the forest to the height of 70 or 80 feet, with a straight trunk and a diameter of 3 feet or more at the base. On an open plain it forms a broad, round head of great beauty, and it is every where a favorite object of the landscape painter. The wood is white and remarkably tough and elastic. It is used for hoe and rake handles, for wagon shafts, oars, frames of carriages and for furniture. The leaves are effectually applied to mosquito bites, bee stings and even snake bites.

**BLACK ASH ; *F. sambucifolia*.**—The slenderest of trees, often reaching the height of 70 or 80 feet with a diameter scarcely over a foot. It usually grows in swamps, and will not thrive in dry situations. The wood is remarkably tough, and next to white oak it is preferred for the manufacture of baskets. For this purpose it is beaten with mallets until the fibre is somewhat loosened, when it is readily separated into thin ribbons. It is also used for chair bottoms, hoops and coarse buckets.

**LILAC ; *Syringa*.**—An ornamental shrub with hard, close wood.

**ELDER ; *Sambucus*.**—A coarse shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, bearing a broad cyme of white flowers, followed by small black berries, of which a tonic wine is made, while a sudorific tea is made from the flowers. The abundant pith is used in electrical experiments, and boys make pop-guns from the hollow shoots.

**COMMON SWAMP BLUEBERRY ; *Vaccinium Corymbosum*.**—A shrub from 4 to 9 feet high; in swamps and moist woods, the latest and best

of all the huckleberries. The wood is of no use.

**WITCH HAZEL ; *Hamamelis*.**—This tall shrub or small tree rises to the height of 10 to 20 feet. It has the remarkable quality of putting forth its flowers, which are of a showy yellow colour, as late as November, even while dropping its leaves. The wood is white, flexible and close grained. The Indians used the bark for poultices to allay inflammation, and an extract has been obtained from it which has some repute in medicine. The forked branches of this shrub were once believed by the superstitious to have, in the hands of certain men, a magical power in indicating the position of hidden springs or wells; hence the name witch hazel.

**CRATEGUS ; *Thorn*.**—A shrub sometimes attaining the size of a small tree. Branches armed with thorns; wood very hard; would polish well.

**PEAR ; *Pyrus Communis*.**—This tree grows rapidly and forms a tall and finely shaped head. It therefore combines the valuable qualities of a fruit and a shade tree; its wood is of reddish-white colour, heavy, firm and of a very close grain, and ranks next to box-wood for the use of the engraver. When stained black it makes a good substitute for ebony.

**PYRUS MALUS ; *Apple*.**—The wood of this well known fruit tree resembles pear wood in most of its properties, except that it is lighter. It is much used by the turner, and is made into shuttles and walking sticks. Apple-trees have been seen in Massachusetts more than 70 feet high.

**MOUNTAIN ASH ; *Pyrus Americana*.**—A small tree, seldom more than 25 feet high, of slender delicate proportions. It is often planted as an ornament to lawns, but its wood is of little value.

**GARDEN PLUM ; *Prunus domestica*.**—Cultivated for its fruit.

**WILD RED CHERRY ; *P. Pennsylvanica*.**—A slender tree, about 20 feet in height, and very abundant in New England, but on the Ohio River it ranks among the largest trees of the forest. The fruit though bitter has an agreeable flavor which it imparts to cherry brandy. The wood is of a light red color, growing darker and richer with age. It is close grained, compact, and takes a good polish. It is much employed for tables and other cabinet work, and compares well with the inferior grades of mahogany. The bark has tonic properties, which are of some repute with the medical faculty.

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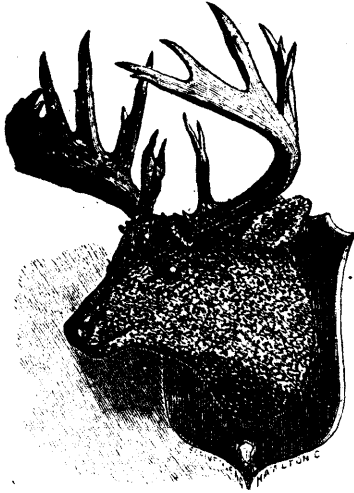
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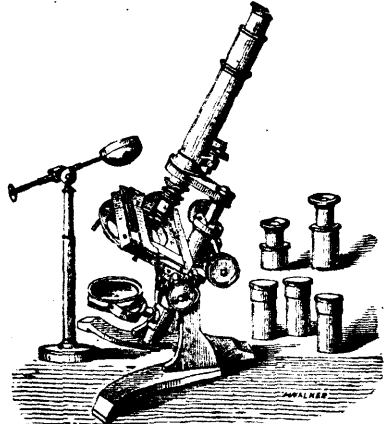
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