

Abies Orientalis. It is abundant on the hills of the Crimea. This latter place, however, though upon our own latitude is the land of the peach, apricot, and almond. Even the orange is grown there with partial protection. I have seen a good many specimens of this really lovely tree in many places, and have watched the effects of last winter upon them, and I doubt if it would stand our severe climate. We may expect that hardier specimens will be introduced.

P. Peetinata. European Silver Fir.—Is the common balsam of central and northern Europe. It proved hardy with Mr. Brown, and it should be so, for it is a native of high cold latitudes. Yet it is not always reliable in the middle States, and apt to be short-lived.

P. Picta. Siberian Silver Fir.—Would seem to be a fir that we might try with safety, as it is found at high elevations, in that cold country, on the Altai mountains, says Loudon, it forms large forests at an elevation of 4000 feet, and is even found as high as 5272 feet. Some specimens that I have seen even rival *Amabilis*, perhaps the loveliest of the Pacific piceas, while others that I have seen are not equal in beauty to our own balsam. Bearing this in mind I would urge the trial of this tree.

PINUS.—Pine.

P. Austriaca. Austrian Pine.—Is one of those trees that has worked its way into public favor, so that it is now extensively planted. It is unusually dark in color, and coarse and stiff in leaf. It is not as fast a grower as the white or the Scotch pines. Mr. Hoopes says it will thrive in wetter soils. It is perfectly hardy in Montreal, hardy with me, hardy in Minnesota.

P. Balfouriana.—Mr. Sargent, in his pamphlet on the "Forests of Central Nevada," noted this tree on Prospect mountain, at an elevation of 7500 and 8000 feet. On account of its tufted foliage it is known to the lumbermen as the Fox-tailed Pine, and in its native mountains is strikingly ornamental. Trees from this dry region are worthy of our notice. It is also a native of California.

P. Banksiana. Banksian or Grey Pine.—This pine extends far to the northern limits of our white and red pines, and thence westward to the mouth of the McKenzie, almost to the Arctic sea. About Boston, I find it makes several growths during the year. Elliott says that when he procured specimens from the barren sands of the Islands of Lake Michigan, 25 years ago, he thought them of little use. Now they are 40 feet in height and extremely beautiful. Loudon fell greatly in love with it. Scott says, "odd and picturesque, but not handsome." It seems to vary very much in size and in habit of growth, and usually forms a bush with numerous ascending shoots.

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine.—This is found in the Alps, at elevations of 4000 and even 6000 feet, forming trees 50 feet in height. It is a tree of slow, erect growth. Its foliage consists of innumerable dense little tufts of leaves, which are different from other pines, and quite ornamental. Mr. Brown planted this tree, and it, of course, proved hardy. On the Alps it is found at higher elevations than the *Sylvestris*.

Var. Siberica.—This is found in the severe climate of eastern Siberia, even at elevations of 3000 feet, and from what I have read of the cold climates where this pine grows, I fancy that it is often exposed to even lower temperatures than our own *Banksian* pine. It is even of still slower growth than that found in Switzerland.

Var. Mandschurica.—The beautiful light color of this tree struck me very much at the Parson's Nursery, Flushing, Long Island. It would make a beautiful contrast with either of the two named above.

P. Contorta. Western Scrub Pine.—Also known as the Bull, or Black Pine. Dr. George Dawson speaks of this tree

as covering large areas in the higher elevations of British Columbia, on the hills that rise above 3500 feet, and where the rainfall is to great for the healthy growth of *P. Ponderosa*, and states on the authority of Dall, that it is found as far north as Fort Selkirk in Alaska, in latitude 63. I have not seen it, but it is said that, as an ornamental tree, its straggling and crooked branches are objectionable.

P. Excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine.—This is the noble pine of the Himalayas, found at elevations of from 6000 to 8000 feet and even occasionally, says Hooper, up to 11,500 feet. It is much like our own white pine, when young, but is longer in leaf, and is, when older, said to be more spreading and drooping. It has stood the winters in the States to the south of us, and yet has often failed there, some think, owing to the richness of the soil in which it has been planted. The rarity of the air of its native elevations may be the cause of its tendency to throw its sap so much into the leading shoot,—a sort of vegetable apoplexy, if we may so speak. I would especially draw attention to the argument upon this tree in Scott's "Suburban Homes."

P. Monticola. White Pine.—This tree is much like our own white pine, and is abundant, says Dr. George Dawson, in the southern portion of the coast ranges in British Columbia, where it attains a height of 60 to 80 feet, in some places, in rather severe climates. It clings to the regions of heavy rainfalls. We want the trees from the severe and dry climates. It also extends southwards into California, where it is found, says Mr. Hoopes, at an elevation of 7000 feet.

P. Mugho. Mugho Pine.—Is a pine bush or shrub, a native of the mountains of central Europe, growing sometimes to a height of 20 feet, but more often a mere bush. It has been used largely as a foreground to larger evergreens, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and with very good effect. It is likely to prove hardy, but has not yet been tried here.

P. Pinaster. Cluster Pine.—Is a native of both shores of the Mediterranean, the west of Asia, and the Himalayas. In France, says Loudon, it cannot be cultivated, with a view to profit, north of Paris, and even in that latitude is often destroyed by severe winters. In France its special use has been to cover tracts of drifting sand. This beautiful species, says Mr. Hoopes, is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and cannot be depended upon in the northern and the middle States. Mr. Brown had some young trees which proved hardy, but in this matter we must act with caution.

Pinea. Stone Pine.—A lofty tree with spreading umbrella-like head, as may be seen in photographs of different parts of Italy. It is a native of the south of Europe, and of the north of Africa. It is quite tender for some distance to the south of us. I only mention it, that it may not be confounded with the Swiss stone pine.

P. Ponderosa. Heavy-wooded Pine.—Is found in the dry interior regions of the Pacific coast. It has dark-colored, long, coarse foliage, which is strikingly ornamental. "It abounds," says Mr. Sargent, "in all the Rocky Mountain region, and extends through New Mexico and Arizona to the Sierra Nevada, where, on the dry eastern slope it constitutes, in some of its forms, fully three quarters of the forest. Dr. George Dawson finds it in the central dry regions of British Columbia between the coast ranges and the Selkirk and Gold ranges up to latitude 51° 30'. Also on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, on the 49th parallel. At the height of 3000 feet it is replaced by the Douglass fir and *P. Contorta*. It occurs also in western Montana in severe climates. This is a tree of wide habitat, suited to dry soils, and found in very severe climates, one that should be tried, not for its timber, but for ornamental purposes.

P. Resinosa. Red Pine.—It is strange that our native red