

shorter than leaf, narrow at base; scales echinate.—B. It thrives in deep, sandy land, and is said to perish in calcareous soils. Immense tracts of barren, drifting sand have been covered with this tree in France, which now yield abundant crops of inferior lumber, fuel, and pitch.—W. Propagation from seed; sow at the end of April; transplant in one and two years.

*Pinus Benthamiana* (Bentham's Pine).—Leaves three in a sheath, thickly set on the branches, dark green; generally from eight to eleven inches, stout, somewhat flat, with a slightly elevated rib running along their inner side. One of the hardiest, and most ornamental pines. Propagation same as the Scotch pine. Deep, free soil.

*Pinus Lariole* (Corsican pine).—Leaves two in a sheath, lax, from five to seven inches long, dark green, often twisted, sheaths short. A beautiful tree of a pyramidal and open-branched form. Will grow on moist soils. Hardy, but unsuited to high winds. A very rapid grower, making two or three feet a year. Propagation from seed.

*Abies excelsa* (Norway spruce fir).—Leaves scattered, quadrangular. Cones cylindrical, terminal, pendant, scales naked, truncate at the summit, flat. It flowers in May; its cones are ripened in the spring of the following year, soon after which they commence shedding their seeds. One of the best trees for shelter belts, on account of its tendency to spread out its lower branches, assuming naturally the pyramidal form; and it is also found that this plant bears clipping very well. Nothing can be more beautiful or more effective as a shelter than the Norway spruce. The seed is propagated in the same manner as that of the *P. Sylvestris*, the seedling plants remain two years in the seed bed, but they generally require three years in the nursery rows before they are fit to be put in their final situations. They grow best in a moist, and moderately rich, but not wet soil.

*Abies Canadensis* (Hemlock spruce fir).—Grows well, and makes a fine spreading shelter tree on tolerably good soil, but will not succeed as well in the open, on poor hard clay, as it did in the original forest.

*Abies Nigra* (Black spruce fir).—Will form a rather tall, slender tree, with branches spreading horizontally, and frequently drooping at the ends, in the case of old trees. The stem is generally smooth, with a blackish bark, very straight, and diminishing regularly from the bottom to the top. The whole tree has an open and airy appearance, from light being admitted between the whorls of branches, which are never of a massy or heavy character, like those of the common spruce fir, but light and pointed each for showing the outline distinctly.—B. Both this tree and the one preceding stand the shears well; but so far as I have seen, they must not be cut down to small hedges of six or eight feet high. They are trees for shelter belts, and the effort to treat them as hedges plants I have known to kill them.

*Abies Alba* (White spruce fir).—This species is easily distinguished from all the other species of the family by the lighter color of its leaves, which are of a somewhat hoary-grey color; form a beautiful small tree. The proprietor who wishes to produce a rich coloring of foliage in any particular part of his grounds, has only to plant some dark-leaved pine in the background, the sugar-maple in the front of it, and the white spruce in front of the maple; and when these trees have attained some size he will find the autumn colorings admirable—the yellow, red, and crimson of the maple, the very dark green of the pine, and the hoary grey of the white spruce blending so as to produce an effect indistinguishable, and beyond the art of the painter.—B.

*Thuja Occidentalis* (White cedar).—The trunk tapers gradually from the ground, and the branches are so arranged as to form a pyramidal tree with a broad base; the twigs are drooping, and all the branches have a flattened character. This is justly considered one of the best American evergreens for general planting, on account of its adaptability to general situations. Since its native habitats are peaty swamps, and rocky cliffs, it will thrive in almost any situation; and its conical figure and rather free growth make a

good effect. One of the characters that recommend this tree is, that it bears clipping, and hence it is well suited for ornamental hedges, and wind-screens, for which purpose it is generally used.—W.

*Juniperus Virginiana* (Red cedar).—Red cedar is one of our own most valuable evergreen trees; nothing can exceed its value for purpose of shelter. As an ornamental tree or large shrub it is of great value for grouping. This plant is highly esteemed in Europe, but quite too much neglected in our own country; perhaps because it is so common; its growth is rapid, and it is very hardy. The shelter and food which this cedar affords to the feathered friends of man, are a great recommendation to it, and should induce every planter to plant the tree.—W.

The initials mark quotations from Messrs. Brown, Warder, and Fuller.

#### A NEW LUMBER MARKET.

The brigantine Georgia, now anchored in the Delaware river, has been chartered to load a cargo of hardware and lumber for Port Madryn, Patagonia, a place heretofore unknown to American custom officials. It is believed that the Georgia will be the first vessel to sail from this country to Port Madryn, as the existence of the place is practically unknown in maritime circles. Capt. Morris, of the Georgia, says that his vessel will sail to-morrow for her destination via Wilmington, N. C., where the greater part of her cargo will be loaded, after which he expects to be not more than seventy-five days in reaching his destination. The offer to carry the cargo was made to several ship owners, who refused even to consider the charter, not being willing to risk their lives and property in an unknown country.

The settlement of Port Madryn has been comparatively recent. Several years ago a colony of farmers from the vicinity of Cardiff, Wales, decided to leave their native land for the river Platte, expecting to settle along that river, but, finding the Spanish language an insurmountable obstacle to them, the people left for Patagonia. This little colony now numbers over seven hundred souls, and their farms stretch inland for a distance of over 23 miles. The settlers are in constant intercourse with the Indians, with whom they barter tobacco and flour for ostrich feathers and guanaco skins. No American vessel of any kind has ever visited there, and but very few ships from other nationalities have made the port. Lieut. C. B. Brent, of the English war ship Volca, which visited the place in 1876, describes the country as healthy, without fog, and very little rain, water being carried from the interior, a distance of twenty miles, on mules. If the settlement continues to flourish, and its existence becomes generally known, it will be a convenient port of call for vessels bound around the Horn.—*Philadelphia Record*.

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Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star* 17th.

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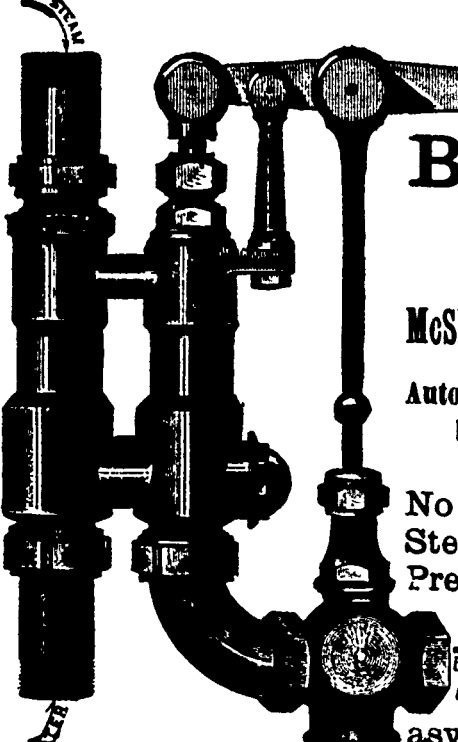
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