

*Pinus ponderosa*, Dougl. Heavy wooded Pine, Bull Pine. From the drier districts in British Columbia.

This is a handsome species of pine, which is the principal tree occurring in the central and southern dry regions in British Columbia. When mature, it is a large tree with widely spreading branches and light red, scaly bark. The leaves are in clusters of three, rather stout and very long, measuring from 5 to 6 inches.

This species has been tested during the past ten years, both at Brandon and Indian Head, and a very large proportion of the trees planted have been winter-killed, and most of the survivors suffered badly during the severe winter of 1900. Specimens have, however, survived at each of the North-western farms, but the growth has been stunted. Some of the best of the surviving specimens at Indian Head, growing in a sheltered spot with some Scotch Pine, were unfortunately destroyed recently by a fire which occurred in some dry grass in the neighbourhood, and which spread over this small plantation.

This species may be regarded as tender in the North-west, especially in severe winters, unless afforded exceptional conditions as to shelter. It is quite hardy at Ottawa.

*Pinus Strobus*, L. White Pine.

This species has been several times tested at both the North-west farms, but has been found too tender to endure the climate. Most of the specimens planted have died the first winter. The only young trees thus far obtainable have been grown from eastern seed. In Macoun's Catalogue this species is said to occur between Lake Superior and Winnipeg River around Lonely Lake; also near Lake Winnipeg. If young trees from these northern localities could be obtained they would in all probability prove hardy.

*P. resinosa* Soland. Red Pine.

This beautiful pine is common in eastern Canada, and is known to extend west of the Lake of the Woods. It has been found difficult to procure young trees of this species from northern sources, hence tests were not begun with Red Pine until 1902. The results obtained thus far are promising as to hardiness, but not yet conclusive.

The following have been tried and found too tender to endure the North-west climate :—

*Pinus Laricio nigricans*. Austrian Pine.

*Pinus contorta murrayana*. Lodge Pole Pine.

*Tsuga canadensis*, L. Hemlock.

*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Car. Douglas' Spruce.

*Thuja occidentalis*, L. Arbor-vitæ, White Cedar.

This is a well-known and widely distributed tree in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and extends northwards to the eastern extremity of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. Many specimens have been planted in the city parks at Winnipeg, which have been brought in by settlers within a few miles of the city. This tree is of a conical form with a dense frond-like foliage of a bright green colour in the summer, but which assumes a dull green hue during the winter months.

A large number of young trees of Arbor-vitæ were planted on the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head in 1889, but most of these being without shelter, died during the winters of 1890 and 1891. Many additional specimens were planted in subsequent years, after some shelter had been provided, and some of these have now stood the winters for five or six years, and appear to be quite hardy. The experience gained indicates that young Arbor-vitæ trees brought from the east are not usually