

rough leaves, and *Elm viminalis*, sometimes classed among drooping trees, is a distinct slender branched variety, very ornamental in habit and foliage.

The Weeping Mountain Ash has probably received as much attention as any weeping tree, on account of its distinct and curious habit. A careful examination of its mode of growth cannot fail to excite wonder. If worked two to three feet from the ground and allowed to grow wild, it soon becomes as odd a piece of framework as it is possible to imagine. I have an indistinct recollection of one I saw growing in this manner, and at the time, I considered it as great a curiosity as I had ever seen. Grafted six to eight feet high, it becomes a very desirable lawn tree, and in the Autumn, laden with large clusters of bright red fruit, it produces a brilliant effect.

The Weeping Poplar (Populus grandidentata pendula), although not so elegant and graceful as some of the drooping trees we have mentioned, has many desirable qualities which commend it to the admirers of fine trees. Its character is decidedly pendulous, and its branches spread and droop gracefully towards the ground. But the knife must be used unsparingly to preserve its symmetry. It is the most rapid grower of any in this class, and those who desire a weeper which will produce *immediate effect*, will find their wants amply required by planting this tree.

The Black Barked Weeping Poplar and the *Parasol de St. Julien*, two varieties recently introduced from France, are almost similar to the above.

Probably the most remarkable and beautiful tree in this class, and one which is very little known or mentioned, is *Bujol's Weeping Honey Locust*. It has every characteristic of habit and foliage to commend it, but in severe winters it is liable to injury from frost. Its propagation is somewhat difficult, which will always make it expensive and rare. Like the Weeping Japan Sophora, it sometimes succeeds in sheltered positions. I know of only one specimen in this vicinity, which has survived the severity of several winters, unprotected. Those who love and admire fine trees sufficiently, to give them the necessary protection, will feel themselves amply repaid for any trouble or expense they may incur in securing a specimen, and giving it the protection it requires.

The Weeping Japan Sophora, one of the most beautiful weeping trees, is not quite hardy here, and is not propagated in the nurseries. We have a fine specimen tree, however, which thrives in a sheltered position, the same as that occupied by the Sequoia or big tree of California. The Gold Barked Weeping Ash, a handsome weeper is not hardy.

The Weeping Cherries—*Everflowering weeping, avium pendula, Bigarreau pendula*, are all pretty lawn trees, but not sufficiently known to be properly appreciated. On some future occasion I hope to be able to call attention to these more particularly. It should be borne in mind by those intending to plant drooping trees, that their appropriate position is always on the open lawn, single, never in groups or masses, nor mixed in with other trees or shrubs in belts or borders. In the hands of the skilled planter they are capable of producing the most charming results and are more effective in giving character and expression to a landscape than any other trees. I append a list of select varieties for large and small grounds.

SELECT DROOPING TREES FOR SMALL GROUNDS.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.
Young's Weeping Birch.
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.
Dwarf Weeping Cherry.

Weeping Larch.
American Weeping Willow.
Camperdown Weeping Elm.
Birch elegans pendula

To the above may be added—

FOR EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

Ash, European Weeping.
Beech, Weeping.
Birch, European Weeping.
Birch, tristis.
Elm, Corked-barked Weeping.

Elm, Scotch Weeping.
Linden, Weeping.
Weeping Poplar.
Weeping Cherry.
Mountain Ash, Weeping.