

guish it from the common weeping willow and the American weeping willow. Of all weeping trees, it is the one best adapted for small lawns, garden plots or yards. Very handsome plants may now be obtained, grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, for training into umbrella heads. Grafted low, say three to four feet high, with the head nicely kept and the branches trailing on the ground, it becomes a novel and interesting object on the lawn. For rounding off or completing the end of a belt or border of trees or shrubs, it is very appropriate. In my tour through Scotland, the past summer, I did not meet with a single specimen of this tree, either in the parks, nurseries or gardens, and I am at a loss to know why it is so little esteemed in its own home, especially since we in this country hardly think any ornamental tree equal to it.

The Weeping Beech is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable of drooping trees. Its habit of growth is odd and eccentric, but at the same time picturesque and beautiful. A strong grower, its branches shoot upward, then outward, twist in various directions, and turn into a variety of shapes; then droop and trail on the ground. Divested of its leaves, it is quite ungainly; but clothed with its rich luxuriant foliage, it presents a magnificent appearance. It is one of the largest and most curious of lawn trees, and should be planted by itself, where it can have abundance of room. Large specimens often cover an area one hundred feet in diameter. Its history is somewhat remarkable. Some sixty years ago Baron de Man's gardener at Beersel, Belgium, was planting an avenue of beeches. The Baron, while superintending the work, noticed among the trees selected for the purpose one poor and crooked specimen, and rejected it. The gardener thinking, however, that it possessed some merit, planted it in a corner of the garden, where it grew to be one of the most beautiful and singular of trees. One of the noblest of specimens I have seen was in Mr. Anthony Waterer's nurseries, at Woking, England.

The New American or Fountain Willow is a well known pendulous variety, which forms a very handsome specimen when budded standard high. While it can be trained in umbrella form like the Kilmarnock willow, it is a much stronger grower, and requires more space. On account its vigorous growth, it is much more difficult to keep in shape than the Kilmarnock, and, all things considered, hardly equal to that variety for ornamental planting. It is a trailing species of American willow, grafted standard high, and was introduced from France about the year 1852.

The European Weeping Ash is a well known weeping tree of vigorous habit, its branches spreading at first horizontally, but gradually drooping towards the ground. Its strong, stiff growth does not render it as graceful and ornamental as many of the trees of this class, but planted singly on a large lawn, it forms an interesting object. It is one of the best trees for forming an arbour.

The White leaved Weeping Linden is a handsome drooping variety, with large round leaves, of a grayish green colour above, and silvery gray beneath. Worked upon stocks standard high, the branches shoot out almost horizontally, and as they increase in length, bend gracefully towards the ground giving the tree a decidedly pendulous character. Being a strong grower it requires to be vigorously pruned to keep it in shape. In this way it can be trained into a round symmetrical head, and will always be found a desirable addition to any collection, on account of its distinct silvery foliage, which contrasts effectively with the deep green of other trees.

Of *Weeping Elms* there are several which deserve attention. Our American Elm is one of the most noble and stately of weeping trees. It is so well known that any notice of it here would be superfluous, but it may be proper to remark that it is not admissible on small lawns.

The most popular of weeping Elms, is the *Camperdown*, a very picturesque and elegant tree which can be employed with the most satisfactory results in extensive grounds, as well as in small garden plots. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. By a judicious use of the knife, it can be kept very regular and symmetrical in form, and a handsome specimen isolated on the lawn, will always arrest attention and elicit admiration.

The Scotch Weeping Elm (*montana pendula*), is a drooping variety, resembling the *Camperdown*, but not so good.

The Rough-leaved Weeping Elm (*rugosa pendula*), is a pendulous variety with large

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