

- Abies lariocarpa*, Hook.—Much resembles the other, but has not been observed to attain so great a size. Handsome, bluish-green, glossy foliage. Common at a considerable altitude in the interior of British Columbia, and doubtless hardy here.
- Abies Amabilis*, Douge.—Red Silver Fir. Pacific coast. A large and very beautiful tree. Probably hardy.
- Abies nobilis*, Lind.—The Noble Fir. Pacific coast. A majestic tree. Probably hardy.
- Abies excelsa*, —Norway spruce. A lofty tree with drooping branches. Grows rapidly, and quite hardy.
- Larix Americana*, Michx.—American Larch, Tamarac. A well-known native tree of slender habit.
- Larix Occidentalis*, Nutt.—Western Larch. A much larger tree than the above, growing in the mountains of the Pacific slope. Doubtless hardy.
- Larix Europæa*, —European Larch. A handsomer tree than *L. Americana*. Has proved quite hardy and outgrows the native, but is not long lived. Variety *pendula*, very graceful, with long drooping twigs.
- Thuja Occidentalis*, L.—American Arbor Vitæ, white cedar. Native, a well-known tree, reaching a height of 30 to 50 feet.
- Thuja gigantea*, Nutt.—Giant Arbor Vitæ. Western Cedar. Native of the Pacific slope. Reaches occasionally a height of 200 feet, with a diameter of trunk of 10 or 15 feet. Doubtless hardy, at least in some varieties, as it inhabits parts of the interior of British Columbia where the climate is very severe.
- Thuja Orientalis*, Willd.—The Chinese Arbor Vitæ. Well-known in European gardens. Mr. Brown states that this tree is not far from hardy, but still proves too tender for this Province, being eventually winter-killed.