of our tental, etinesre also dense roducrdy at of his. diness n more es our snow. ed for sitively origin, hardier ive not,

The comd dark Weeping ountain
by H. W. Sargent. Its graceful pendulous beauty can hardly be surpassed. I saw specimens at Flushing and on the Grounds of the Rural New Yorker not injured by the winter of $1880-81$.

Of other varicties, the Indian Hemlock (T. Brunoniana), though found in Bhotan at an elevation of 10,000 feet, has proved quite uncertain and tender in the Middle States. The Douglas Spruce (T. or Pseudo-Tsuga Douglasii) is a tree of which there are vast forests on the Pacific slope, where it grows to a height of 150 to 200 feet. Specimens have even been measured, it is said, which reach 3,000 feet.
" Too , much cannot be said in praise of this magnificent and valuable tree," says Mr. Robert Douglas. The first seed procured by Mr. Douglas, was from California. The seedlings grew eight to twelve inches and perished the first winter. Seed was then procured from Colorado, which grew but two or three inches, and which, Mr. Douglas says, "have proved perfectly hardy." However, in the extreme North-West, I cannot hear of its having been tried, and its introduction here we must look upon as experimental.

The singular zigzags of its northern limits in British Columbia, have been carefully mapped out by Dr. George Dawson, who has found it in the interior, in latitude 55, at elevations of 3,000 feet and even higher, but then of small size ; also upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in climates of medium moisture and of very low winter temperature. Its foliage, I must say, is of medium beauty only. The Western or California Hemlock (T. Mertensiana), Dr. Geo. Dawson says, closely resembles our native species, but grows on the coast of British Co umbia to a height of 200 feet, with a trunk six feet in diameter. It is found usually in the regions of abundant rainfall, and in some severe climates. The (T. Pattoniana or Williamsonii,) has been found by Mr. Sargent on Silver Mountain, British Columbia, at an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet.

The above list of trees of course does not aim at being complete, nor even complete upon the points upon which it touches, but the writer has ained at the strictest accuracy in what he does say. I hope it will :serve as a useful guide, and also as a stepping stone to those who may follow up this much needed work.

