

leaved, three trees of each, but the first winter killed them all to the graft. The tricolor is one of the best of variegated trees, but too likely to prove tender to be worth trying.

*A. Tartaricum. Tartarian maple.*—This is a small tree, growing to the height of 20 feet on the lower Volga, and is quite common in the southern parts of European Russia. Its leafage I forget, but it is said to be pretty.

Of native varieties *A. Pennsylvanicum* or *striatum*, the large leaved moore wood or striped bark maple, and the *A. Spicatum*, are small sized trees, abundant in our woods, that are highly ornamental and deserve to be better known.

**ÆSCULUS.—Horse Chestnut.**

The European Horse Chesnut, as it is called, is perhaps the grandest flowering tree we have. In Montreal it does well, there are some specimens there nearly 18 inches in diameter, but we are just upon its northern limit.

At Newport, Vt. Dr. Hoskins has failed so far with it through lack of hardiness, and in exposed situations in the country it has not been a success. I see however that Mr. Auguste Dupuis, at St. Roch des Aulnaies, 70 miles below Quebec, has found it hardy. If we had more local nursery men, we should have these trees growing from nuts from our hardiest northern grown specimens, instead of from trees accustomed to milder winters.

*Var. Alba Flore Pleno. Double white flowered horse chestnut.*—I do not know if this has been tried, It is said to be very beautiful when in bloom.

*Var. Rubra flore pleno. Double red flowering horse chestnut.*—This Mr. Brown introduced from France, and grew a large number of them in nursery, and had them in his grounds 15 to 20 ft. in height. They appeared fairly hardy, yet it may be asked where are all those which were then planted about Montreal. It would appear that they have not lived. These double flowering varieties bear no nuts, a point in their favor where nut gatherers are troublesome.

*E. Rubicunda? Red flowering horse chesnut.*—Also imported from Scotland by Mr. Brown. It did not prove as hardy as the common white.

*Ailanthus. Celestial tree*—A large tropical looking tree from Japan with large butter-nut looking leaves.

Our winters are rather too severe for it, but it is one of those trees which, if cut to the ground in the fall, make rampant growth the next season. In this way I have seen it make a growth of at least 16 feet.

It has a habit of suckering, yet might still find a place in ornamental grounds.

**ALNUS.—Alder.**

*A. Firma.*—A species from Japan rather pretty but curious as it has leaves like a morello cherry.

*A. Glutinosa. Common European Alder*—This is the most aquatic of trees. It has not any more beauty about it than our native alder, but grows to a much larger size. I have seen a tree 35 feet in height and nearly 2 feet in diameter.

Captain Raynes, of Montreal, has trees of it about 25 feet in height, which are quite hardy, and with me, during the last two years, it has not shown the slightest signs of tenderness. It is a tree found in high latitudes in Europe. It grows wild about St. Petersburg, where, under garden culture, it has attained a height of, at any rate, 67 feet.

*Var. Laciniata. Cut-leaved alder.*—This is really a striking by pretty tree, a native of northern France, where it is said to be quite common, especially in Normandy. It seems of slightly slower growth than the above, and I had supposed it would not become so large a tree. The largest I had seen was but 25 feet, but I see that it is stated in Europe to have measured 63 feet. It is a tree of far more grace and beauty than one would expect in an alder, and has shown no lack of hardiness with me during the last two winters.

*Var. Laciniata imperialis.—Imperial cut leaved alder.*—“Oh! what an aerial tree” exclaimed a friend as I showed him a specimen of this tree. It is dull in color, but of delicate graceful growth, quite unlike an alder or any thing else, a rare though a frail, delicate looking beauty indeed. I think this tree is hardy, at any rate in sheltered places. Some win-

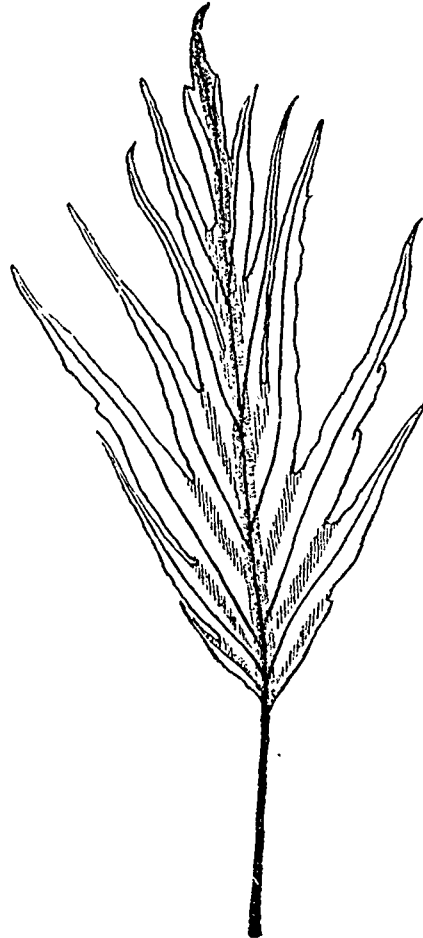


Fig 3.—Imperial cut-leaved Alder.

ters it has stood perfectly with me, sometimes it has been killed back.

The alder is a tree suited to damp or wet soils. I believe this killing back to have been caused by the very dry soil in which I had planted it.

*A. Incana Laciniata.*—Is a very pretty tree, with foliage much like the cut leaved, but rough on the upper side.

*A. Tiliaca. Linden leaved Alder.*—Has large coarse leaves, and is a tree of medium beauty.

**AMYGDALUS.—Almond.**

*A. Communis flore pleno. Large double flowering almond.*—Bore a profusion of blossoms with Mr. Brown, but not hardy above the snow.

**ARMENICA.—Apricot.**

The apricot is said to be found in high altitudes in the Caucasus, and Grossia says “it covers the barren mountains west of Pekin,” and, “that the double flowering varieties are largely grown for ornament”. In still more severe climates we have the Siberian apricot, which has been grown for a long time in England as an ornamental tree or shrub. And of late, it is said, that a Mennonite, released from exile in Siberia, came to Nebraska, bringing pits of this tree which are now fruiting there,