

stockings, and its lower branches cover an area of seventy-eight feet in circumference. By actual measurement, its girth at the base of the trunk is thirteen feet four inches. My informant assured me it was planted here, by himself, in 1862, when it was a sapling of three feet. Its growth must have been not far short of two feet per annum. No. 2, the *Cedar of Lebanon*, is much younger. Its height may be about twenty-five feet. It has evidently outgrown itself in this rich nursery of made ground, and seems to have difficulty in preserving the centre of gravity. It has a profusion of light green foliage hanging in long tresses down to the very ground. Having an eye to the practical, I judge that No. 1 would certainly make the best stick of timber; but No. 2 commands our respect and admiration as the lineal descendant and representative of a very old and aristocratic family. As for No. 3, he—or she, perhaps—is quite a stranger to me; though doubtless you who are supposed to be well up in the business would recognize it at a glance. It is a flowering tree, about twenty-five feet high; an evergreen leaf, not unlike the walnut, but hard and glistening. Descending from the upper branches are chunky cones like small pine-apples; these, the gardener tells me, are the flower germs which, when they open in spring, cover the tree with blossoms "*tres magnifiques*," and fill the air with sweet perfume. It is a very handsome to look at even now. The Spruce family are well represented, single and double; also larch of various kinds, in fine feather. You can meditate *sub tegmine fagi* red and green. Birch, pine, lime and plane tree have also a place in the garden. The last named is of a kind very common on the continent, which has the habit of casting its bark frequently, giving the trunk and branches a very

SINGULAR MOTTLED APPEARANCE.

It grows very rapidly, and is said to stand the London fog and smoke better than any other of the park trees. Here they prune it severely, by which it assumes the shape of an umbrella, affording excellent shade, without unduly obstructing the view. We have avenues of them here, miles long, which must be beautiful in the hot summer weather. The linden, or lime, is also a great favorite all through the Continent. The principal street in Berlin is the "*Unter den Linden*"—the promenade under the limes. We had three notable trees of this kind at Lucerne called the "*Drei Linden*," upon the summit of one of the lively green hills from which there is one of the finest views of Alpine scenery imaginable. Among the shrubs in the Jardin Anglais are the Arbor Vitæ of different kinds. The holly, plain and variegated, covered just now with crimson berries of sombre hue; the Portugal Laurel, Bay and Box; and the Laurier Thun, a beautiful dark-leaved bush resembling *Pyrus japonica*, which flowers all winter, and is now at its best. There is not a rhododendron in the garden, though it is a native of this country, and abounds in the mountains in a wild state. The arcaria, so common nowadays in Scotland, is not to be found here. Doubtless they have beautiful roses and dahlias, fuschias and heather in their season, for these seem to be favorites all over Switzerland, as are also Chrysanthemums, in many colors, Gladioli, China Asters and Carnations, with many others that I cannot name.

LAWNS.

IN lawns that have been raised from grass seed sown the past spring, many weeds will appear. The perennial ones should be weeded by hand. The holes made by removal of roots can have a little earth put in. The creeping