

most acceptable; and they are exceedingly appropriate for cemeteries. After the plants have finished blooming, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, they can be lifted and divided and planted out again immediately. It is not necessary to dry off the bulbs.—*Vicks Magazine*.

POPULUS ALBA BOILEANA.

In 1879, Prof. Sargent published a translation of the notes of Dr. Chas. Bolle, of Berlin, in regard to the rare beauty and value of this upright form of the White Poplar. He said: "The bark, even in old specimens, is smoothed out, as if it were polished; it is of a clear bluish green color, without spots or cracks. The ramification is strong and characteristic. The brilliant white of the lower side of the leaves, which remains unchanged throughout the summer, makes a strong contrast with the shining dark-green of the upper side, producing a striking effect and rendering this tree visible for a long distance. The wood of this fastigate poplar is of finer quality and more highly esteemed here than any of the other poplars. It is an ornamental tree of the first order, and I cannot too highly commend it."

When I first saw specimens of this rarely beautiful tree in South Russia, and was told that it was native to Turkistan, I was fearful that it might not prove an iron-clad in the Northwest, but we afterwards found grand specimens in the Volga region, and learned that its range was up to the 54th parallel in Central Asia. With a view to testing its capacity to endure low temperature under the most unfavorable circumstances, we grafted it last Spring on the crown of one-year *Populus Wobsty* plants standing on very rich garden soil. The cions made an upright growth of six feet, yet 35° below zero

has not browned the finest terminal points.

I wish to direct the attention of Eastern and Western propagators to this tree, as it is certain to become a general favorite over a large part of the continent as soon as its merits become known. It is so unique and peculiar in habit and expression of foliage that the introduction of single specimens, here and there, will create a demand for the plants which our nurserymen *must supply*, as it is not easy to propagate from cuttings, except by skilful management. If put out in the Spring in the usual way of propagating the poplars and willows, not one cutting in 500 will grow. To insure success, the cuttings must be placed in a propagating pit in Autumn, with bundles inverted, as we manage the grape and mulberry.—J. L. BUDD, in *Rural New Yorker*.

A NEW CLIMBER (*Clematis crispa*).—Color, lavender blue tint on the surface and margins of petals; the centre, an opaque white; thick and leathery in substance, and highly perfumed. The flower is very unique in appearance, resembling a miniature lily, with a spread of flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is likely to become very popular. Not quite so strong a grower as the *C. coccinea* but as beautiful.—*Prairie Farmer*.

THE RED BIETIGHEIMER is a very large and beautiful fall apple that must rapidly take a place among the lists of standard varieties for all sections. The tree is a rapid grower, with large dark-green leaves, making a beautiful tree. It bears large crops of fine, rich, red-striped fruit alternate years. It is very productive, but not an unusually early bearer. This variety is valuable for market, where its fine appearance will always attract buyers, and its good cooking qualities will make it one held in high esteem everywhere. We believe the tree will prove hardy in most sections, and will prove a popular and valuable fall apple.—*Farm and Garden*.