trade, and consider it a destructive industry. Soon some other material will have to be found for peasants' shoes, rope and matting.

Of other varieties, Nigra, which we saw in the Munich Botanic Gardens, struck me as being a good tree, with dark, glossy leaf. The vitifolia, of the American nurseries, has a good leaf, but I did not see it in Europe. So has dasystyla. Grandifolia and a host of others have foliage too thin for our dry air. Begoniaefolia is not variegated enough to be ornamental, not in dry weather. Aspenifolia is a great curiosity, leaves torn and slashed irregularly, folded and indented, with scarcely two leaves alike; quite hardy at Proskau; fairly hardy at Riga. This is sometimes noted as dissecta.

Of the white leaved lindens, the American, which I have noted as a native tree as far north as the Hennepin Islands in Minnesota, is spoken of at Riga as the hardiest tree, and the largest tree. I believe it is rather erect in growth. The Hungarian, known there as pannonica (I suppose the tomentosa of Messrs. Simon-Louis) is not as hardy, not as erect in growth, more bright in color, more ornamental. Further south, at Vienna, in the Botanic Gardens, we find a variety marked heterophylla, of Ohio and Mississippi, 12 inches in diameter, semi-upright, more bright and white in foliage than the T. Argentea of Hungary alongside. The white leaved European lindens we did not see in the very severe climates. The alba of Hungary has not proved hardy with me at Abbottsford, still less so the alba pendula which winter kills at Riga. So we had better try the northern forms of the American white lindens.

ULMUS-Elm.

In Europe they have overlooked the grandest of all American trees, the white elm, a tree that thrives in climates even more severe than St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The campestis is not indigenous at St. Petersburg, as I had said, nor is it hardy there, but Effusa is. In the southern part of the Government of Moscow, both effusa and montana are found