

covered. In Norway it grows wild in lat. 70° , about as far North as the sorbus and the trembling poplar.

We cannot grow the Tamarisk as a tree as in the gardens of the Tuilleries, in Paris, but as a shrub, cut back each Fall, grown in some corner where the snow is apt to cover it, there should be no trouble in the culture of this beautiful plant.

TILIA—Linden or Basswood.

The Linden is a very favorite street and park tree in central and northern Europe. It has long been a favorite, and hence we find avenues of grand patriarchal trees which have been the pride of generations. At Verrieres there is an avenue planted by the late M. de Vilmorin, trimmed inside in the form of a high narrow Gothic arch, with transept, a prolonged Westminster Abbey.

T. EUROPAEA.—The linden of western Europe is hardy in Montreal, but its leaf is so fine and thin that it is sensitive to drought, and even in England its foliage is apt to wilt in dry weather. It is a favorite street tree on the Massachusetts coast, yet should not be planted largely in drier regions.

T. EUROPAEA var. PARVIFOLIA.—As we proceed eastward this becomes the favorite, and finally, in middle and eastern Russia, the only Tilia. The first specimen we noticed was at Reutlingen, in Wurtemberg, a largish tree with leaf no larger than an English shilling. It was growing very slowly, the foliage is always larger. At Salzburg, in Austria, the grand old lindens, centuries old, trees 4 or 5 feet in diameter of trunk, were all parvifolias. At St. Petersburg the finest street trees are lindens, and I believe most of them parvifolias. Here the ordinary Europaea is known as the tilia of Holland. At Moscow parvifolia is represented in the Botanic Gardens by a tree with a straight trunk over four feet in diameter. In Kazan we are told that the trade in basswood bark from that region is all from this parvifolia variety. Russian foresters view the enormous consumption of basswood bark much as thinking men do here our export hemlock bark