

Cemetery near Boston, and Mr. Beal tells me it is grown in the Niagara peninsula, but that it is not hardy at Toronto. We need scarcely try it here.

TILIA. Basswood or Linden.

This tree is not planted largely as it deserves. It is not common in Montreal. In Washington there is an avenue 6 miles long with 4 trees abreast of our native Basswood, an "Unter den Linden" of which that capital may well be proud. In Washington 10½ miles have been planted with Linden, and that mostly with our native species.

T. Europæa. European Linden or Lime.—This is a tree of smaller and smoother leaf than our native species, and is a favourite tree for street planting in the cities to the South of us. Some prefer it to our native species, others prefer our larger but coarser-leaved native. It is a tree of high northern latitude, especially the variety *Parvifolia* which is indigenous in Norway up to 62. It grows in high latitudes in the interior of Russia, and is common in a large part of Siberia. It is this variety which grows about St. Petersburg. Loudon says that in Sweden the Lime is met with for miles together with twigs bright red, or yellow, or quite green. The red and yellow twiggled varieties are also natives of Britain, so that we must not assume hardness from their Swedish habitat. Mr. Brown has trees of it 30 feet in height, so have Captain Raynes and others. It seems to be quite hardy.

Var. Alba. White-leaved European Linden.—This tree is said to be from Hungary. It has thick leaves, white and downy on the under side. It is as yet a rare tree. I have never seen one more than 25 feet in height. It stood rather a severe test of hardness with me last winter. It is a tree of great ornamental value, well worthy of being introduced.

Var. Alba Pendula. White-leaved Weeping Linden.—This tree is much like the above, but is of weeping habit of growth. I have only seen small trees of it, and cannot tell its ultimate size.

Of other European varieties which I have seen, *Laciniata* (cut or fern-leaved) seems the least likely to prove hardy. *Laciniata Rubra* (red fern-leaved) is a slow-grower, and not of the same rugged health as those that follow. *Platiphylla* (Broad-leaved) which is indigenous from Sweden to Spain, has larger and rougher leaves than the common kind. *Vitifolia*, (grape-leaved) is a vigorous grower with large thick smooth leaves like a grape vine. It is a very interesting variety which should be tried. *Dasystyla* is a vigorous grower with thick smooth glossy foliage also well worthy of being tested.

ULMUS.—Elm.

Our native species are so beautiful that we have experimented but little with foreign sorts, yet Europe can boast of fine trees also. Still Michaud gives us the palm and describes the White Elm as the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone.

U. Campestris.—English Elm.—Is also a noble tree. Were the grand old trees of this kind on Boston Common suddenly re-placed by trees of equal size of our American species, the Common would lose much of its varied beauty. The *Campestris* is found from the shores of Finland to the coast of Barbary, but as to the hardness of the trees imported from the nurseries of Scotland, or the States, I can say to nothing. North of the McGill College grounds there are two trees about 25 in height, and their little side shoots suffer from our winters. They are so very slender in twig that I do not think they are the common variety of the *Campestris*.

Var. Purpurea.—Purple leaved English Elm.—With me it has proved a failure as a purple-leaved tree. The few I have seen in the States had foliage slightly more tinted, but the name Purple-leaved is quite misleading. However three of

these trees have stood perfectly with me for the last three winters, and promise to be fine trees some day.

Var. Serratifolia.—Serrated-leaved Elm.—Is curious, but I think quite cut out by the following.

Var. Urticæfolia.—Nettle-leaved Elm.—Is well worth trying on account of the extreme peculiarity of its crinkled saw edged leaves.

U. Montana.—Scotch or Wych Elm.—Is a native of the Northern and middle parts of Europe. It is large in leaf, and of rapid growth, but does not attain a height of more than 40, or 50 feet, except when drawn up by other trees. Captain Raynes has some trees of this kind about 30 ft. in height which are quite hardy.

Var. Camperdownii Pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm.—This forms one of the most picturesque of drooping trees grafted on a stock of erect growth say six or eight feet from the ground. I have seen young trees of this kind at the Beaconsfield Vine-yards, near Point Claire which seemed quite hardy. I am told that it is doing well in Quebec. With me it has proved quite hardy. It is one of the best lawn trees as a shade for a rustic seat, and deserves to be planted widely.



SIBERIAN ELM.

U. Siberica.—What a lovely little thing this is, one may judge from the annexed cut. I have only seen young trees of it, and cannot state its ultimate size.

The above list of deciduous trees is far from complete, very far from complete even on the points upon which it touches, but correct in what it does say. Of the trees above mentioned I have or have had 90, or more, varieties. We