

and grows to a medium height, covers a good deal of space, and is one of the best of "arbor trees." It proved quite hardy with Mr. Brown. I have not heard of its being tried in bleak exposures.

Var. Salicifolia. Seems to be a tree of delicate constitution with leaves not much broader than a blade of grass.

F. Potamophila.—This is a really beautiful small leaved-shrub, from either Siberia or Turkistan, lately introduced by Prof. Sargent.

GLEDITSCHIA.—Honey Locust.

G. Monosperma.—*American Water locust.*—Is a tree of careless air and serpentine branches of wayward habit of growth.

The most beautiful of all the Locusts in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, but probably not hardy here.

G. Macrocartha.—Suffered much last winter at Washington.

G. Triacanthos. *Honey locust.*—Is a rapid growing tree with a profusion of strong spikes or thorns on its branches, and often on its trunk, with delicate graceful foliage, and branches in horizontal and parallel lines. It is especially effective when intermixed with trees of more solid outline. We seem to be pretty near its northern limit, yet it has proved quite hardy at Como, on the Ottawa. Its hardiness should be secured by growing trees from seed of hardy northern trees. There was once a fine row of grand old trees of it, at the West end of St. Joseph suburbs, Montreal, but few of which now remain; and in the Seminary gardens in Notre-Dame St., there are old trees which would make two or three saw-logs a piece and which bear a profusion of seed annually. If properly cut back it makes a hedge that not even a rabbit can get through, and as the Osage orange and the English quick are tender, we have no other plant for this purpose except our slow growing native thorns. The variety named "inermis," only differs in having fewer and shorter thorns.

Var. Bujoti pendula. *Bujot's weeping honey locust.* Pretty and graceful but not likely to prove hardy.

GYMNOCLADUS. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

G. Canadensis.—This is a fine light foliage tree, looking a good deal like a locust; quite ornamental, and used largely in the public gardens at Boston. Mr. R. Spriggins tells me it is doing well in Mount Royal Cemetery. From a few trees I have seen about Montreal, I notice that it differs in hardiness, some trees having their yearling shoots killed back three or more inches; others are seemingly less tender.

I doubt if the tree seems thoroughly at home in our climate.

JUGLANS.—Walnut.

J. Nigra. *Black Walnut.*—This tree attains large size but should not be planted where it overshadows others.

It is an indigenous tree as far north as London, and is found along the north shore of Lake Ontario as far east as Cobourg.

It has however proved quite hardy in many parts of our Province. The experiments of the Hon. G. Joly, 100 miles North-east of Montreal, given in the sixth report of Mont. Hort. Society, gives some idea of the rapid growth of this tree from the nut. The largest after six summers growth was fifteen and a half feet in height. There is a fine tree at Captain Raynes', Cote St. Antoine, and a fine old tree at Abbot'sford, showing that certain varieties of it are, without doubt, hardy in this province.

J. Regia. *European Walnut or Madeira-nut.*—Has even been fruited in Montreal, but the tree is by no means hardy, and in fact lacks hardiness some distance to the south of us.

The Cut-leaved Walnut. Is a rather pretty tree, somewhat of Negundo or Elder like foliage; it suffered somewhat at Washington last winter.

J. Mandshurica and *J. Japonica.*—Are recent introduc-

tion at Busy Institute, which it will be interesting to test alongside our own species.

J. Ailanthifolia is possibly the same as *Mandshurica*.—I saw a young tree of it at Rochester. It had started to grow as rapidly and stoutly as our own Sumac.

KOLRUTERIA.

K. Paniculata.—A small tree from China with pretty yellow flowers in August, succeeded by a curious growth of bladder-like seed vessels. It was slightly hurt in Washington, last winter, also in the grounds of the "Rural New Yorker", not far from Jersey City. Not as hardy as I had hoped.

LARIX.—Larch or Tamarac.

This is a tree of somewhat formal outline, but of feathery foliage, and one that should be planted among massive round-headed trees.

L. Europæa.—*European Larch.*—Is a native of the mountains of Central Europe, and rather a faster grower than our native species. On this account it has been grown in preference to the native in enormous quantities on the prairies of the West. It is said to transplant readily if only planted early, very early. Three years ago, I planted about 100 trees of it and poor little things they were, and taken up too early in the fall. However, I lost but few, and the largest are now six feet in height.

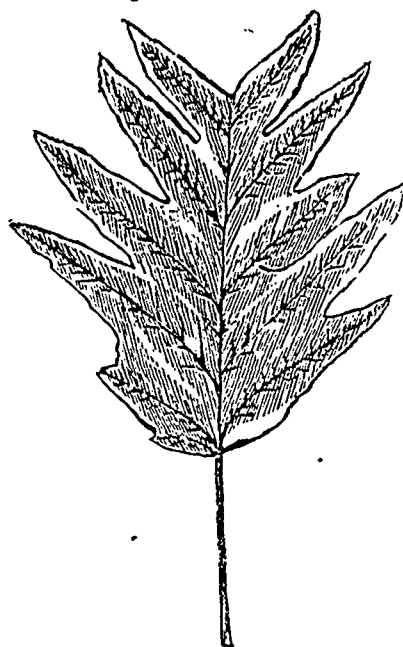


Fig. 5.—Out leaved alder.

It has proved hardy in Montreal, and, so far, hardy here; hardy even in Minnesota.

Var. Pendula.—This is a variety of straggling and erratic habit and is always top-grafted 5 or 6 feet high on the common European larch. It is said to be difficult to transplant, and it has been so with me, for out of a dozen trees planted, not one is living. It is, however, only when grown thus to a large size, and with side branches trimmed up to top graft, that the larch is difficult to transplant.

There is a drooping variety of the larch grown in some parts of England in general form like the common kind, but of drooping and almost weeping habit of growth. This was the tree I was trying to grow when ordering the *Larix pendula*.

L. Kämpferi.—From Japan. In Central Park there is a fine young specimen of this really beautiful tree, far more