

As we enter Germany we find it a most popular tree in their streets and city gardens.

According to Loudon it was introduced into Europe in 1601 or 1635, and the tree planted at the latter date in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris is still living. A still larger tree, however, is that in the public gardens at Warsaw. This locust has run into endless varieties. The great favorite in Central Europe is a top grafted, rounded variety, which rather, I think, must be the *umbraculifera* or globe acacia. Not quite hardy at Warsaw though grown there. Not likely to prove hardy here.

In Europe this tree does not seem affected by borers, nor does it have the same seedy look when old that it does here. Its wood is most durable and valuable at any age; its growth when young is rampant; it suckers very badly. At Abbotsford we have had no borers, and hence it promises to be the best fence-post and fence-rail tree we have.

ROGERSIA.

This I did not see, but Mr. Maximowitch speaks of it as a pretty shrub, which does well at St. Petersburg. The flower is small, but plentiful.

ROSA—Rose.

I wish to draw special attention to the *Rosa rugosa*, and especially its double form, *flore pleno*, as a shrub perfectly hardy at St. Petersburg and Moscow. In this respect it is pointed out to us as a shrub of unlimited hardiness. It has a pretty double flower, and is a decided acquisition. It is a native of Japan. The *R. villosa pomifera* is so named because it bears a fruit 2 inches in diameter, and which is good for preserves. It is fairly hardy at Riga. It should be planted where likely to be covered with snow. *R. rubrifolia* is a red foliaged shrub. The flower is not special, but I am glad to know that this plant, which I had admired at Busy Institute, is hardy in the North.