

about London, Ont., which measured 15-20 feet in girth. And Scott mentions a tree in Cayuga Co. N. Y. with a hollow interior of 15 feet diameter. It was formerly planted a good deal as a street tree.

I only know of one tree of it in Montreal. It is on the West side of St. Lawrence Street, just above Sherbrooke, a tree some 30 feet in height and apparently hardy. It should be tried for the sake of variety.

P. Orientalis. Eastern Plane.—This is the tree that has been chosen to line the avenue leading to the Horticultural Hall, on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, and the front avenues to the Capitol at Washington. It is intended also to plant it along the boundary road, on the four sides of of the district of Columbia, which would make a drive of 40 miles under the shade of this beautiful tree. It is a native of the Levant, Asia Minor, and Persia, but I am sorry to say not quite hardy at Rochester.

POPULUS.—Poplar.

This is a race of rapid growers. Especially useful for re-foresting our treeless country. "I never met a tender Poplar" said Mr. Brown to me. I have done so, and yet I cannot name a kind I know to be tender. Kinds from Southern climates as a rule, do not suffer from our severe winters.

P. Alba. White or Silver Poplar or Abele.—This is a very common tree in Europe, where it is found growing to a height of 80 or 90 feet. It is a tree of Northern habitat, being found as high as latitude 57 but it is also found plentifully in Northern Africa, Persia, and the Caucasus. There are also extensive tracts of it in France, and its wood is that commonly sold in Paris as the "*bois blanc*." It is of very rapid growth, and, as a young tree or shrub its silver-lined leaves are very ornamental. It is "The Poplar that with silver lines its leaf." When older it cannot be suffered in gardens on account of its pernicious habit of suckering. I have seen its suckers growing as thick as oats in an oat field. As a street tree it is said to stand smoke and dust well, but its growth is rather spreading except for wide avenues. It soon becomes bowed with age. A tree in the Public Gardens at Boston only 20 years old, appears to have been planted for at least half a century. On very dry soils the leaf is small, and the tree quite loses its ornamental character, but in moist soils, closely grouped with trees of dark foliage, and especially in windy situations, it forms one of the finest contrasts with other trees.

Var. *Canescens* is much like the above, but is less white on the under side of the leaf, and therefore, less ornamental.

Var *Nivea*.—I can see no difference between this and the common Abele, though I have them growing side by side.

P. Angustifolia is a narrow-leaved variety from Utah, where it grows to a large size. Its diminished leaf-surface seems adapted to those dry regions.

P. Balsamifera. Balm of Gilead is a well known native tree. I especially wish to call attention to a variety growing in Longueuil with leaves as large as the basswood. One tree is in the main road, half way between the parish church and the road leading to the wharf.

P. Caroliniana. Carolina Poplar.—This tree is a favourite in the streets of Washington, especially for damp soils, where it is called a sanitary tree, on account of the amount of evaporation from its large leaf-surface. It is one of the best of the Poplars for a street tree. In Washington, 13 miles of street have been planted with Poplar, the larger part of these with this variety. In leaf and growth it is much like our own Cottonwood. There are two fine trees of it in Montreal, introduced from the South, some years ago. They may be seen about 100 yards west of the West-End of Belmont Street.

P. Crispa Lindleyii is a rapid grower, with leaves long and very narrow, yet like those of an elongated Balm of Gilead.

P. Fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar.—Scott speaks of this as "A silvan sentinel," its tall, spiral form being especially effective when grouped with round-headed trees. It is perhaps difficult to say of where it is a native. It has been planted in Lombardy and France, and in other places, as a road side tree, to a most monotonous extent. There, it is altogether over-planted. But here under-planted. Those who have come from old France, and brought their "Lares" with them should plant this tree.

P. Græca pendula. Athenian Weeping Poplar.—A native of the Archipelago, is, in leaf, like our common trembling Poplar, but of weeping habit of growth.

P. Grandidentata is a native tree, growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet having large massive leaves with indented margins.

P. Grandidentata pendula. Weeping Tooth-leaved Poplar.—This is the finest of the Weeping Poplars that I have seen. When top-grafted it hangs in graceful parallel lines around the stem. I planted three trees of it, which after the first winter began pushing their buds without any injury, but, in each case, they were unfortunately grafted on some tender stock, which winter-killed. Poplars like moist soil, and the very dry place in which they were planted may account for their failure.

P. Monilifera.—The Cotton-wood so common in the West is also a native of our Province. It is a very rapid grower and one of the best where quick shade is needed.

P. Nigra pendula is, in leaf, much like some others, but more pendulous than any except grandidentata

Parasol de St-Julien is a variety from France much like Græca.

P. Rotundifolia—Round leaved Poplar. A species from Japan, with roundish leaf, and rather pretty.

P. Suaveolus, is a narrow-leaved variety from Northern Asia, received through Dr Rigel, of St. Petersburg, by Prof. Sargent. Possibly it is a variety of *Balsamifera*.

—a species from Turkestan, also received from Dr. Rigel. It has a leaf much like the Abele, but in nursery is as erect as a Lombardy. The tree is now too young to predict its form in middle and old age, but a silver-leaved tree as erect as a Lombardy would be an acquisition indeed.

—Another variety of unknown name I have already described in the Journal. Grand old trees of it may be seen between Longueuil and Varennes, which as I was going down by steamer, I mistook for Elms. At a distance it certainly does rival the White Elm in both size and grandeur. However it is clumsy in twig, and has rough bark, even on branches but 3 inches in diameter, and has a leaf like a Cotton-wood.

I am told that it is not a native, and suppose it may have been brought out from Europe, by the early French settlers along with the Lombardy and Abele.

PTEROCARPA.

P. Fraxinifolia is a tree related to the Walnuts and Hickories. It does not seem to have been long known in this country; yet it was introduced into Europe long ago from the Caucasus, as the *Juglans fraxinifolia*. It proved only just hardy at Paris, and, I have been led to believe that those more recently brought to the States are not likely to prove hardy here.

PYRUS SORBUS, MOUNTAIN ASH.

This is a highly ornamental species of tree, well adapted to severe climates. It is pretty in leaf, and flower, and still more so when bearing a profusion of bright red berries in the autumn. One fault, however, it has. It is affected with borers,