

Mississippi, twelve inches in diameter, semi-upright, more bright and white in foliage than the *T. argentea* of Hungary alongside. The white leaved European lindens we did not see in the very severe climates. The alba of Hungary has not proved hardy with me at Abbotsford, still less so the alba pendula which winter kills at Riga. So we had better try the northern forms of the American white lindens.

ULMUS—Elm.

In Europe they have overlooked the grandest of all American trees, the white elm, a tree that thrives in climates even more severe than St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The *campestris* is not indigenous at St. Petersburg, as I had said, nor is it hardy there, but *effusa* is. In the southern part of the Government of Moscow, both *effusa* and *montana* are found wild, but the northern limit of *campestris* is yet further south. *Effusa* is a good and a hardy tree, but I never saw one of large size. At Petrovskoe, Moscow, Mr. Shroeder showed us a fine specimen of *effusa pendula*, so my notes say, but I have forgotten it. *Montana*, or the so-called Scotch elm, is not so hardy there or at St. Petersburg. Some weeping forms of it of the camperdown type, seemed quite hardy at Riga, and were very graceful and ornamental. The pendula should rather be named *horizontalis*. They have a fine specimen in one of their public gardens, eight inches or more in diameter of trunk. Another is quite pendulous. We are much in need of a tree of this kind a littlehardier than camperdown. *U. montana exoniensis* is very erect in growth, has large curled leaves clinging around the stem—both odd and ornamental. *U. m. Damierii* is much like it, but said by Mr. Wagner to be less hardy. *Adantifolia* is like the *urticaefolia* of the American nurseries, but even more crinkled, and its recurved serrations are very curious. The *U. suberosa* (?) of Turkestan, is a small-leaved variety, not hardy at Moscow. Under the name of *Sibirica* are several varieties unlike one another, and quite unlike that described by me last year.

VIBURNUM.

I again quote from Mr. Budd :

NOTE.—Except the snow-ball and high-bush cranberry, we have no species of this numerous northern family under cultivation in the State. The following should be introduced: *Alnifolium*, *Dahuricum*, *dentatum*, *lantanooides*, *macrophyllum*, *lantana flore pleno*, *lantana marginatum*, *lantana minor*, *prunifolium*, *pygmaeum*, and *pyrifolium*.

The lantana appeared quite hardy in the Botanic Gardens at Moscow.

EVERGREENS

ABIES AND PICEA—SPRUCE AND BALSAM.

NOTE.—The favourite evergreen in the Riga nurseries is *A. Sibirica*, known also there as *pichta*. A good grower and a balsam with rich, long foliage. I think the seed was said to have been brought from the Ural mountains. *Picea pichta* is common in the U. S. nurseries, but as I noted three years ago, is quite variable in different nurseries in its length of leaf and beauty. On the grounds of General Greig, the President of the St. Petersburg Horticultural Society, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, in full view of Cronstadt, there is a specimen about thirty-five feet in height and much richer in foliage than the Norway. In fact it was about the most ornamental in the whole collection. At Kazan and again in the Petrovskoe Park near Moscow, we saw much larger and older trees, trees without any decay of their lower branches, as is apt to be the case with our native balsam, and yet these trees were growing on dry soil.

Of other varieties, *Engelmanni* of the Rocky mountains, a great favourite and always hardy. As Mr. Budd says, we must go to Russia to get a true estimate of its value in our own country. *Nordmanniana*, a fine specimen, thirty feet in height, in the Botanic Gardens at Warsaw, but not hardy further north. *Pectinata*, said not to be hardy at Moscow, and yet it would seem as though they had obtained their seed from some southern source, as there are trees of it two feet in diameter at Kazan. *Obovata*, a hardy spruce