

*A. pennsylvanicum*, L.—Striped Maple. Eastern Canada and United States. Planted 1890. Hardy. It is surprising that this handsome little tree is not more used for ornamental purposes. Its pretty greenish flowers in long drooping racemes, deep green leaves, and beautifully striped bark, give it a unique appearance.

*A. platanoides*, L.—Norway Maple. Europe. Planted 1890. Hardy. The Norway Maple is being planted more and more every year as a shade tree in Canada. It certainly is a tree of great merit. Our hard maple has, however, a good record for longevity, and should be planted in preference wherever it will succeed. The leaves of the Norway maple remain on the trees about two weeks longer than those of the sugar maple, but do not assume the bright tints of the latter.

*A. Pseudo-platanus*, L.—Sycamore. Central Europe, Western Asia. Planted 1890. Half hardy. It is not advisable to plant this tree with hopes of much success here.

*A. rubrum*, L.—Red or Swamp Maple. Planted 1890. Hardy. As its name indicates, the habitat of this maple is swampy or moist soil. Is it any wonder that so many of these trees are dying throughout the city, where granolithic pavements and permanent roads are excluding the much needed rain and air? The red maple is a beautiful tree, especially in the autumn, when it is all aglow with charming tints; but it should not be used either for shade or ornament unless there is plenty of moisture in the soil.

*A. saccharinum*, Wang.—Sugar or Rock Maple. Canada, United States. Planted 1889. Hardy. The sugar maple is well known. It is the most satisfactory maple for shade purposes and will grow in a diversity of soils, but succeeds best in a rich sandy loam, and does poorest in wet soil.

*A. spicatum*, L.—Mountain Maple. Canada, United States. Planted 1890. Hardy. This is a native shrub and is fairly ornamental.

*A. tataricum*, L.—Tartarian Maple. Eastern Europe. Planted 1890. Hardy. A small, ornamental tree. The bright red fruit