

*maple*.—Is a striking cut-leaved variety of upright habit. Likely to be hardy, as it is a seedling of the common silver maple. It was produced from seed by Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

*Var. Ricci*.—Is a new one whose beauty I have been struck with. Leaf small, and tree very pendulous. I believe this also to be a seedling of Messrs. E. and B.

*Var. Wagneri*. *Wagner's Cut-leaved Silver maple*.—What young trees I have seen of it did not seem constant or equal in beauty to the following:—

*Var. Wierii*. *Weir's Cut-leaved Silver maple*.—This has been growing for several years in an exposed situation on the grounds of the Parliament buildings of Ottawa. I have seen it also in other places about Ottawa.

It seems quite hardy with me, here. It is not massive, as most maples are, but somewhat feathery in foliage, of eccentric and wayward habit of growth. The foliage on the young shoots is remarkably slashed as may be seen by the cut given. It is an interesting and attractive tree, worthy of being planted freely.

*A. Macrophyllum*. *Great leaved maple of Oregon*.—This is perhaps, the grandest of all maples, yet is not hardy much north of Philadelphia. However, Dr. George M. Dawson, has found it on the Pacific coast as high as latitude 51, so that it is possible that much more hardy varieties of it will be found; but whether hardy enough to stand this climate is probably doubtful.

*A. Negundo*, *Negundo aceroides*. *Ash leaved maple or Box elder*.—This tree is indigenous in the West, and may be found as far north as latitude 53, on the little Saskatchewan, and therefore hardy here. I got 100 young trees of it from Rochester, and also two from Ontario, which have proved by no means hardy.

The reason I will explain at length, as it shows the existence of some varieties not generally known.

In the streets of Washington, where there are several avenues 3 or 4 miles long of this tree, it was found that they had been planting two different species, one of southern origin, the other received from the West. The former, the more flexible in growth, so much so as to be often bent out of shape by the weight of its seeds, and unable to stand as severe cold as the other; that from the West is more rounded and more compact, is of larger leaf, and that with reddish stem; its seed capsules are larger, and seed with larger percentage abortive; foliage light, lively green, and leaf convex and decidedly the more beautiful tree of the two. This species from the West is the same as that which has proved tender with me.

In my dilemma, a horticulturist from the West comes to my assistance, and tells me that, in the West, there is what is known as the Ohio *Negundo*, and that which is known as the Missouri *Negundo*, the latter that of the far west, and the one of most northern habit. This, from what I hear of it, is likely to be like that in the grounds of the McGill College, grown from seed from Winnipeg. This tree is of rapid growth, of medium beauty, and perfectly hardy.

*Var. Californicum* seems to resemble what is grown in Washington as the Southern species.

*Var. Foliis aurea variegata*. *Golden variegated Negundo*.—This tree, I am led to believe, is not likely to prove hardy.

*A. Platanoides*. *Norway maple*.—This is the hard maple of Central Europe, "next to the birch and trembling poplar, the most common tree in the Russian woods." It is even more dense than our own sugar maple, is slightly more spreading, and grows nearly as large.

It has proved hardy in Montreal, seems quite hardy with me, and of more rapid growth than the sugar maple.

It is a tree that has become quite a favorite in the States

and has been grown largely for street planting. In Washington, next to the Oriental Plane, this and the sugar maple seem their favorite street trees.

It does not seem to sport much, yet there are many curious varieties of it of great beauty.

*Var. Cucullatum*. *Curled-leaf Norway maple*.—Has leaves the lobes of which curl and turn inwards, giving it a singular and most unmaplelike look. It is well worthy of trial.

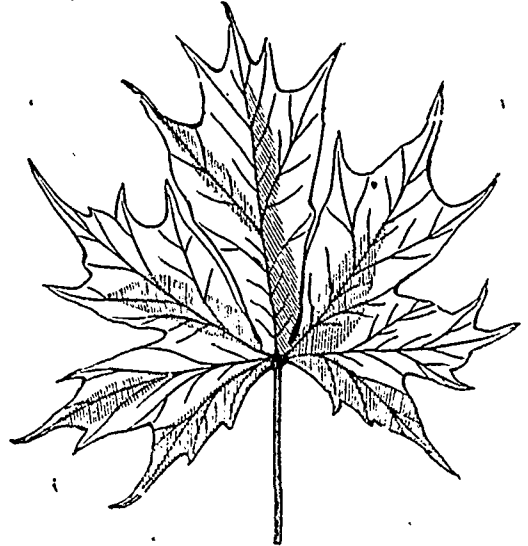


Fig. 2. Norway cut-leaved Maple.

*Var. Dissectum*. *Cut-leaved Norway maple*.—I have never seen a large specimen of this, and think it may be of somewhat dwarf habit of growth. It is one of the handsomest of cut-leaved trees, as may be supposed by the leaf in the annexed cut, which is, of course, of a reduced size. This proved perfectly hardy with Mr. Brown.

*Var. Laciniatum*. *Eagle's Claw Norway maple*.—Has leaves shaped as its name would suggest. Quite a curiosity but hardly equal to the above two.

*Var. Schwerderii*. *Schwerder's Norway maple*.—The beauty of this variety consists in the color of the leaves of the young shoots, which are often a bright crimson. This is said to be the case in spring.

In July, I have seen young trees dotted all over with rich bouquets, as it were, of rich, rosy red leaves. As the tree gets old and slower in growth, this characteristic, one would expect to become less pronounced.

*A. Polymorphum atropurpureum*.—The Japanese are the most beautiful of all maples; among the most beautifully tinted and lacinated of all trees.

Most of them must be looked upon as greenhouse plants, but the above, from its hardiness, is worthy of our notice. Several plants of it have stood for the last three years in Forest Hill cemetery, near Boston, without injury, and also at Mr. Hunneywell's, at Welsley, Mass. It is a shrub of rich, somewhat purplish red foliage, rather deeply cut, and well worthy of such slight protection as it might need in this climate. I must add however that its richness of color fades very much about midsummer.

*A. Pseudo-platanus*. *European Sycamore maple*.—This tree is found largely in the central and middle parts of Europe. It is said to be found at an altitude of 3000 ft. in Switzerland, and so, possibly, there may be varieties of it that might prove hardy.

In Montreal it has proved far from hardy. I have tried the (*Aurea variegata*) golden leaved, and the (*purpurea*) purple