

very good, but were not ripe when Mr. Harrington left. In the southern provinces the Pompelo or Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*) is abundant, the fruit being very large and the pulp very agreeable. Pomegranates are very handsome in flower and fruit, but the latter does not offer much except the acid pulp around the seeds.

Although the time of Mr. Harrington's visit was not the period of flowering for many plants, he saw, especially in the mountains, some fine species in bloom. Of these may be especially mentioned the lotus, which grows luxuriantly in the temple ponds, and often in moats or ditches, lifting its large leaves and beautiful flowers high above the water. On the Hakone hills the grand white lily (*Lilium auratum*) grows in abundance, and the root bulbs of this and of other fine species are largely gathered for food. Near the foot of Asama had been observed a beautiful yellow lily on a stalk some three feet high, and in the *kara* (dry plain) below Fuji many examples of fine tiger-lilies occurred. Other smaller lilies, and other closely related forms had frequently been seen, showing how extensively these beautiful plants are distributed.

A very conspicuous species in the early part of October, from Kobe to Yokohama, was one about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a fleshy stem and no leaves. Each stem bore several bright cardinal or scarlet blossoms of a lily-like form, but with the petals narrow and twisted. This plant grew in abundance along the irrigation ditches or in any uncultivated spot, and its bright colour sometimes showed in large vivid patches. Of flowering shrubs *Hydrangea paniculata* was a good example, as it was seen in large masses along the mountain paths, and showed at once its relationship to the cultivated form, although in nature flowering in the fashion of our Canadian *Viburnum lentiginosides*.

Of the varied flora perhaps no plant is so attractive in appearance as the giant of the grasses, the bamboo, which is also as useful as it is beautiful. Fine groves were seen, especially in the south, where the stems rise forty or fifty feet, and have a diameter of three to six inches. The uses of these stems are innumerable, and it would be difficult for the people to get along without them. Upon the mountains the underbrush often consisted almost solely of a dwarf species, forming an almost impenetrable scrub.