

*A. dasycarpum*, Ehrh.—White or Silver Maple. Eastern North America. Planted 1890. Hardy. This is a large rapid growing native tree, but should not be planted for shade where the sugar maple will succeed.

*A. glabrum*, Torr. and Gray.—Smooth Maple. Western North America. Planted 1891. Hardy. A very pretty shrub, with glossy deep green foliage. It is a native of British Columbia.

*A. Heldreichii*, Orph.—Eastern Europe. Planted 1896. Hardy. As yet there is nothing to recommend this as an ornamental tree, but it has made good growth and seems quite hardy.

*A. insigne*, Boiss. and Buhse.—Northern Persia. Planted 1896. Tender. This tree has been killed to the ground during each of the past two winters.

*A. japonicum*, Thunb.—Japanese Maple. Planted 1897. Hardy. It is too soon yet to say whether this will succeed here or not. One specimen received from Tokio last year proved quite hardy. It is a beautiful little maple with finely cut foliage.

*A. Myabei*.—Japan. Planted 1896. Hardy. This maple is not recorded in the Index Kewensis. The specimens at the Experimental Farm were procured from the Arnold Arboretum, Boston. It is not very ornamental at present, but is a strong growing species.

*A. monspessulanum*, L.—Montpellier Maple. Mediterranean region. Planted 1896. Half hardy. A small tree with three-lobed leaves, the lobes being equal and entire. Rather ornamental. Some specimens of this tree have proved quite hardy.

*A. Negundo*, L.—Box Elder, Manitoba Maple. Canada, United States. Planted 1890. Hardy. This is a very rapid growing tree, and fairly ornamental, but it is seldom that symmetrical trees are formed and often they are disfigured by the limbs being broken off by the wind, as the wood is soft. This tree should only be planted in the coldest parts of the country where few trees will grow, as there are so many other trees of greater merit that will succeed in climates as severe as that of Ottawa.