hundred hardy ornamental trees and shrubs and the best one hundred herbaceous perennials, which has proven very useful to those who desire to improve their grounds. In the writer's report for 1898 a short additional list of herbaceous perennials is given. In the report for 1899 are another short descriptive list of perennials and a descriptive list of twenty-five of the best low-growing flowering shrubs. The report for 1900 contains descriptive lists of the best woody and annual climbers, and that for 1901, a descriptive list of the different species and best varieties of lilacs.

Some further notes regarding the trees and shrubs may be of interest.

As examples of how largely some genera are represented, I may state that there were growing in the autumn of 1901 in the Arboretum:—

200 species and varieties of Pyrus,

134 of Prunu	s, 93	Lonicera,	89	Ulmus,
110 Acer,	155	Syringa,	121	Salix,
75 Berberis,	100	Quercus,	66	Picea,
80 Cratægus,	92	Fraxinus,	64	Thuya.

Canadian trees and shrubs have been thoroughly tested, and are well represented. All of the trees mentioned in Prof. John Macoun's paper on "The Forests of Canada and their Distribution" having been tried, with the exceptions of a few western species which have not been given a thorough trial as yet. Among these are Salix scouleriana, Baratt; Pinus flexilis, James; Pinus albicaulis, Eng.; Pinus monticola, Dougl; Tsuga pattoniana, Eng.; Tsuga mertensiana, Carr.; Abies grandis, Lindl.; Abies amabilis, Forbes.

Of Canadian trees which have been thoroughly tested, the following have not proven hardy:

Asimina triloba, Duval (Papaw). This has killed out root and branch.

Liriodendron tulipifera, Linn (Tulip-tree). The tulip-tree kills to near the ground every winter. A variety of this species, however, integrifolia, imported from Berlin, Germany, in 1897 has proven hardy for the past three years.

Cercis canadensis, Linn. (Judas-tree or American Red-bud). The tree now living in the Arboretum was planted in the autumn