A tree of northern China now considered a variety of *Pyrus ussuriensis* (var. *ovidea*) is an older inhabitant of the Arboretum. It blooms two weeks later than the more northern tree; the flowers are larger and pure white; the fruit, too, is larger with a yellow skin and succulent flesh and unlike that of other Pear-trees is broad at base and narrow at apex. The leaves turn brilliant scarlet; and in the autumn the large tree standing on the left hand side of the Forest Hills Road, near the Arboretum entrance, is a conspicuous object.

Pyrus Calleryana, a handsome and shapely tree raised from seeds collected by Wilson in western China has grown rapidly in the Arboretum where it has flowered and produced fruits for several years. This tree promises to be one of the most valuable plants introduced by the Arboretum into the United States for the inoculation of its seedlings has shown, as far as such tests prove anything, that they are immune to attacks of the blight which has been the destruction in the United States of many varieties of garden Pear-trees. Pomologists, therefore, now believe that they have found in this tree the stock which will make the cultivation of pears in this country a more certain and profitable industry than it has been since the Pear-tree blight became prevalent. Many thousand seedlings of *Pyrus Calleryana* have been raised by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and by different experimental stations from the seeds produced by the Arboretum trees, and if these seedlings prove as valuable as American pomologists now believe them to be they will show the country the value of museums like the Arnold Arboretum, and more than justify the labor and money it has expended in its explorations in eastern Asia. Unfortunately the only specimens of this tree outside of China which produce large crops of fruit are in this Arboretum, and the supply of seeds will for some time longer be insufficient to meet the demands for it. The large white flowers and ample, dark green leaves make *Pyrus Calleryana* a valuable garden plant; the small glabrous fruit is hardly more than a third of an inch in diameter.

Pyrus serotina, another of Wilson's introductions from western China, is of special interest to the students of cultivated fruits as it is the wild type from which have been derived the hard, round, gritty pears which have been cultivated for centuries by the Chinese and Japanese. These cultivated oriental pears are often handsome trees with beautiful flowers and greenish yellow fruits which are often extremely ornamental, but western palates and digestions cannot cope with the hard fruits with cells filled with grit. These Japanese Sand Pear-trees crossed with European Garden Pear-trees several years ago produced in the United States the Keiffer and Lecomte Pears. These, although rather hard, are handsome and suited to long shipment. Much was expected of them especially in the southern states where large orchards of these trees were planted. The trees proved so susceptible to blight that their cultivation has been practically abandoned. *Pyrus serotina* has grown with remarkable rapidity in the Arboretum and in spring is covered with large flowers more or less deeply tinged with rose and unfolding deep bronze-colored leaves.

Pyrus Bretschneideri is the only Chinese Pear-tree which some day

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