splendid for boundary planting or for the wild garden. The tree sorts are fine as specimens a little removed from the dwelling house, where their beauty may be glimpsed from the windows. All are easily propagated by seed and the bush forms may be increased by lifting the sucker-growth and by layering. Although they fill a niche and add welcome beauty to any garden, Shadblows are difficult to procure. Their loveliness notwithstanding, nurserymen have treated them with contumely for are they not common native plants? A few of the more enlightened and progressive, however, are beginning to catalogue them, which is an encouraging sign of the awakening that is taking place. In the Arboretum these plants have been extensively planted along the drives, and on the edge of woods two species (A. laevis and A. oblongifolia) are native.

Tree Shadblows. In the last Bulletin we told that the earliest Shadblow to blossom is Amelanchier canadensis and as its petals fall and the white fluff of its foliage is flung off the flowers of A. laevis, a second tree species, expand. This has red-brown young leaves almost destitute of hairs and in fine contrast erect or nodding racemes of white flowers. Widespread from Newfoundland south this is a tree up to 50 ft. tall with a trunk 5 ft. in girth and a rather open narrow crown. The ruddy tinted young foliage gives to it distinction and character and associated with other deciduous trees it is most effective in springtime. One of the loveliest of all is A. grandiflora, a natural hybrid between these two species. Like its parents this is a tree but the flowers are much larger than those of any other American Shadblow. The blooms also last long in unsullied whiteness and the plant stands forth an aristocrat. This hybrid grows wild in the woods round Rochester, New York, where a lovely form of it (rubescens) with rose-tinted blossoms also occurs. The third American tree species is A. alnifolia known to the Indians as the Saskatoon. It is a slender tree, rarely exceeding 25 ft. in height, with a loose crown or irregular shape and white flowers in erect racemes opening at the same time as the leaves which are densely clad with an evanescent white floss. Its fruits are sweet and juicy, nearly globose in shape, dark blue-black, often three-quarters of an inch in diameter, larger and more valuable than those of any other Shadblow. Found over an immense area of country from the southwestern shores of Lake Superior west and northwest to the Valley of the Yukon River it is a most important tree to the Indians who gather and dry the fruit which serves them as an article of food.

Bush Shadblows. The largest of the bush Shadblows is A. oblongifolia, a very common species through eastern North America. This shrub grows 18 ft. tall and forms dense ovoid clumps of many erect stems sometimes 12 ft. through. Its flowers and leaves with white cottony covering unfold at the same time. Throughout New England this species is a conspicuous feature of the landscape in spring with its blossoms, in June with its wealth of fruit and in autumn with its vari-colored foliage. Another shrubby Shadblow is A. spicata which grows from 6 to 10 ft. tall and is distinguished by its erect dense-flowered racemes. A. humilis is dwarf and twiggy and A. stolonifera
Loveliest of the Shadblows (Amelanchier grandiflora).