Tibet, at altitudes of over eight thousand feet. This shows that this tree has a remarkable constitution, and suggests the possibility of crossing it with some of our cultivated Apples with the view of obtaining a race capable of producing fruit in warm climates like Florida and southern California. As an ornamental tree it is valuable for the lateness of its abundant and fragrant flowers and handsome fruit which is oval, red or yellow, and from an inch to an inch and a half long.

Fothergilla. This is a genus of shrubs related to the Witch Hazels. The small white flowers are produced in nearly round terminal clusters. The foliage has the general appearance of that of the Witch Hazel and in the autumn turns to brilliant shades of red and orange. The largest specimen in the Arboretum is a plant of *F. major* in the Hamamelis Group near the small pond at the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads; and three species can be seen in the Shrub Collection and on Azalea Path where there are a number of plants. First cultivated in England more than a century ago, *Fothergilla* seems to have disappeared from gardens until it was reintroduced by the Arboretum a few years ago. All the species are plants of much interest and great beauty but it is doubtful if any of them can now be found in any commercial nursery.

Siberian Pea-trees. This is the popular name of the plants of the genus *Caragana* of the Pea Family. They are very hardy, free-flowering shrubs or small trees from Siberia and northern China, with showy yellow flowers which are often followed by conspicuous pod-like fruits. Several of these plants which are arranged in the Shrub Collection are now in flower. Less commonly cultivated, perhaps, than they were fifty years ago and not often seen in American gardens, the Siberian Pea-trees are well suited for the colder parts of the United States and for Canada.

The Flowering Dogwood. This tree (*Cornus florida*) is now in flower and of unusual beauty this year. It is not native in the Arboretum but has been largely planted here and is now the most conspicuous plant, perhaps, in the roadside plantations. Comparatively rare in this latitude, the Flowering Dogwood is very abundant southward, and in early spring gives to the forest margins of the middle and southern states one of their greatest charms. The Flowering Dogwood of the east, beautiful as it is, is not so handsome as the species from the Pacific States, *Cornus Nuttallii*, which is a tree sometimes sixty or seventy feet high with involucres to the flower-clusters nearly twice as wide as those of *Cornus florida*. *Cornus Nuttallii* grows in damp woods under the shade of coniferous trees and is difficult to keep alive outside its native forests. It has never succeeded in the Arboretum and appears to have flowered in Europe in only a few gardens. The Japanese representative of this group, *Cornus kousa*, is hardy and flowers abundantly in eastern Massachusetts. It is a small tree which flowers later than *Cornus florida* and differs from it in its smaller pointed floral bracts, and is chiefly valuable for prolonging the flowering time of these beautiful plants.

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