over a large area. A native of the southeastern states, where it is found from South Carolina to Florida and Alabama, this Horsechestnut is hardy in New England, and in cultivation at the north grows into a larger and finer plant than in its native wilds. The small white flowers are produced in long, narrow, erect spikes which stand up above the plant and make them conspicuous during the last weeks of July. There is a mass of these plants at the northern base of the wooded hill on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road and in the rear of the Horsechestnut Group.

Clematis tangutica. Attention is called again this year to this handsome yellow-flowered Clematis which is growing on the trellis at the eastern side of the Shrub Collection. The flowers continue to open during several weeks, and there can now be seen on the plant opening flower-buds and fully grown clusters of fruit conspicuous from the long, silvery-white "tails."

Amorpha canescens. This member of the Pea Family, the Lead Plant of the early settlers on the western plains, will soon open its small violet-colored flowers which are crowded on clustered terminal spikes and are set off by the hoary down which thickly covers the leaves and branches. This handsome and conspicuous plant grows three or four feet tall and is a native of the Mississippi valley where it is found on low hills and prairies from Indiana and Minnesota to Texas.

Rosa Wichuraiana. The pure white flowers of this Japanese Rose can now be seen on a plant in the Shrub Collection with its long stems flat on the ground. Grown in this way it is perfectly hardy, although in eastern Massachusetts when an attempt is made to train it over a trellis or on a building it suffers from cold. There is no better plant for clothing banks, which, when the flowers open, look as if they had been covered with snow. This Rose is one of the parents of some of the most beautiful Rambler Roses which, very successful further south and in Europe, are not very hardy in this latitude.

Rosa setigera. This, the Prairie Rose, is the last of all the Roses in the collection to flower, and no Rose is more beautiful than this inhabitant of the western states where it grows from Michigan to Texas. It is a free-flowering and perfectly hardy plant with tall arching stems, ample bright-colored foliage and broad clusters of pink flowers. It can be trained over an arbor or against a building, but looks best when allowed to grow naturally without any training whatever. There is a mass of this Rose on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills Road in front of the Cherries, and it is in the Shrub Collection.

Brilliant fruits. From this time until April of next year the Arboretum will be interesting for the fruits which are to be seen here. Nothing so surprises and delights European visitors who come to the Arboretum in summer and autumn as the profusion of showy fruits which are produced here by many trees and shrubs. The Bush Honeysuckles are perhaps now the handsomest plants in the Arboretum with ripe fruit. They produce fruit in great quantities and it remains in good condition for several weeks, and as the different species ripen their fruit from July until the beginning of October the second period

of their beauty is a long one. On different species and hybrids there are blue, black, orange, yellow, wine-color and scarlet fruits, and these beautiful and abundant fruits following beautiful flowers make some of the Bush Honeysuckles desirable garden plants especially in the northern United States where they are very hardy and where they appear to fruit more freely than in other parts of the world. The orange-colored translucent fruit of *Lonicera minutiflora* is perhaps the most beautiful in the collection. This plant is a hybrid between the Tartarian Honeysuckle from Central Asia and a species from eastern Siberia, *L. Morrowii*. *L. muscaviensis* is covered with large and translucent scarlet fruit. The fruits of the Tartarian Honeysuckles are sometimes red and sometimes bright yellow. Two hybrids of this species, *L. bella* and *L. notha*, bear crimson fruit. *L. Xylosteum* produces large, dark crimson, lustrous fruit, and a hybrid of it, *L. xylosteoides*, large red fruit. All the numerous forms of *L. coerulea* in the collection, a species which is found in all the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, have bright blue fruit, and that of *L. orientalis* is black and lustrous. *L. Koehneana*, a native of western China, is now covered with large, dark, wine-colored, almost black fruits which follow yellow flowers. This is a native of western China and is a hardy and valuable garden plant. There is a large specimen now covered with fruit among the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. These Bush Honeysuckles form a group of shrubs worthy of the attention of persons who desire to form collections of large, fast-growing, hardy shrubs beautiful when covered in early spring with innumerable flowers or in early summer or in autumn when their showy fruits are ripe.

Acer tataricum. The fruits of this Maple are now fully grown and conspicuous from the bright red color of the keys. It is a small tree or treelike shrub and a native of southeastern Europe and western Asia. It is an early-flowering, very hardy Maple well worth cultivating for the brilliancy of its fruit alone. An old inhabitant of the gardens of western Europe and of the United States, it has been rather lost sight of since the introduction of the Japanese Maples. Plants can be seen in the Maple Collection.

Tsuga caroliniana. After two of the severest winters of recent years the perfect condition of this southern Hemlock in the Arboretum shows that it can be depended on to flourish in southern New England. A smaller tree and less graceful perhaps than the Hemlock of our northwest coast, *T. heterophylla*, the most beautiful of all the Hemlocks, the Carolina tree is the handsomest representative of the genus which can be successfully grown here. The Carolina Hemlock was first raised in the Arboretum more than thirty years ago, and among the seedlings are two or three dwarf plants which are broader than high and beautiful subjects for planting in small gardens. Judging by the experience at the Arboretum with this tree, it may be placed among the six most desirable conifers for planting in southern New England, the others being the White Pine, *Pinus Strobus*, the Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*, the northern Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, the White Fir of Colorado, *Abies concolor*, and the Japanese *Abies brachyphylla*.

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