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Summer-flowering shrubs. The flowers of many shrubs can now be seen in the Arboretum, and others will appear almost constantly until the late autumn or early winter when the Witch Hazels carry the period of blooming into another year. The last of the Azaleas the two white-flowered species of eastern North America, *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *arborescens* and *R.* (*Azalea*) *viscosum*, are now in bloom. A mass of the former can be seen on the right-hand side of the Valley Road in front of the Hickories, and *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *viscosum* can be seen in quantity on both sides of the Meadow Road. Azaleas of different species have been flowering continuously in the Arboretum since the middle of May, and the blooming of no other group of plants extends here over such a long period although that of the Viburnums and Cornels is almost as long.

Rhododendron maximum. This native species is the last of the *Rhododendrons* with evergreen leaves to bloom, and it can now be seen on the left-hand side of the road entering by the South Street gate. This is one of the hardiest of all *Rhododendrons* in this climate and no other species which can be successfully grown here has such large and handsome leaves. The flowers are handsome in their delicate colors but are a good deal hidden by the young branchlets which make their growth before the buds open.

Rosa Jackii. This beautiful Rose was introduced into the Arboretum from Korea several years ago by Mr. J. G. Jack for whom it is named. It is one of the Multiflorae Roses and has long stems which lie flat on the ground, lustrous foliage and pure white flowers in wide many-flowered clusters. The flowers have the delicate fragrance of the Musk Rose. The hybridizer should be able to find in it a good subject

from which to raise a race of hardy, late-flowering Rambler Roses. It is now in bloom in the Shrub Collection.

Rosa setigera. This is the Prairie Rose from the central part of the continent where it is scattered from Michigan to Texas. It is a vigorous plant with tall arching stems, pale handsome leaves and broad clusters of pure pink flowers. No wild Rose is more beautiful, and the hybridizer with all his cunning has not produced a single Rose which can compare with this wild plant in grace of habit or in charm of flowers. There is a mass of these Roses just coming into bloom on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills Road in front of the Cherry Collection.

Coluteas, known as Bladder Sennas, are useful summer flowering shrubs. Three species can now be seen in bloom in the Shrub Collection, *C. arborescens*, *C. cilicica* and *C. orientalis*. The first is a native of southern and southeastern Europe, and is a very old inhabitant of gardens, for it is said to have been cultivated in England for at least three centuries. It is a vigorous and hardy plant with erect much-branched stems, deciduous pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers; these are produced on the branches of the year and continue to open as the branches grow and new leaves appear. The flowers are followed by inflated bladder-like pods which are more or less tinged with rose color and are very ornamental. Fully grown pods from the first flowers appear on the plants with the late flowers. This plant does not occur to be as well known in this country as it is in England where it is now often naturalized. *Colutea cilicica* is a native of Asia Minor, and very similar to *C. arborescens*, and as a garden plant is not superior to that species. *C. orientalis* is distinguished from the other species by its pale grayish foliage and by its sulphur-colored or orange-red flowers. It is a native of Asia Minor and has long been known in gardens. This shrub is worth a place in collections of summer-flowering plants.

Cornus paucinervis. The plant of this Cornel in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill is covered with flower-buds which will open in a few days. It is a shrub five or six feet tall with erect stems, small, narrow, pointed leaves with only two or three pairs of prominent veins, small flat clusters of white flowers and black fruits. Although this *Cornus* was found by Wilson at low altitudes in the valley of the Yangtsze River, it has proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum and is one of the most distinct and interesting plants introduced by him.

Heather. It does not seem to be generally understood that the Heather of northern Europe (*Calluna vulgaris*) can be successfully grown in this country, although it is now many years since it was discovered that it had become naturalized in Nova Scotia and in Tewksbury and Townsend, Massachusetts. The ends of the branches are sometimes killed here in severe winters, but this is an advantage rather than an injury to the plants, for English gardeners to secure the best results cut back their plants severely after they have finished flowering. In this country the Heather should be planted in well-drained, sandy soil fully exposed to the sun; planted in the shade it usually suffers in cold winters as in the shade it continues to grow late in the autumn and the wood does not ripen properly. There are a

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