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Broad-leaved Evergreens. The number of varieties of these plants which can be successfully grown in eastern Massachusetts is very small, and the botanical explorations of the last quarter of a century have made only a few additions to the list. Moreover, it is not probable that further exploration will greatly increase the number of these plants which can be grown in this climate, and probably the only hope of increasing it is in the production of new races of hardy Rhododendrons. A large portion of the broad-leaved evergreens which are hardy in the northern states belong to the Heath Family and cannot grow in soil impregnated with lime, so that the number of these plants available for the gardens of the middle west is confined to species of only three or four genera. Of the plants introduced from China only one or two Rhododendrons, four Barberries, a Viburnum, and possibly a Gaultheria can be kept alive here in the open ground, and the permanent value of some of them is not yet assured.

Evergreen Barberries. The four species of evergreen Barberries which are growing in the Arboretum are *Berberis Julianae*, *B. verruculosa*, *B. Gagnepainii*, *B. Sargentiana*. The last is the least hardy of these four plants and it can be kept alive here only in exceptionally sheltered positions, and, judging by our experience with it in the Arboretum, it will never become a good garden plant in this climate. Of *B. Julianae* there are a number of plants here in exposed positions where they have been growing for several years and have not suffered from heat or cold. It is a tall shrub with pale branches and spines, thick, dark green leaves, clusters of yellow flowers and blue-black

fruit. The Arboretum plants flowered for the first time last spring and have not yet produced fruit. *B. Gagnepainii* is also a tall shrub, with yellow-gray branchlets, long slender spines and narrow spiny leaves. The small flowers are in from three- to eight-flowered clusters and are followed by pear-shaped, bluish black fruit one-third of an inch long. This Barberry has flowered and fruited in the Arboretum this year for the first time. *B. verruculosa* is a dwarf spreading plant sometimes three feet high and broad, with slender, semipendent branches covered with many long slender spines and small, remotely spiny, toothed leaves dark green and very lustrous on the upper surface and silvery white below. The flowers are pale yellow and solitary or in pairs, and the fruit is about half an inch long and dark violet color or nearly black. This handsome little plant flowers irregularly through the summer and early autumn and has not yet ripened its fruit in the Arboretum. These three Chinese evergreen Barberries are with the other Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill where they have been growing for three or four years in an exposed position.

Mahonias, as Barberries with pinnate leaves are now generally called, are not very hardy here with the exception of the Rocky Mountain *M. repens* which is a good plant in this climate and soon spreads by underground stems into broad clusters. The handsomer *M. Aquifolium*, the Oregon Grape of the northwestern part of the country, lives in sheltered positions, but many of the leaves are usually injured by the cold. *M. pinnata* and *M. japonica* generally live here but cannot be recommended for general planting. They can be seen on Hickory Path near Centre Street.

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. This plant attracted a good deal of attention when it was first raised from seeds collected by Wilson in China, but in eastern Massachusetts it is hardy only in sheltered positions and usually suffers more or less every winter. In the neighborhood of Philadelphia, however, it appears to be perfectly hardy and specimens there are already fully ten feet high. It is a large shrub with stout erect branches and tomentose branchlets, and large dark brown leaves lustrous and deeply wrinkled on the upper surface, and covered below with a thick coat of gray or yellowish felt. The flowers are in compact terminal clusters which are formed in the autumn and are conspicuous during the winter, and the fruit is about a third of an inch long, at first bright red when fully grown and finally black and very lustrous. There is a plant of this *Viburnum* on Hickory Path near Centre Street, and another on the upper side of Azalea Path on which the flower-buds can now be seen.

Kalmias. The most generally satisfactory broad-leaved evergreen which can be grown in this part of the country is the Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) which is one of the handsomest plants of the North American flora. There are forms of the Mountain Laurel with white, pink and red flowers and there are some monstrous forms which are more curious than beautiful. Two dwarf species, *Kalmia angustifolia*, the well-known Sheep Laurel of northern pastures, and *K. carolina* from the southern mountains, although not often cultivated, deserve a

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