place in the garden. *K. polifolia*, or *glauca*, is hardy, but not easy to establish in gardens. The *Kalmias*, like the *Rhododendrons* and all plants of the Heath Family, cannot grow where there is lime in the soil.

Rhododendrons. A large number of the species and hybrids of *Rhododendrons* are now cultivated in California and in some parts of Europe, but only a few of them can be grown in the open ground in the eastern United States, and the region here where any of these plants thrive is not large, for it is too cold for *Rhododendrons* north of Massachusetts and too hot for them south of Pennsylvania except on the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. Only the species of eastern North America, *R. maximum*, *R. catawbiense*, *R. carolinianum* and *R. minus*, and *R. Smirnowii* of the Caucasus, *R. brachycarpum* of the high mountains of Japan, and *R. micranthum* from western and north central China are perfectly hardy here. This last is a small plant with small leaves and small compact clusters of white flowers and looks more like a *Ledum* than a *Rhododendron*. Of the sixty odd species of Chinese *Rhododendrons* raised at the Arboretum from seed collected by Wilson this is the only one that is perfectly hardy here, although *R. discolor* can be kept alive in sheltered positions at least for a few years. Two little European *Rhododendrons*, *R. ferrugineum* and *R. hirsutum* live here but the plants are generally short-lived and not really satisfactory. Most of the *Rhododendrons* cultivated in this part of the country are hybrids of *R. catawbiense*, but only a very few of the great number of these hybrids which have been raised in Europe are really hardy here. There are hybrids, too, growing in the Arboretum of *R. Metternichii*, of *R. Smirnowii*, of *R. maximum*, of *R. minus* and of the European species which are hardy. There is still much to be accomplished in the gardens of eastern America by the breeders of hardy *Rhododendrons*.

Hollies. *Ilex opaca*, the widely distributed, red-fruited species of eastern North America is the only broad-leaved evergreen which is a tree in this climate. *Ilex opaca* seems able to flourish under the conditions of city life and to be little injured by the smoke from bituminous coal fires which are so injurious to most evergreen plants. That it is a long-lived tree is shown by the specimens planted by Washington about 1785 at Mt. Vernon which are still in perfect health and among the most interesting of the trees planted by him. *Ilex glabra* is another excellent broad-leaved evergreen for the decoration of New England gardens. It is a broad round-topped shrub with small lustrous leaves and small black fruit a good deal hidden by the foliage, and is a native of the coast region from New Hampshire to Texas. A good mass of these shrubs can be seen on the right hand side of the Hemlock Hill Drive opposite the Laurel plantation. Two Japanese evergreen Hollies can be grown here, *Ilex crenata* and *I. pedunculosa*. The former is a small bushy tree or small shrub with small finely toothed leaves and small black fruit borne on such small stems that it is hidden by the leaves. There are forms of this plant with larger and with smaller leaves, and the small-leaved form (var. *microphylla*), on which the leaves are not more than half an inch long, is the hardier. Several

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