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Effects of the severe winter. Most of the *Taxads* which have been grown successfully in the Arboretum have suffered from the cold of the winter. All the forms of the Japanese *Taxus cuspidata*, however, are now as green and fresh as they were in October. As the years pass the confidence in the value of this plant increases and it has never been as great as it is this spring. Among all the plants which Japan has contributed to the gardens of the eastern United States no other is so generally valuable. Fortunately American nurserymen are at last beginning to realize that this Yew has some commercial value, and it will soon be within the reach of everyone who has a garden or wants to plant the best possible evergreen hedge for New England. The form of this Yew (var. *chinensis*) introduced by Wilson from western China is less hardy than the Japanese plant. In a collection of young plants of the Chinese form, in as protected a position as could be found in the Arboretum, some are slightly injured and others are dead. It is not probable that this fine tree, therefore, will ever become established in Massachusetts. On all the forms of the European Yew (*Taxus baccata*) there are dead leaves and dead or injured branches. All the plants of *T. baccata erecta* have been killed, and there are a few dead branches even on *T. baccata repandens*, the plant with wide-spreading, semiprostrate stems which has lived in this climate for several years without injury and has been considered here the hardiest and most desirable of all the forms of the European Yew for New England. Plants of the Canadian Yew (*T. canadensis*), the so-called Ground Hemlock of northern woods, planted in the shade or in full exposure to the sun, have been badly disfigured as the tips of most of the branches and all the upper leaves have been killed. The leaves on upper branches of the Japanese *Torreya mucifera* are dry and begin-

ning to turn brown, but the buds appear to be uninjured and the plants may recover. It has not suffered here before and for the last two or three years has been producing fruit in the Arboretum. The California Torreyia (*T. californica*), which has been nursed along in a sheltered position for years and has suffered more or less every winter, appears to have at last entirely succumbed. Young plants in a sheltered position of the Japanese *Cephalotaxus drupacea* are little injured but the handsomer *C. Fortunei* from western China has suffered and it is doubtful if this fine tree will live through many years in this climate.

Broad-leaved Evergreens. As it was natural to expect, the plants of this class have been more injured by the winter than any others, for with few exceptions they cannot be successfully grown in this climate under even the most favorable conditions. *Ilex opaca*, which has grown well in the Arboretum for many years where it has been the only broad-leaved evergreen tree which has lived here, has suffered seriously. Nearly all the leaves have been killed and some of the plants appear to be dead. The large plants of the Japanese *Ilex crenata* on Azalea Path, which were raised from seed at the Arboretum twenty-five years ago, have been so badly injured that it is doubtful if they can recover. The Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), a common shrub in the region of the coast from New Hampshire to Texas, has lost the ends of many branches and most of its upper leaves. For more than twenty years there have been splendid specimens of this beautiful shrub in the Arboretum where it has never been injured before and has been considered one of the best evergreen shrubs which can be grown in this climate. Plants of an evergreen Holly (*Ilex pedunculata*), introduced by Wilson from western China and planted on Hickory Path near Centre Street, have, however, not been injured by the winter. This is a handsome tree with long-stalked red fruits, and is distributed through Japan and western China. Judging by our experience here with other evergreen Hollies, the chances that it will ever grow to maturity are not very good. For the first time in the Arboretum there are brown leaves and dead branches and flower-buds on some of the Laurels (*Kalmia latifolia*). The damage is not serious but it is interesting as showing how the hardiest native plants, even when planted in exceptionally good positions, may be injured by a winter like the last which has killed also the ends of the branches of such common New England evergreen shrubs as the little Sheep Laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) and the Leather Leaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*). The leaves of *Leucothoe Catesbaei* are badly browned even on plants in moist shady positions which this species prefers. A native of the southern Appalachian forests, it has been considered one of the hardiest and most satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens which could be planted in this climate. *Leucothoe axillaris* has also lost its leaves but will probably recover. *Pieris* or *Andromeda floribunda* is uninjured and is now covered with flowers, and its condition confirms the belief here that this is one of the hardiest, handsomest and most desirable broad-leaved evergreen shrubs which can be grown in this part of the country. Its Japanese relative, *Pieris japonica*, seems equally hardy, but its larger and more beautiful flowers open earlier and are often injured by spring frosts.

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