tunately the flowers were ruined as they opened by the excessive heat of last week. *Rosa multiflora cathayensis* is again covered with its great clusters of pink flowers and expanding flower-buds. The Chinese representatives of the white-flowered *R. multiflora* of Japan, it is one of the most beautiful Roses of its class, and interesting as the wild type from which the Chinese derived the now well known Crimson Rambler Rose and another old-fashioned garden plant, the Seven Sisters Rose (*Rosa multiflora platyphylla*). *Rosa Helenae*, which some persons consider the handsomest of the Roses discovered by Wilson in western China, will be in flower again in a few days. It is a large shrub with slender arching stems furnished sparingly with small red spines and many-flowered clusters of pure white delicately fragrant flowers an inch and a quarter in diameter. It well deserves a place in any collection of single-flowered Roses, however small.

Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum. A lover of flowers who has had the good fortune to see the yellow-flowered Azalea in June on the wooded slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains can never forget it. North America does not offer a more beautiful flower show. No other North American shrub has such brilliantly colored flowers; and no other Azalea hardy in New England can be compared with it in the variety of color found in its flowers. The flowers of the Korean *Azalea Schlippenbachii* are larger and more delicate in texture and color, and those of the Japanese *A. Kaempferi* are more surprising, for it is always a surprise to find the bright red flowers of this Azalea on a bare New England hillside. These plants when they are in flower look exotic here and do not fit our American surroundings as well as our yellow-flowered plant. The flowers, too, of the American plant remain in good condition longer than those of any of the Asiatic Azaleas, and they were not injured by the excessive heat of last week which spoiled the flowers of many other plants. A good many plants of *R. calendulaceum* have been raised at the Arboretum from seed, and many of the seedlings which are now blooming on Azalea Path show the variation in the color of the flowers from clear yellow to flame, which adds to the interest of a collection of these plants in early June. Single plants of this Azalea have also been planted among other shrubs on the borders of some of the drives, and these show how this Azalea can be used with advantage in New England plantations.

The Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydranga petiolaris*), which made last summer a large growth on the Administration Building, is as thickly covered with its broad flower clusters now as it has been in previous years. It is still the only climbing plant with conspicuous flowers able to attach itself firmly to a stone or brick wall, which can be grown in this climate. The fact that it is one of the first plants here to unfold its leaves adds to its value as a cover for the walls of buildings.

Laurels (*Kalmia latifolia*). When this number of the Bulletin reaches its Massachusetts readers the Laurels at the northern base of Hemlock Hill will be in bloom and never before have these plants been so thickly covered with flowers. They furnish the last and for many persons the most beautiful of the great Arboretum flower displays of the year.

1919. "The Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydranga petiolaris*).*" Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(8), 32–32.

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