

Aesculus parviflora occupies an important place among summer flowering shrubs. This native of the southeastern states is hardy in the north, and with abundant space and in good soil will spread into great thickets with stems seven or eight feet high. Toward the end of July it will be covered with its tall, narrow, erect spikes of small white flowers which stand up well above the foliage.

Cornus paucinervis suffered somewhat in the cold winter of 1917-18, as was to have been expected, as it grows naturally at low levels in central China where the Orange flourishes and rarely ascends to altitudes of three thousand feet. It has recovered, however, and is now in flower. If it were a little hardier it would be one of the best summer flowering shrubs introduced by Wilson from China. 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 clusters of white flowers and black fruits.

July Roses. July is the month when the hybrid Rambler Roses bloom, especially those which have been largely influenced by the Japanese *Rosa Wichuraiana*, but in the Arboretum collection there are only four species which do not begin to flower until after the first of July. These in the order of the opening of their flowers this year are *R. stellata*, *R. Jackii*, *R. setigera* and *R. Wichuraiana*. *R. stellata*, which is a native of the mountains of southern New Mexico, is a comparatively new inhabitant of gardens, and one of the most interesting and distinct of American Roses. It is a shrub with slender, pale yellow stems armed with long slender spines of the same color, small leaves with thick, round, lustrous leaflets, which generally resemble the leaves of some western Gooseberry, and deep rose-colored, slightly cup-shaped flowers from two inches and a half to three inches in diameter. The fruit is dark red, nearly globose, covered with prickles, half an inch in diameter, and surmounted by the much enlarged calyx-lobes. *Rosa Jackii*, which is a native of Korea, and one of the Multiflorae Group, has long stems which lie nearly flat on the ground, lustrous leaves and pure white clustered flowers rather more than two inches in diameter. The flowers are larger than those of the Japanese *R. multiflora*, and open two or three weeks later. The Prairie Rose, *R. setigera*, is well known to the inhabitants of the middle states for it is a common prairie inhabitant from Michigan to Texas. It produces long slender stems which can be trained over an arbor or against a building, but this Rose looks best when allowed to grow naturally when it forms a wide bush of gracefully arching stems. The flowers are produced in wide, many-flowered clusters and are light rose pink. This is usually the last Rose to open its flowers in the Arboretum, but this year *Rosa Wichuraiana* is several days late. Its long prostrate stems are well suited to clothe banks which when the flowers open look as if they had been covered with snow. Grown in this natural way it is perfectly hardy, but when the stems are trained over an arbor or trellis they often suffer in New England from cold; and its hybrids, among which are found some of the most beautiful Rambler Roses, are less hardy here than those in which *Rosa multiflora* has been one of the parents.



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