here several times. This is the only form of *Vitis vinifera* which it has been possible to grow here, and it would seem to be a good subject for plant breeders anxious to produce better grapes for northern markets.

Chinese Roses. The severe winter like that of 1917-18 has injured several of the Roses of western China, although apparently none of them have been killed. *Rosa Helenae*, the handsomest perhaps of the Roses discovered by Wilson, has lost much of its wood and will not flower this year; and *Rosa multibracteata*, which has not been injured before, has been killed to the ground. The Chinese form of *Rosa Roxburgii* (var. *normalis*), which flowered last year for the first time in the Arboretum, has had no flowers this season, although the wood has not been much injured. *Rosa Moyesii* has been little injured, but has flowered very sparingly and in the Arboretum has never lived up to the reputation it has gained in England. *Rosa Hugonis* was not injured by the winter, but it did not produce quite such a large crop of flowers as in previous years, and one exceptionally hot day nearly ruined these just as they were opening. No new development among Roses shows that the beauty of the flowers of Father Hugo's Rose is equalled by that of any other Chinese species. Uninjured by the cold of the past winter, the form of *Rosa multiflora* from western China (var. *cathayensis*) has not before been more thickly covered with its pale pink clustered flowers. This Rose can be grown as a bush with long arching stems as it appears in the Arboretum, or it can be used successfully to cover a large arbor, as it has in another Massachusetts garden. The flowers are as beautiful as those of most of the popular Rambler Roses of garden origin, and the plant is hardier than many of these Roses. To the students of Roses this form of *Rosa multiflora* is of interest as the wild type from which the Chinese obtained the popular "Crimson Rambler" Rose which for centuries before it was brought to this country had been a popular garden plant in China. *Rosa bella*, introduced by the Arboretum from northern China into western gardens, has never been injured here by cold. It is a tall stout shrub which produces every year in June great numbers of large rose-red flowers followed by showy fruits. A good garden plant for cold countries, *Rosa bella* might in the hands of a skilful plant-breeder have a useful influence in a new race of hardy Roses. The winter has not injured *Rosa caudata* which promises to be one of the most useful of the western China Roses. It is a Cinnamon Rose and a vigorous growing shrub now more than six feet high, with stout arching stems covered with stout spines, handsome foliage and flowers two inches in diameter with pure pink petals marked with white at the base. The broad flower-clusters sometimes contain as many as twenty-five flowers, and as these open gradually the plant remains in bloom during at least a couple of weeks. The value of this Rose as a garden plant is increased by the fact that it is one of the few Roses in the collection which flower in July, and that its large orange red fruit is exceptionally handsome. *Rosa omeiensis* was not hurt during the past winter, but the form of this Rose (var. *pterocantha*) with the stems furnished with large bright red translucent spines lost considerable wood in the Shrub Collection.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the autumn.

1920. "Chinese Roses." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(14), 56–56. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321070>.

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