were planted between 1631 and 1651 and extend for a distance of twenty-four miles along the road. A few of the trees have been killed by fire but by the latest reports 18,308 trees are still standing and in good health. The story of their planting is interesting. When the Temple at Nikko, which is the burial place of Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, was built, his successor in the Shogunate called upon the Daimyos of the Empire to send each a stone or a bronze lantern to decorate the ground about the mortuary Temple. All complied with the order but one man, Matsudaira Masatsuma, who, too poor to send a lantern, offered instead to plant trees by the roadside that visitors to the Temple might be shaded from the heat of the sun. He did his work so well that these trees promise to live for centuries longer, and this memorial to Ieyasu is one of the important sights of Japan. The second of the great tree memorials is in California where a block of Redwood-forest on Eel River has recently been dedicated to the memory of Colonel Royal Cawthorn Bolling of the American Aviator Service who was killed in France on March 26, 1918. If trees are selected as a memorial there can be nothing more splendid and more enduring than a part of the Redwood-forest, the most beautiful of all the forests of the world. The Redwood is the tallest of all trees and one of the largest in girth of stem. It grows in a region of humid atmosphere where forest fires rarely occur, and if the trees are cut, or killed by lightning they reproduce themselves by shoots which grow from the stump. The man who has secured this Redwood memorial for his friend has done patriotic service, too, for his country. For the Redwood-forest, which occupies only a narrow strip of territory along the coast of northern California contains the greatest stand of valuable timber per acre in the world, and in the hands of lumber-men must soon disappear if the movement now on foot to preserve at least parts of it is not successful. If memorials are to be erected for soldiers and other men in the form of trees the Redwood-forest offers the best opportunity in beauty and permanency which can be found anywhere in the world.

Fruits. The fruit of many shrubs and of several trees has been unusually abundant this year. That of many Crabapples, Cotoneasters and Hawthorns has been exceptionally fine. In the early autumn that of *Cornus obliqua* and *Evonymus planifolius* were especially noticeable. This *Cornus* which has generally been confused with *C. Amomum*, the Silky Cornel, was first distinguished many years ago by Rafinesque and later was named in Germany *Cornus Purpusii*. *C. obliqua* and *C. Amomum* both grow in Massachusetts, but the latter is an Appalachian species while *C. obliqua* is most abundant in the Mississippi valley. *C. obliqua* is a more upright shrub, very distinct in its narrower leaves silvery white on their lower surface and rather larger sometimes paler blue fruit which ripens at least a month earlier than that of *C. Amomum*. In the Arboretum this year *C. obliqua* has been the handsomest of the Cornels in late summer and early autumn. *Evonymus planifolius* is a native of northern Japan where it grows into a large shrub. It has not been many years in the Arboretum and its fruit becomes more abundant every year. It has the large broad leaves of the European *E. latifolia*, the inconspicuous flowers of the genus, and

crimson lustrous fruit which hangs gracefully on long slender stalks, and is larger and more beautiful than that of any other Burning Bush in the collection. Still rare and little known in gardens, it is an ornamental shrub of the first class in this climate.

Cotoneasters. The fruit of some of the species, like that of *C. racemosa soongarica*, was ripe in August. This is one of the handsomest of the new Chinese species when the long gracefully arching branches are covered with its erect clusters of white flowers, and when these are followed by the abundant showy orange-red fruit. All the forms of *C. horizontalis* are still covered with their small lustrous leaves and small bright red fruit. Of this group the var. *purpusilla* is proving the best garden plant here. Other red-flowered species which are now at their best are *C. adpressa* and *C. apiculata*, low growing species with spreading stems. Handsome, too, now are the large growing *C. davurica*, *C. Dielsiana*, and *C. Franchettii*, for they are also covered with green leaves and red fruit. *C. nitens*, a species with red flowers and small black fruit, is also a handsome autumn plant for none of the Chinese Cotoneasters have more lustrous leaves and more gracefully spreading and drooping branches.

Lonicera Maackii var. **podocarpa**. Of the plants in the Arboretum conspicuous at this time for the beauty of their fruit none perhaps is more beautiful than this Honeysuckle which was introduced by Wilson from central China. It is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with wide-spreading branches and open habit. The flowers are larger than those of most Honeysuckles and are white, and in one form white slightly tinged with rose color. The period of the greatest beauty of this plant, however, is late October, for now it is still covered with bright green leaves and the large scarlet, lustrous fruits are only just ripe. The best specimens of this Honeysuckle in the Arboretum can be seen in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Some American Plum-trees. For the beauty of their fruit some of the Plum-trees from the region which extends from southern Illinois to Oklahoma and northern Texas are among the most important additions which in recent years have been made to gardens. The bright scarlet fruit of some of the species ripens in October when the leaves are still fresh, green and lustrous: and in October there is not a Crab-apple or a Hawthorn which equals them in beauty. Many of the Plum-trees are growing in the Arboretum which is responsible for their introduction into northern gardens, but to see them in their beauty it is necessary to visit the parks of Rochester, New York, for in the Arboretum it is now necessary to pick the fruit before it ripens, that the plants may not be broken down by boys who appear to be less lawless in Rochester than they are in Boston. The best of these plants for autumn decoration are *Prunus hortulana*, the handsomest and one of the largest of all Plum-trees (the largest Arboretum specimen was entirely ruined by boys a few years ago); *P. Reverchonii*, which grows on the prairies of northern Texas as a low shrub but in cultivation becomes a small tree, and some of the large Oklahoma forms of *P. angustifolia*. Lovers of plants will be repaid by an autumn journey to Rochester to see the Plum-collections.

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