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Deutzias. If all the species and hybrids of *Deutzias* are considered this genus is not a great success in this region where many of the plants are not hardy and others only flourish in exceptionally sheltered and favored positions. Much attention has been paid to hybridizing species of this genus, and probably the most useful *Deutzia* for this part of the world is a hybrid between the Japanese *D. gracilis* and the Chinese *D. parviflora*. *Deutzia gracilis* is a dwarf shrub with pure white flowers in erect or spreading racemes. This is an old and popular garden plant better worth growing in the southern and middle states, however, than it is in Massachusetts where the ends of the branches are often more or less killed. *D. parviflora* is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with flowers in compact, many-flowered corymbs. It is a native of northern China and Mongolia. A hybrid between these two species was made by the French hybridizer Lemoine many years ago and has been called *D. Lemoinei*. It is a large shrub sometimes five or six feet high and broad which covers itself with large clusters of pure white flowers. Handsome and more compact varieties of this hybrid are the varieties *compacta*, *Boule de Neige*, *Avalanche* and *Candelabre*. Varieties of another of the Lemoine hybrids called *Deutzia rosea* sometimes flower well and promise to be good garden plants in sheltered positions. This hybrid was obtained by crossing *D. gracilis* and *D. purpurascens*; the latter has petals which are purple on the outer surface and is usually not hardy here. *D. rosea* and its varieties have flowers more or less tinged with purple. Another hybrid obtained by the same cross by Lemoine called *D. myriantha* has white flowers, and its varieties called *Boule Rose* and *Fleur de Pom-*

mier are handsome and apparently hardy plants with flowers tinged with red.

Deutzia scabra, a native of Japan and China, is one of the hardiest and most generally cultivated of all Deutzias. It is a tall shrub with reddish branches, rough leaves and erect clusters of white flowers sometimes flushed with rose. This is the Deutzia of old gardens north and south. The variety *crenata* has brown branches and smoother leaves, and although less common in gardens appears to be equally hardy. The variety *Watereri* has flowers tinged with red on the outer surface of the petals. There is a variety *plena* with double flowers with petals tinged with rose color. The variety "Pride of Rochester" has flowers tinged with rose and is one of the handsomest of the group. *Deutzia grandiflora* is the first of the genus to flower here. Although known known to botanists since 1832 it has only recently found its way into gardens through the agency of the Arboretum.

Philadelphus. Gardens owe much to this genus. In those of New England of more than a century ago it was one of the chief ornaments, and a few old-fashioned Roses, with the Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) were loved and carefully tended; in modern gardens there are few shrubs which produce more beautiful flowers than some of the Syringas. There are now established in the Arboretum some thirty species of *Philadelphus* and a large number of varieties and hybrids. All these plants, popularly called Syringas, are easy to propagate, demand no special care and suffer less from the attacks of insects than most trees and shrubs. They bloom freely every year, their flowers are often very fragrant, and in rich, well-drained soil the plants live for a long time. Some of the species can grow under the shade of overhanging trees, and flower in such situations more freely than almost any other shrub. The beauty of all these plants is found in their white flowers; the fruit, which is a dried capsule, has as little beauty as that of the Lilac, and there is nothing particularly distinct or interesting in the habit of the plants of any of the species; the leaves fall in the autumn without coloring. As flowering shrubs, however, not many surpass them in beauty, and their beauty is increased by the length of their flowering season which lasts in the Arboretum six weeks. The first *Philadelphus* to bloom here opened its flowers several week ago. It is a native of Korea and is named *P. Schrenkii* var. *Jackii* as it was discovered by Professor Jack during his travels in Korea. It is a tall narrow shrub with erect stems and flowers of medium size, and is of no exceptional value as an ornamental plant. Almost as early to flower is *P. hirsutus* from the southern Appalachian Mountain region of North America. This is one of the smallest flowered species, and in the Arboretum is a large loose-growing shrub of unattractive habit and of comparatively little value as a garden plant. It is to be regretted that the Syringa of old gardens (*P. coronarius*) has been pushed aside by newer introductions and has become comparatively rare in the gardens of this part of the country, for the flowers of no other Syringa have a more delicate and delightful fragrance. This plant, which is a native of southeastern Europe, reached England before the end of the sixteenth century, and was probably one of the

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