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Bussey Hill. The Arboretum is rich in pleasant and alluring scenes, but at the moment Bussey Hill has pride of place. Masses of vivid blossomed Azaleas compel attention, indeed, the dazzling blaze of Kaempfer's Azalea (*Rhododendron obtusum Kaempferi*) almost hurts the eyes. Broad belts of Pinxter Flower (*R. nudiflorum*) and its fragrant, deeper colored relative, *R. roseum*, draw the visitor; beyond are sheets of yellow Pontic Azalea (*R. luteum*), and orange to fiery red *R. japonicum*. The Enkianthus are a wealth of nodding bells, white, salmon and reddish crimson. Cotoneasters, prostrate or broad bushes, 10 feet tall and more in diameter, are just opening their blossoms and very pleasing are *C. apiculata*, *C. nitens*, *C. divaricata* and others, their branches peppered with globular flowers which have rose-pink infolded petals. Other species, like *C. hupehensis* and *C. multiflora*, have conspicuous white blossoms in small flattened clusters. Many Barberries there are strung with yellow blossoms; some in hanging tassels, some in erect spike-like racemes, others with relatively large blooms, solitary or in few-flowered clusters. Prominent is *B. Vernae*, with rich yellow, grape-like panicles of small blossoms. Facing the Cotoneasters is a dense, rounded bush of gray-leaved *Lonicera syringantha*, whose lilac-purple clustered flowers emit the fragrance of Heliotrope. Other Honeysuckles and scores of other plants are coming into bloom in the Chinese Border, which rings the top of Bussey Hill, and the air is saturated with fragrant odors in which that of the Common Lilac plays an important part.

Brooms. Not least of the attractions on Bussey Hill is the collection of Brooms with pea-shaped blossoms of varying shades of yellow. The Brooms belong mostly to the genera *Cytisus* and *Genista*, and are a very useful class of free-flowering plants little known in American gardens. When rock gardens come into their own these plants will be in great request. The group is essentially European although a few members creep westward into Asia Minor and southward into North Africa. The species, widespread in Europe, are most abundant in the southern and southwestern parts. The family resemblance in habit of growth and in general appearance is very strong. They are twiggy



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