in neat rounded clusters at the ends of short, leafy, erect branchlets, crowd the stems for several feet of their length. The umbels are dense and simple and rather prim in appearance. Native of Japan, this is the best Spiraea of its class from that country.

**Spiraea Henryi.** As the two Spiraeas mentioned above pass out of blossom the flowers of *S. Henryi* commence to open. This is a vigorous growing species, native of the mountains of Central China from whence Wilson introduced it some twenty-five years ago. It makes a bush some 8 to 12 feet tall and has ascending-spreading stems, the outer ones arching over, clad with blossoms for 3 to 6 feet of their length. The leaves are gray and hoary on the under surface, deep green above with prominently impressed veins and are coarsely toothed in the apical part. The flowers are white, produced in compound clusters each from 3 to 5 inches broad. It is a perfectly hardy, vigorous growing shrub and like the two mentioned above must be included among the best half-dozen species of Spiraea in cultivation.

**Scotch Roses.** In the Shrub Garden several varieties of Scotch or Burnet Roses are now in full bloom. These are much-branched plants which sucker freely from the roots and form rounded billowy masses from 2 to 3 feet tall and 6 or more feet through. They have the old fashioned Rose fragrance, are exceedingly floriferous, and are very pleasing and accommodating shrubs. Of the semi-double named sorts flowering in the Shrub Garden attention may be drawn to Dominie Sampson with pink, King of the Scots with rose-pink, and Iris with cream-white flowers. These old-fashioned Scotch Roses are forms or hybrids of *Rosa spinosissima*. At one time a great many sorts were grown in gardens but the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Rambler Roses have driven them out to the loss of those who love the simple and beautiful among Roses. The typical *R. spinosissima* is taller and more lax in habit and has single pink or white blossoms, each about an inch and a half across, which are followed by black fruits. There are many natural varieties of this Rose, the best of which is that of the Altai Mountains illustrated in Bulletin No. 9 of this year.

**Rosa Harisonii.** So far as the experience of the Arboretum goes this is the best of the hardy, double-flowered yellow Roses. Originated about 1830 by crossing the Austrian Briar (*R. foetida*, better known as *R. lutea*), with the Scotch Rose (*R. spinosissima*), it soon became a great favorite and was carried far and wide in this country. It is a feature of many New England gardens as well as of those in the St. Lawrence Valley and west around Niagara and Lake Michigan. Perfectly hardy, each season it covers itself with a wealth of rich yellow blossoms. In the Arboretum it is an eminently satisfactory Rose whereas the Persian Yellow Rose (*R. foetida persiana*) and the double yellow Chinese *R. xanthina* do very poorly.

**Magnolia Watsonii** is now in full blossom on the Centre Street Path and attracts attention unto itself by the heavy, spicy odor emitted by its blossoms. The flower is more or less saucer-shape, from 5 to 6 inches across, with sepals, pinkish on the outside, and cream-colored