on Bussey Hill bank is worth coming a long distance to see. The colors vary from almost white through different shades of pink to rose-pink, and one and all are delightfully fragrant. This Azalea has long, tubular flowers with spreading lobes, the tube being a richer color than the lobes from which the stamens are long outthrust. Every twig terminates in a cluster each of from ten to twenty or more blossoms. Native of copses, woodlands, and swamps of eastern North America from Massachusetts to North Carolina and west to Tennessee, it is known as the Pinxter-bloom and though an old favorite is really not appreciated in gardens as its merits deserve. Anyone who sees the group in flower in the Arboretum will want to possess a similar treasure.

The Ghent and Mollis Azaleas, so-called, are now laden with their fragrant polychromatic blossoms. Indeed, the lower bank beyond the old White Pines on Bussey Hill is a pastel of yellow, orange, salmon and flame-color. It is much to be regretted that these gorgeous flowering shrubs are not better suited to the climate of Massachusetts. The Ghent Azaleas are of hybrid origin, being largely mixtures of the Flame Azalea of the Appalachians (*R. calendulaceum*) and other American species with the Pontic Azalea (*R. luteum*) of Europe and western Asia. The Mollis Azaleas are hybrids between the flame-colored Japanese *R. japonicum* and the yellow-flowered Chinese *R. molle*. In the Ghent Azaleas where the American blood is in the ascendancy the types are more robust and better fitted to withstand New England climate; in the Mollis Azaleas where the Japanese element is dominant the same obtains. Alongside of these Ghent and Mollis Azaleas many hundreds of small plants of the Japanese species are now coming into bloom. This is a first-class plant, although unfortunately somewhat addicted to borers. Like all Azaleas, these do best and are seen to greater advantage when massed thickly together. The colors blend well and close planting helps them to shade their roots, which is important since they are all surface-rooting.

**Cotoneaster multiflora** or *C. reflexa*, as it is often called, is one of the best as it is also one of the oldest in cultivation of the Cotoneasters with showy blossoms. Native of northern China, it extends westward into high Asia and growing naturally in bleak regions possesses a robust constitution sufficient to withstand the New England climate. It is a twiggy plant of dense habit, widespread, usually from 6 to 7 feet tall and twice that in diameter, but under favorable circumstances it may be ten or twelve feet high. It has thin, roundish ovate, nearly smooth, leaves which are fully grown when the flowers open. The flowers, white with the odor of Hawthorns, are borne in clusters at the ends of short lateral shoots transforming the whole branch into sprays of blossom. In the autumn relatively large crimson berries in clusters weigh down the branches. It is deciduous and its leaves turn from yellow and orange to red before they fall. At one time this Cotoneaster was more common in gardens than now, having been introduced into cultivation in 1837; it has been growing in the Arboretum since 1879.

E. H. W.