Those desiring a slender branched or trailing form of Forsythia should select *F. suspensa Sieboldii* which is stated to have been introduced into Europe from Japanese gardens nearly one hundred years ago (1833). There are several forms or varieties of this species in cultivation, a good and common one being known as *F. suspensa Fortunei* (*F. Fortunei* of some catalogues). But, although more floriferous, it lacks the peculiar slender vine-like effect of *F. suspensa Sieboldii* which may be used as a covering for arbors, trellises or as an effective pendulous covering over rocks, walls, etc. In such situations it may grow many yards in length, forming a graceful network or screen.

**Early Flowering Apricots and Cherries.** Altogether these early flowering trees and shrubs passed through the winter with very little injury from winter cold, although there were exceptions. In the Arboretum the Manchurian Apricot, *Prunus mandshurica*, flowered well this year, an event which is by no means annual as the flower buds are so often destroyed by winter freezes which kill the blossoms in Peach and some of the other species of Prunus. The flower buds are pink, the blossoms pale pinkish or white, the fruit yellow and about an inch in diameter. While attractive in flower this species also appears to be one with great possibilities for improvement in its fruit which may become a valuable addition to those we have already domesticated. Its habit of flowering decidedly earlier than the Peach is a factor against it in northern climates, although the tree itself appears larger and much more rugged than the average Peach. It was in full bloom in the Arboretum on April 18th this season. Some of the flower buds were destroyed during the past winter but not enough to affect the general beauty of bloom. Such injury may be ascribed to the fact that our tree under observation is located upon low ground where it may have been subjected to several degrees below zero (Fahrenheit). It is about 25 feet high with a diameter spread of branches of about 35 feet.

This season the Sargent Cherry, *Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*, might have been registered as in fullest bloom about April 22nd, the same date as recorded for full inflorescence of the same tree in 1927. The pink flowers of this species are rather fugacious and their beauty is past within three or four days if the weather is warm. It is a mistake to plant this tree in a small garden, with only eight or ten feet allowed for spread, because if given favorable conditions it may become a tree at least 40 or 50 feet high with an equal spread of branches which may be produced near the ground if allowed to do so or if the tree is not crowded by other competing plants. While the flowers have usually been described as pink there appears to be a good deal of variation in individuals raised from seed, some having flowers almost white, while in others the blossoms may have a rather unattractive light pinkish color. Reproduction for assurance of any particular shade of flowers would appear to require grafting or budding, though such plants may never attain the symmetry or proportions of those raised from seed. A good plan is to secure several seedlings where one is wanted and to select the most desirable one when they flower, disposing of the others.

J. G. J.