Cherries and Peaches. The early flowering Japanese and Chinese Cherries never flowered more beautifully than they have this spring. The past winter was so mild that practically every flower bud survived. Flowers were borne on every branch from the ground up. The situation of the largest trees, near the Forest Hills Gate, is not always favorable to such beautiful development, because the land in this locality is more or less basin-shaped and forms a pocket for the cold air which has no free flow, hence in this locality the lower parts of the trees are subjected to several degrees of lower temperature than the upper parts, and the blossom buds near the ground are very likely to be wholly or partly destroyed if the mercury falls to zero (Fahrenheit) or below.

The semi-double and the double-flowered forms of the Japanese and other true Cherries are usually distinctly later in blossoming than those with normal, single blooms and as the latter fade away the former come into their best condition. The flowers endure much longer than those of the single forms, whose petals may begin to drop in forty-eight hours after the flowers expand. Much depends, of course, upon weather conditions.

The best collection of the later flowered Cherries in the Arboretum is on Bussey Hill and is now well worth a visit. The better forms or variations have so often been described in these bulletins that it seems unnecessary to repeat names when these are plainly given upon the plants for all who visit them. All forms do not bloom at once and plants with beautiful flowers continue to be of interest through the third week of May.

Peaches (*Prunus Persica*) were in full bloom about May 6th or 8th. A number of the more popular kinds grown for their fruit show marked differences in their flowers. Plants like the well known commercial Peach, the Elberta, have much smaller and less showy blossoms than the flowers of Carman, an earlier ripening Peach, which is widely and extensively cultivated for its fruit. This garden variety
has large, broad-spreading, pink petals; an orchard of this Peach in bloom is well worth a long journey to see. The double-flowered forms of the Peach are as interesting and beautiful as are the Japanese Cherries. Three forms deserving particular mention are the Double White, Double Pink and Double Red. Unfortunately, they appear to be even shorter lived than the normal Peach tree and far less enduring than the Cherries. They will be past flowering when this bulletin is issued.

Juneberries. Some of the earliest shrubby Juneberries or Shadbushes (Amelanchier) were in good blossom in the last week of April. Now, May 8th, the Smooth Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier laevis) is a conspicuous feature in the natural landscape, being covered with its fleecy white bloom that is accompanied by unfolding, reddish purple leaves. As a small garden tree, with single trunk, it is much to be preferred to the Gray-leaved or Swamp Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier oblongifolia), another natural feature in our landscape, but one usually found in moist ground or on cool slopes. Amelanchier laevis frequents drier situations than A. oblongifolia, although both species grow well in ordinary garden soil. The Gray-leaved Shadbush has the young leaves heavily covered on the under side with a white tomentum before they fully expand; this tomentum is also abundant on the racemes of flower buds. The smaller, duller white blossoms of A. oblongifolia are less attractive than those of A. laevis. As a small tree, it usually has a narrow habit of growth and develops several upright stems from the ground, some of them slender. Often the whole plant assumes the habit of a large, round-topped shrub. Just now it is one of the most common and conspicuous plants, forming a striking contrast with other vegetation against the brown hillsides and leafless woodlands, and in the blueberry swamps.

Another native species with arborescent habit is the so-called Canadian Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier canadensis), which is distinguished from the other species referred to by having its young leaves more or less tomentose on both sides, whereas, they are glabrous in A. laevis, as already stated, and heavily tomentose on the under side only in A. oblongifolia. Its fruit is also described as tasteless, but in the other two as sweet. This quality is variable, however, and cannot well be relied upon as a specific character. The Canadian Juneberry occurs with A. laevis over much of the same geographical range as the latter, although it does not appear to extend so far north. A most interesting natural hybrid between these two species has been named Amelanchier grandiflora. It is a very floriferous little tree, the flower buds on some individuals being tinged pink, the petals showing some trace of the same color. This offers the suggestion that we may yet have a pink or red flowered Juneberry in cultivation. Some of the species of Amelanchier are mere shrubs and altogether they may develop a sequence of blossoms lasting several weeks. It is unfortunate that they do not have a generally accepted English name. Juneberry and Shadbush appear to be most common in use, though they are also known as Service-tree, this being the name adopted by the U. S. Forest Service and some other American botanical authorities, though