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Plums and Apricots. Many Plum-trees are covered this year with flowers and flower-buds. The earliest of them to flower is probably a plant of *Prunus salicina*, better known as *Prunus triflora*, which was received a few years ago from a German Nursery under the name of *Prunus kurdica*, a species from central Asia with small black fruit, first known by a tree cultivated in Vienna. The German plant flowers a few days earlier than the plants of *P. salicina* raised from seeds collected by Wilson in western China, and differs from them in the lighter-colored bark of the stem and branches. It bears large yellow fruit slightly tinged with red, with thick succulent flesh of excellent quality, and seems worth the attention of pomologists in the northern states. *Prunus salicina*, which is the most important Plum-tree of eastern Asia, is best known as the origin of the so-called Japanese Plums now largely cultivated in the United States. The plants of *P. salicina* raised from Wilson's seeds are blooming well this year, and although the flowers of these trees are only about three-quarters of an inch in diameter they are so abundant that, apart from the value of their fruit, they are well worth a place in the garden for their flowers.

***Prunus Simonii*.** This native of Northern China is blooming more abundantly this year than usual. It is conspicuous among Plum trees for the erect-growing branches which form a narrow pyramidal head. It produces red sweet fruit of fair quality, and under the name of the Apricot Plum it has been much propagated by American pomologists and largely grown in this country, especially in the Pacific States.

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