This tree is hardy but in the Arboretum it has been short-lived, and in this part of the country is only worth growing as a curiosity.

Prunus nigra. Among American Plums in the Arboretum collection the so-called Canada Plum, *Prunus nigra*, is the earliest to bloom. It is a native of the northern border of the United States from New Brunswick westward, and is distinguished from the more southern *Prunus americana* by its larger and earlier flowers, the blunt teeth of the leaves and by the darker and closer bark. The flowers turn pink as they fade. The Canada Plum has produced some excellent seedling forms of garden Plums like Cheney, Itasca, Aitkin and Oxford which are esteemed and largely grown by pomologists. The flowers of the Canadian Plum will soon be followed by those of *Prunus americana*, of the blue-fruited *P. alleghaniensis*, a native of southern Connecticut and western Pennsylvania, an interesting species of considerable ornamental value, of *Prunus Watsonii*, the little Sand Plum of Kansas and Oklahoma, of *Prunus Munsoniana* of the Kansas to Texas region, the wild form of the Wild Goose and many other varieties cultivated for their fruit, and of *Prunus hortulana*, a native of the region from southern Illinois to southern Missouri and Oklahoma. This is perhaps the handsomest of the American Plum trees and one of the last to flower. In cultivation it is a round-topped tree with wide-spreading branches. The flowers are small, often not more than half of an inch in diameter, and open before the leaves which are narrow, long-pointed and lustrous. The globose fruit is scarlet, very lustrous, and looks like a large cherry. Forms of this tree like Golden Beauty, Kanawha, Wayland and Cumberland, are grown and distributed by nurserymen as fruit trees; but without regard to the edible value of its fruit *Prunus hortulana* is worth a place in every northern garden for its beauty of habit, foliage and fruit. The Plum trees are planted at the entrance to the Shrub Collection from the Meadow Road, and there is a supplementary collection of young plants with many American species and varieties near the top of Peter's Hill.

Prunus dasycarpa. In the Arboretum this tree has been for many springs covered with its large showy flowers. This is the Purple or Black Apricot, so-called on account of the dull purple color of the fruit. It is a small tree with a short trunk covered with dark bark, and wide-spreading branches. A native of eastern Siberia or Manchuria, this Apricot is very hardy and is well worth cultivating in the northern states as a flowering plant, for the fruit, which has rarely ripened in the Arboretum, has little value in comparison with that of the common Apricot.

A Japanese Apricot under the name of "Mikado," a form of the common Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*), has been grown in the Arboretum for several years where it makes a small tree with erect branches and, flowering freely every spring, has proved here one of the handsomest and most satisfactory plants of its class.

1917. "A Japanese Apricot." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(4), 14–14. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320661>.

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