for fully sixty years, they have never grown to a large size or given much satisfaction in western gardens. The trouble has been in the stock on which these double-flowered plants have been grafted. The proper stock for them is naturally the single-flowered species of which they are varieties, and if such stock is used there can be little doubt that larger and healthier trees will be secured than have been obtained when other species have been used as stock in Japanese and in American and European nurseries. It is fortunate that the plants of the Sargent Cherry produce every year good crops of seeds in the Arboretum; these seeds are carefully gathered and widely distributed so that there is reason to hope that in a few years this tree will adorn many American parks and gardens and supply stock on which the handsomest of the double-flowered Cherries can be successfully grafted.

***Prunus subhirtella*.** This is the Spring Cherry of the Japanese, which one traveller has described as the most delightful and floriferous of all Japanese Cherries. It is a large shrub rather than a tree, and few plants can produce more flowers than the two large specimens in the Arboretum where they have been growing for twenty-five years. The flowers are drooping, pale pink becoming nearly white as they begin to fade. Those of no other single-flowered Cherry which has been grown in the Arboretum last so long in good condition. This Cherry is not known as a wild plant, but it is a good deal cultivated in the gardens of western Japan although rare in those of Tokyo. Unfortunately it does not reproduce itself from seed, for the seedlings are those of a tall slender tree common in the forests of central Japan to which the name of *Prunus subhirtella* var. *ascendens* has been given. This is still a rare tree in cultivation and its value in this climate is not yet established. A form of the variety *ascendens* of *Prunus subhirtella* has pendulous branches and is the well known Japanese Weeping Cherry-tree (var. *pendula*) now common in American gardens. *Prunus subhirtella* can be slowly propagated by soft wood cuttings, but the best way to increase it is by grafting or budding it on its own seedlings. Seeds are produced in quantity on the Arboretum plants and will be distributed to nurserymen anxious to obtain stock on which to work the true *P. subhirtella*. When the stocks are ready the Arboretum will supply a moderate number of grafts, and the nurseryman who will make it his business to produce a supply of this beautiful Cherry for American gardens will do a good thing for this country and incidentally for himself.

***Prunus yedoensis*.** This is the Cherry-tree which has been planted in great numbers in the squares, parks and temple grounds of Tokyo. It is a fast-growing short-lived tree rarely fifty feet high, with a short trunk not more than a foot in diameter and wide-spreading or erect branches. The flowers are white and slightly fragrant, and are followed by abundant small black fruit. This Cherry reproduces itself from seed and there is therefore no reason why it should not be common in American gardens.

1919. "Prunus yedoensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(2), 6–6. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320900>.

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