

sider *M. Halliana* the finest of all Asiatic Crabapples. Certainly it is the most handsome of all with colored flowers. It is a tree-like shrub, sometimes 15 feet tall, with a broad bushy crown of ascending-spreading branches and twiggy branchlets and rather sparse, comparatively thick, dark green leaves deeply tinged with bronze-color when they unfold. The flowers, each on a long slender stalk, are borne in clusters and are bright rose-color but the pea-like fruit, which ripens late, is greenish red and unattractive. The flowers vary from nearly single to semi-double and the central one of each cluster is usually male.

**Food for Birds.** Did we ask our feathered friends the season of the Crabapples they would certainly answer the fall. To those who love birds, Crabapples have treble values, since to the aesthetic qualities of flowers and attractive autumn fruits they add that of providing winter food in quantity. And beautiful are these plants at that season laden with myriads of small, brightly colored fruits. Indeed Crabapples claim and must be granted two seasons: late spring for their blossoms, autumn for their fruits.

**Where to Plant.** The abundance of flowers and fruits produced by these plants is truly astounding and no tribe gives greater returns. Near the house no small tree could be more attractive than the shapely *Malus Halliana* with clustered rose-pink, pendent, more or less double flowers; on a bank, with its bottom branches hugging the ground, the low, broad white-flowered *M. Sargentii* is splendid. For the flower garden many sorts are good, none more so than the old favorite *M. spectabilis*, with pink, semi-double blossoms and the new *M. theifera*, with white flowers, rose-pink in the bud. As a flowering tree in the open landscape, *M. baccata mandshurica*, with an oval crown full fifty feet tall, the lower branches sweeping the ground and pure white, fragrant flowers, cannot be excelled. This and other tall kinds may also be planted with advantage on the edges of woods, especially where Oak trees predominate. An occasional Pine, Fir, or Spruce well to the rear adds greatly to the landscape effect.

**Malus floribunda.** Perhaps the best known and by some considered the finest Crabapple of the Orient is *M. floribunda*. This is a broad, round-topped tree, sometimes thirty feet tall and more in diameter of crown, with a tangle of branches and masses of slender, arching and pendent branchlets. The clustered flowers are white when fully expanded, bright rose-pink in bud, and as they open in succession the contrast is singularly beautiful. A cascade of myriad flowers symbolizes this Crabapple when in full bloom. In 1883 there appeared in the Arnold Arboretum among some presumed seedlings of *M. floribunda* a very distinct plant which has since been named *M. arnoldiana*. It has the habit and abundant flowers of *M. floribunda* but the flowers and fruit are nearly twice as large. Now these four Crabapples are admittedly princes of a very large family but there are many other members whose merits are deserving of the widest recognition. Space does not permit of an exhaustive list but the following ought to be widely known and planted freely:



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