white petals often marked with rose. The small, lustrous, scarlet, juicy fruit which ripens in June has a good flavor and is attracting the attention of pomologists living in regions of extreme winter cold like the Dakotas and Manitoba where this native of Peking has proved perfectly hardy.

The Spring Cherry of the Japanese, Prunus subhirtella, the most delightful and floriferous, travellers say, of all the Japanese Cherries, is again thickly covered with flowers and has not before been more beautiful. Here in the Arboretum it is a large shrub which is not known as a wild plant in Japan. Although somewhat cultivated in the gardens of western Japan, it is uncommon in those of Tokyo and often escapes the attention of visitors in the Flowery Kingdom. The rather small drooping flowers are pink when they open but gradually turn white, and those of no other Cherry-tree in the collection remain in good condition so long. Seeds, which the Arboretum plants produce in great quantities, do not reproduce the parent plant, however, and the seedlings grow usually into the tall slender trees which botanists know as Prunus subhirtella var. ascendens. This tree has generally been overlooked or neglected as a garden plant but is now flowering in the Arboretum. Much better known is the form of Prunus subhirtella (var. pendula) which has been long a favorite garden plant in Japan and was sent many years ago to Europe and then to the United States. This beautiful plant, which is perfectly hardy in Massachusetts, has often grown badly here and died before its time because a European Cherry has been used as stock on which this variety has been grafted. The proper stocks for the Weeping Cherry are the seedling plants of Prunus subhirtella and its varieties. To show how easy it is to propagate the early Spring Cherry nurserymen are invited to examine the two plants at the entrance to the Superintendent's house at the corner of Centre Street. These were grafted on seedlings of the type in January, 1917; they were planted in the spring of the same year and placed in their present position in 1919. They show that there is no difficulty in raising good specimens of this plant if nurserymen are willing to give a little attention to disseminating one of the most beautiful flowering plants it is possible to grow in this climate.

Prunus serrulata sachalinensis. It is well to call attention again to this tree as when in flower it is the handsomest of the large trees yet introduced into the United States and Europe by the Arboretum. It was first raised here from seeds sent from Japan in 1890 by Dr. J. Sturgis Bigelow of Boston, and again in 1892 from seeds gathered in Japan by Professor Sargent. The trees raised from these seeds have flowered now for several years. As they produce fruit abundantly which ripens in June there is no reason why this splendid tree should not become common in the northern states. Some American city or town can well make itself famous by planting a long avenue of these trees which when they have become forty feet high or more and are in bloom will attract visitors from remote parts of this country.

Prunus yedoensis. This blooms a little later than the Sargent

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