

PLUMS FOR HOME AND MARKET.

OHIO
Agricultural Experiment
Station.

WOOSTER, OHIO, U. S. A., MAY, 1905.

BULLETIN 162.



BURBANK.

Photo by Ballou.

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BULLETIN
OF THE
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

NUMBER 162.

MAY, 1905.

PLUMS FOR HOME AND MARKET.

EMBRACING A SUCCESSION OF CHOICE VARIETIES COVERING
THE ENTIRE SEASON. WITH BRIEF NOTES ON
PLANTING, CULTURE AND PRUNING.

BY W. J. GREEN AND F. H. BALLOU.

To the student of systematic pomology the successful fruiting of a great number of varieties of any class of fruit is of especial interest and value; and to such a student, after having secured full and comprehensive notes upon, and excellent, life-size and life-like pictures of one hundred or more varieties of beautiful plums, the desire and temptation is great to use all of the material at hand in the construction of a very complete bulletin or report on varieties on trial. Such a bulletin would be of great value from a scientific standpoint; but equally true is it, that a bulletin embracing the description of one hundred and forty varieties of plums, the greater number of which are of little or doubtful value, would only prove confusing to the would-be discriminating planter for home or market, who desires only the cream of the list for family use or commercial purposes. With this truth in mind, as well as for the reason that lack of means compelled such a course, we have

endeavored to present, in this bulletin, very short, comprehensive, simply classified lists of varieties of plums, arranged *not* in alphabetical order as is usually done, but in the order of their respective seasons of ripening. Thus are we enabled to name a complete succession of the choicest varieties to cover the entire season, from the earliest to the latest, and to present the lists in the most available form for intelligent and satisfactory study.

The different classes or families of plums, without any confusing sub-divisions, are treated under but three separate heads, viz., the European, the Native and the Japanese. There are, however, a few quite worthy hybrids or crosses between the native and the Japanese varieties which should, we think, have the precedence of the Japanese sorts when we consider them from the standpoint of merit; but, for convenience, and to avoid confusion, the hybrids are described under the fourth and last division of this bulletin.

The dates of blooming and ripening of fruit are based upon observations made and notes taken during the season of 1904; and while this season was from one to two weeks later than usual in the latitude of Wooster, the *relative season* of blooming and ripening of the different varieties would, in most cases, be essentially the same as in other seasons.

The names of the persons or firms, following the variety names, are of the individuals or firms of whom the Station's trees were purchased, or from whom they were sent for trial and are *not*, in many cases, the names of the originators of the respective varieties.

CULTURAL NOTES.

SOIL.—The plum will succeed in almost any kind of well-drained, moderately fertile soil, although, generally speaking, a soil containing an admixture of clay is preferable, especially for the European varieties and the greater number of our more valuable natives; but even though one have but sandy soil upon which to plant, and especially for home use, there need be no hesitation in planting, for the plum is one of the most adaptable fruits known.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR PLANTING.—This depends upon the purpose in view as well as upon the method of culture it is proposed to pursue after the trees or orchard have been planted.

For limited planting about the home, merely to supply a succession of plums for the family, the trees must necessarily be planted in sod if there be no provision made for a regularly established fruit garden; and in sod, about the lawn and dwelling,

plums may be very successfully grown, providing good care be given the trees. Even in commercial culture, where the ground is steep or rough, it is by no means necessary to break the sod other than to remove circular pieces where the trees are to stand. Liberal excavations, at least two feet in diameter and one foot deep, should be made for the trees—throwing the top soil and the sub-soil in separate heaps. For orchard or fruit garden planting, where it be desired to practice clean culture or clean culture with cover crops, the ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly fitted as for farm or garden crops. When thus prepared the ground may be marked off and the holes made only ample in size to permit the easy planting of the young trees. The removal of three or four large shovelfuls of soil is usually sufficient in prepared ground.

PLANTING.—In planting the young trees all broken, split or mutilated roots should be smoothly cut away well back of the point of injury. Indeed it is well to carefully cut all roots back to a few inches in length, as it is usually of great benefit to the tree to do so.

Previous to setting the trees, in case of planting in the sod ground, throw a part of the heap of surface soil into the bottom of the excavation. Upon this foundation of fine, mellow soil stand the young trees, carefully spreading the roots and sifting among, about and over them the remainder of the fine, surface soil, which should be firmly compressed. Continue by filling in the heap of sub-soil, treading it down very firmly with the feet and making the little tree as firmly planted as a post. Finish with a hoe by scraping all scattered soil remaining round about the tree, allowing it to lie loosely or unpacked over the firmly trodden soil beneath. This will serve as a mulch, conserving the moisture until a permanent mulch of strawy manure or other coarse material can be given. The same instructions will apply to planting trees in prepared ground, though in this case, only the surface soil is broken, hence only the surface soil is to be reckoned with in the planting of the tree, while a prompt stirring of the soil by shallow culture will take the place of a mulch in the conservation of the moisture in the ground.

The preparation for planting of a young tree includes a severe pruning back of the top or branches, which will not only serve to balance the loss of roots which a nursery tree invariably sustains in digging, packing, transportation and planting, but will promote a more vigorous growth of young branches and enable one to secure an evenly balanced, symmetrically headed tree.

In Fig. 1 is shown a well grown one year old plum tree, the entire stem of which is studded with strong wood buds. The head of such a tree may readily be formed at any desired height from the ground by cutting the stem down to that particular point, allowing four or five of the uppermost buds remaining to push out strong new shoots and rubbing off all other shoots below them. As a rule low headed trees are more desirable in every respect, therefore the cutting back of the stem to the height of from two to two and one-half feet is recommended. Fig 2 represents a yearling tree cut back in this way.



FIG. 1 A well grown one year old plum tree

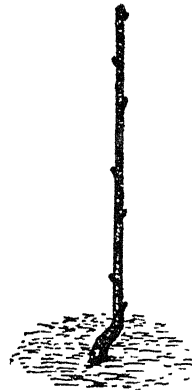


FIG. 2 A one year old plum tree cut back to secure a low, evenly balanced head.

The cutting back, at planting, of a two year old tree is somewhat different, inasmuch as a two year old which has been given reasonable care in the nursery should already be branched at the proper height. Only four or five well distributed branches, such as will form a well balanced top, should be allowed to remain and these should be cut back to three or four strong buds each. Fig. 3 shows a typical two year old tree, as it comes from the nursery, after planting. Fig. 4 represents the same tree after it has been properly cut back.

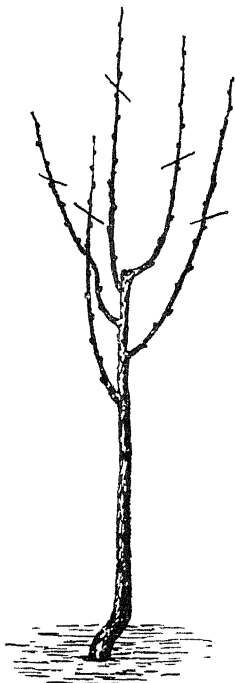


FIG. 3. A well grown two year old plum tree

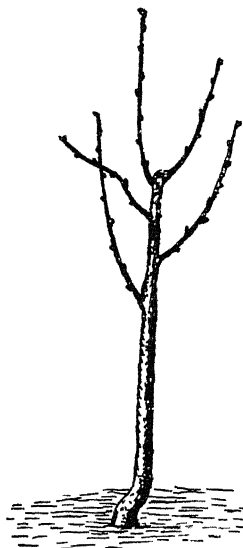


FIG. 4. A two year old tree with branches properly cut back to secure a low, symmetrical head.

CULTURE.—Trees planted in sod about the home grounds, or in more extensive orchard culture, should be mulched with straw, strawy manure, corn-stalks, cut grass or any other coarse material that will keep down grass and weeds and keep the ground moist. A space four or five feet in diameter covered in this manner, about each tree, will be sufficient for the first few years. The grass between the rows should be occasionally clipped, and may be raked up and added to the mulch about the trees, which should always extend a little beyond the tips of the branches. One point should be borne in mind, in this connection: when mulching is adopted as a method of culture, and practiced faithfully for a series of years, it should by all means be continued; for the mulching of the surface of the ground attracts the feeding rootlets of the tree to the surface of the soil just beneath the covering. In many instances the removal of a heavy mulch will expose to view considerable masses of fibrous feeding roots; and it is evident that a failure to maintain that covering would prove, sooner or later, to be disastrous to the welfare of the tree.

Trees may also be successfully grown in sod by keeping spaces four or five feet in diameter, about the stem of the tree, clean and mellow with spade, hoe and rake. This plan, however, is much more tedious than that of mulching, and mulched trees will outstrip the hoed trees in growth.

In clean culture for orchards the ground may be kept mellow and free from weeds with a spring-tooth or Acme harrow or a harrow cultivator. From the 1st to the 15th of July a cover crop should be sown; this may be cow peas, mammoth clover, in some sections crimson clover, Soy beans, a mixture of oats and Canada field peas, rye, vetch, or a mixture of rye and vetch. The cover crop is allowed to remain upon the ground throughout the winter, holding the snow, preventing deep freezing and holding the soil from washing where the ground is sloping. The clover, peas, vetch and beans also add considerable fertility to the soil through their ability to secure nitrogen from the air and to deposit it within their peculiar root nodules. The vegetable matter, too, afforded by these plants when turned under, keeps the soil in excellent physical condition. The plowing, or disking under, is done in early spring, after which cultivation is again resumed and continued until the time again arrives for the sowing of the cover crop.

PRUNING—European plums need but little severe pruning after the first few seasons' growth. However, in order to properly lay the "foundation" or "frame-work" for a future low, well branched, symmetrical head, it will be necessary, for a few seasons, to cut back, quite severely, the long, upright, whip-like shoots produced annually. In Fig. 4, are shown these strong, upright shoots which, were they not much reduced in length, would eventually push the head of the tree up out of convenient reach of pruners, sprayers and pickers, thus entailing much needless labor and expense in caring for the trees and gathering the fruit. After a round, spreading head has been formed and the annual growths of new wood evenly distributed throughout all its parts, little pruning will be necessary except the removal of all branches which persist in growing toward the center of the tree, and those which cross or conflict with each other. Should the top become too thick, a judicious thinning out of the surplus branches is advisable, thus admitting the sunshine and promoting the free circulation of the air throughout the head of the tree.

While the native plum trees, as a class, are very different in habits of growth from the Europeans, the same instructions as to the management of the young trees are applicable. There should

be a greater or lesser degree of restriction of the annual growths for a few seasons, according to the vigor of the trees. The production of a well formed, sturdy, compact top when the tree is young, will prove to save space, time, labor and inconvenience when the tree is older. The natives, as a rule, also need considerable thinning of the branches in later years.

The Japanese varieties, on account of their wonderful rapidity of growth, almost without exception, require an annual cutting back of the new shoots from one-half to two-thirds of their length. Unless this be done the trees will soon become ill shaped, unnecessarily occupy much space, and early become broken and unhealthy through the wasteful expenditure of energy in the excessive production of a very poor quality of wood. This annual heading in of new growths will result in the rapid multiplication of vigorous new shoots, hence effective thinning as well as cutting back will be necessary to keep the trees in the proper shape for their "semi-occasional" crop of fruit. It may well be added that, for the Ohio grower, this careful, painstaking practice with his Japanese plums must be inspired more from sentiment and his love for beauty and symmetry than from practical or financial motives. Unless he be willing to do this there will undoubtedly be disappointment in store for him. The reason for this we shall state in the brief chapter devoted to the Japanese varieties.

ENEMIES OF THE PLUM GROWER.—The plum curculio, a small, brown beetle which punctures the skin of the fruit, and lays its egg which hatches into a minute grub that eats its way into the plum, thereby causing it to drop, is the most formidable enemy of the plum grower. These little beetles may be caught early in the morning by spreading a sheet beneath the tree and jarring the branches by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a padded mallet or club. This work should begin a day or so after the blossoms drop and be continued every other morning for a period of two weeks or more, or as long as one continues to catch the beetles. The curculios are gathered from the sheets and thrown into a vessel of water to which a little kerosene has been added.

The brown rot is the most troublesome fungus disease to which the plum is subject; but this disease and the curculio may be, at the same time, controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture to which has been added some insecticide, such as Paris green, arsenite of soda, arsenate of lead or Disparene.

Bordeaux mixture is composed of sulphate of copper and lime. Its preparation (as well as that of the different insecticides) is fully described and explained in the Station's Spray Calendar which may be had for the asking.

The "mummies" or rotted plums which usually hang on the tree over winter, should be picked off and burned before growth or spraying begins in the spring.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

EUROPEAN SORTS.

The European varieties succeed well in all parts of Ohio, and stand alone in their general excellence for culinary purposes. The following list covers the entire season, of nearly eight weeks, during which time there need be no break in the succession of delicious plums for table use or for market:

Clyman (Stark).—Fruit medium in size; oval, slightly compressed at ends; cavity small; stem short and stout; suture slight but distinct; color dark purple over greenish yellow ground; dots obscure; heavy blue bloom. Flesh very light greenish yellow; pit medium size, free; quality good. Tree moderate, upright, open grower.

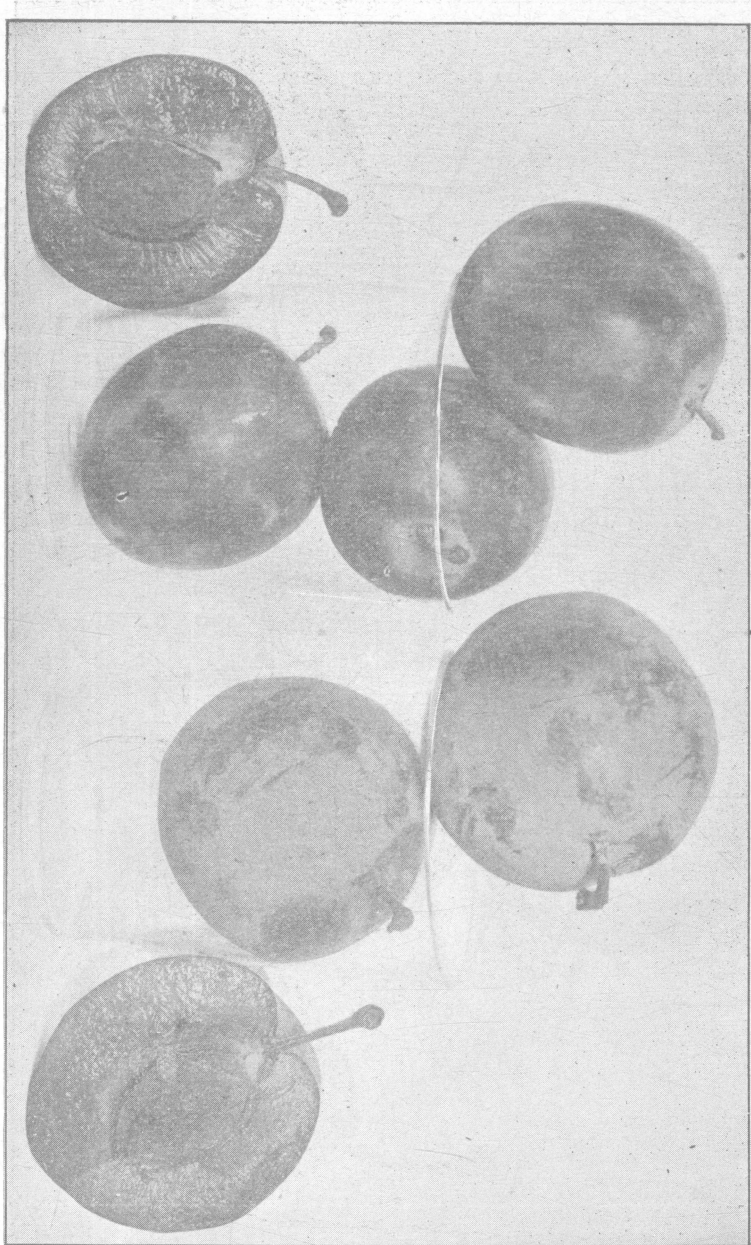
First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 13
In full fruitage August 5.

Fruit resembles the Lombard on the trees, though slightly smaller. An excellent plum and the first of the Europeans to ripen.

Czar (Storrs & Harrison).—Above medium size; oblong; cavity narrow; stem short; suture indistinct; color dark purple; bloom blue. Flesh light yellow; pit free; quality good. Tree only a moderate grower, seeming to lack vigor.

First Blossoms May 6; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 13.
In full fruitage August 10. Slightly larger and of better quality than Clyman. Not much inclined to rot. Reported as not reliably hardy in northern sections.

Lincoln (Lovett).—Fruit large to very large; roundish oblong, blunt at apex, slightly necked; stem long and strong and set at an angle; suture distinct, slightly depressed; color light greenish yellow, overspread with a beautiful shade of crimson; dots many, very minute and indistinct; bloom, thin lilac. Flesh light yellow, firm; pit rather large, free; quality only fair. Tree only a moderate grower, but healthy, and forms a round, shapely head; foliage very luxuriant—leaves large; quite prolific, but not so much so as to require thinning of the fruit.



CLYMAN AND CZAR.

Photo by Ballou.

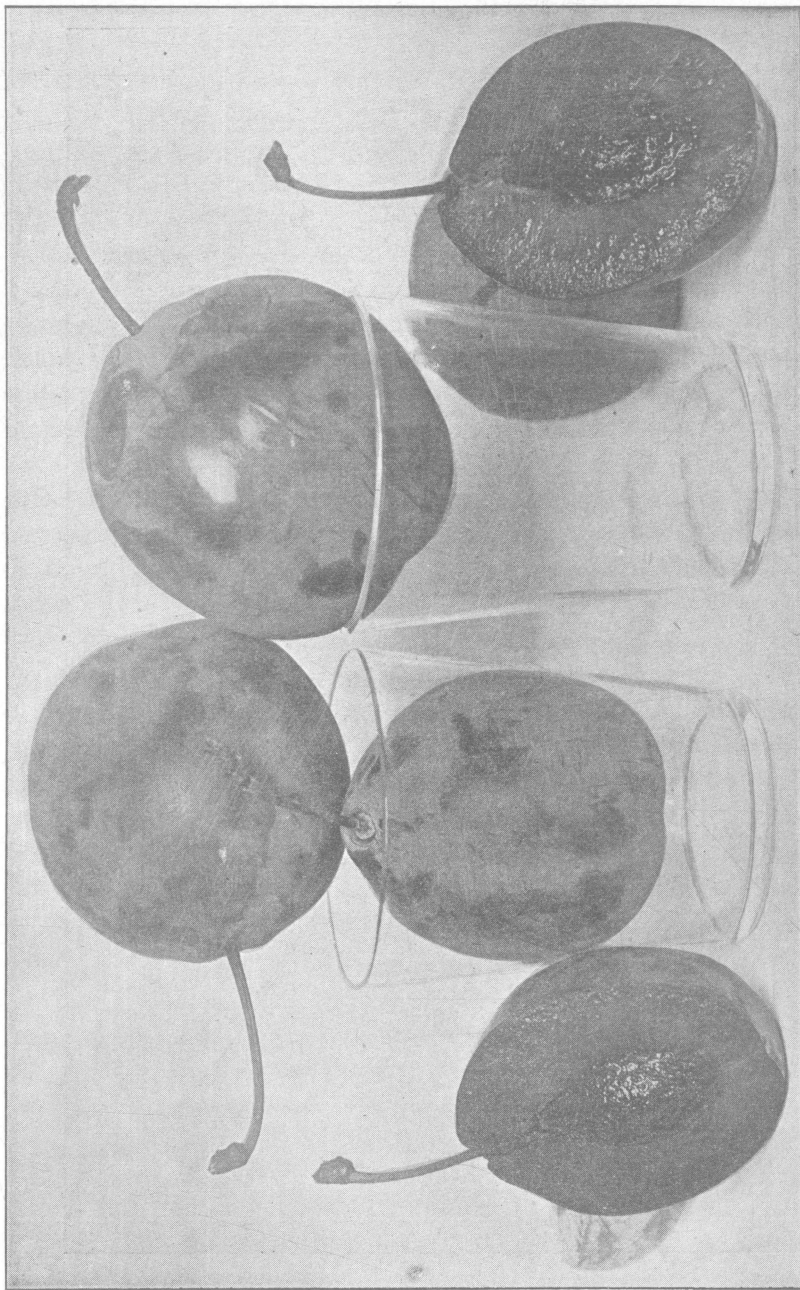


Photo by Ballou.

LINCOLN.

First blossoms May 7; full bloom May 10; last blossoms May 15.
In full fruitage August 15.

A variety of rare beauty, and excellent for market; one of the best second early plums. Quite free from rot in 1904, but had rotted considerably in previous seasons.

Bradshaw (Niagara). (Green's Nursery Co.)—Fruit large; oblong, necked, rounded at apex; cavity shallow; stem long and strong; suture broad and very slightly depressed, color dark purplish red; dots large, yellowish; bloom blue; skin strong, but not thick. Flesh greenish yellow; stone medium to large, long, flattened, semi-cling; quality good, the flavor rich and pleasing. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; is slow in coming into bearing, but productive thereafter, and not inclined to overbear.

First blossoms May 7; full bloom May 10; last blossoms May 15.
In full fruitage August 20.

The Bradshaw is an old, well known, popular and very excellent medium early variety. Not so much inclined to rot as Lombard, but is by no means exempt.

Field (Young).—Fruit large; oval, slightly compressed at ends; cavity small and narrow; stem stout and of medium length; suture slight but distinct; color, greenish ground almost covered with very dark blue; dots many but very minute, bronze; bloom blue. Flesh greenish yellow; pit large, cling; quality good. Tree upright, vigorous; foliage large, luxuriant; moderately prolific.

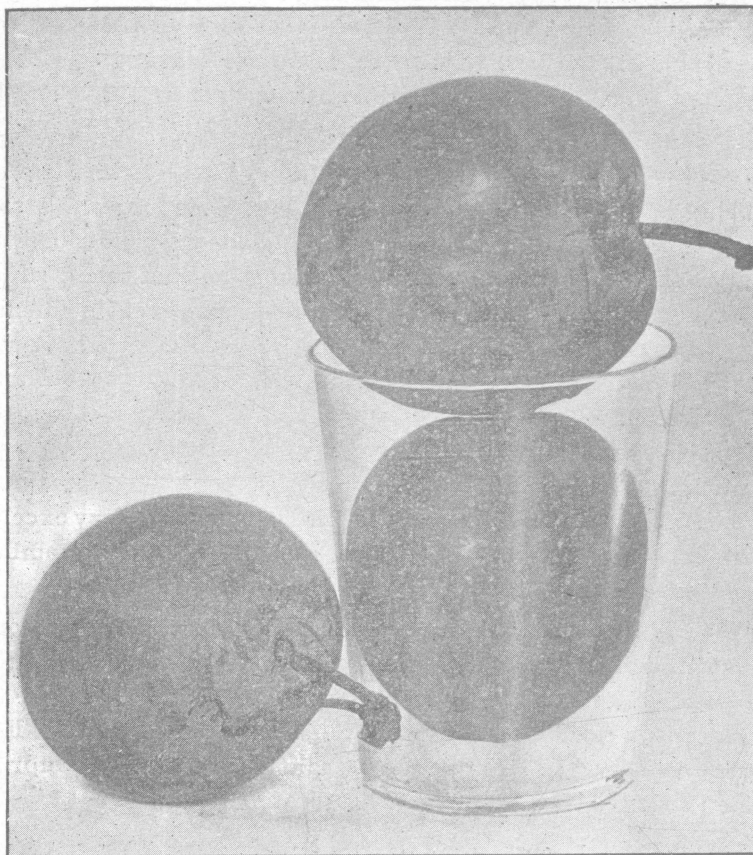
First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 8; last blossoms May 13.
In full fruitage August 20. Not seriously affected by rot.

Another good early plum; said to be a seedling of the Bradshaw.

Imperial Gage (Green's Nursery Co.)—Medium to large; rather oblong, tapering slightly toward apex; cavity small; stem slender; suture usually depressed; color yellow, marbled, splashed and striped with light green; bloom white. Flesh greenish yellow, only moderately firm and very juicy; pit medium, almost free; quality excellent. Tree an upright, spreading grower.

First blossoms May 5; full bloom May 8; last blossoms May 12.
In full fruitage August 25.

Imperial Gage, Spaulding and Missouri Green Gage, are so similar, as growing and fruiting at the Station, that one description will answer for all. While their quality for home use is very excellent, their light color is not sufficiently attractive to make them successful on the market.



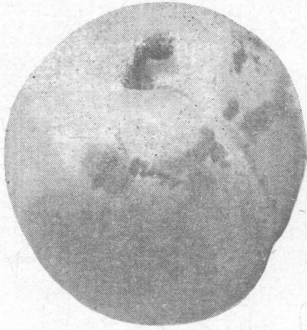
FIELD.

Photo by Ballou.

Lombard (Flatt).—Medium in size; oval, flattened at the ends; cavity medium; stem short and slender; color light purplish red or violet; dots small, light; bloom blue; skin thin. Flesh yellow, firm and moderately juicy; pit medium, cling; quality fair, pleasant and mild flavored. Tree a good grower and productive.

First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 14. In full fruitage September 1. Quite susceptible to rot.

The description of Lombard, as above given, will apply equally well to Ellwood, Miami, Odell, Tatge and Saratoga, as these varieties, as grown at the Station, are very similar to Lombard in many respects. Saratoga is, perhaps, a few days earlier than Lombard, and even more inclined to rot on the tree. Otherwise it is much the same, and certainly less to be desired than Lombard.



EMPIRE.

Photo by Ballou.

May 8; last blossoms May 12. In full fruitage September 8. A very promising plum, beautiful and good.

Miller (Bear).—Fruit very large, often two inches in diameter and the same in length when grown upon young trees; oval, often nearly round, irregular, one side enlarged; cavity narrow and deep; stem short and stout; suture very distinct, depressed; color dark purple shaded over a dark green ground; dots numerous, bronze; bloom, heavy, blue. Flesh greenish yellow; pit large, cling; quality good, rich, sweet. Tree a sturdy grower with thick, heavy shoots.

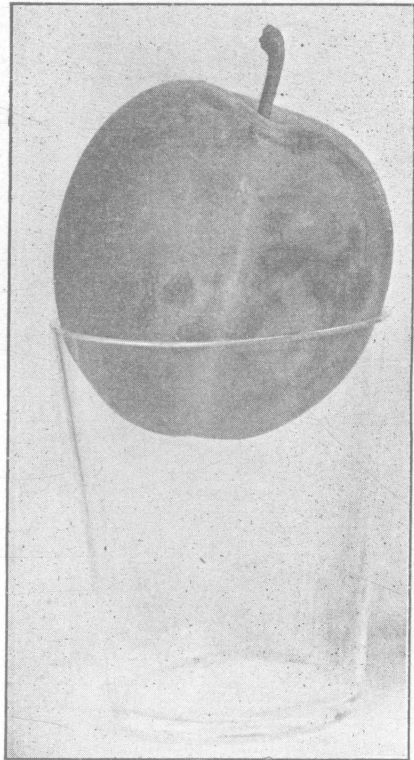
First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 10; last blossoms May 15. In full fruitage September 1.

Bavay (Reine Claude). (Storrs & Harrison).—Above medium size; roundish flattened, compressed at ends; stem medium; suture distinct; color yellow, striped and splashed with light green; many minute white dots and a few larger ones of purple; bloom white, thin; quality excellent. Tree a good grower and productive.

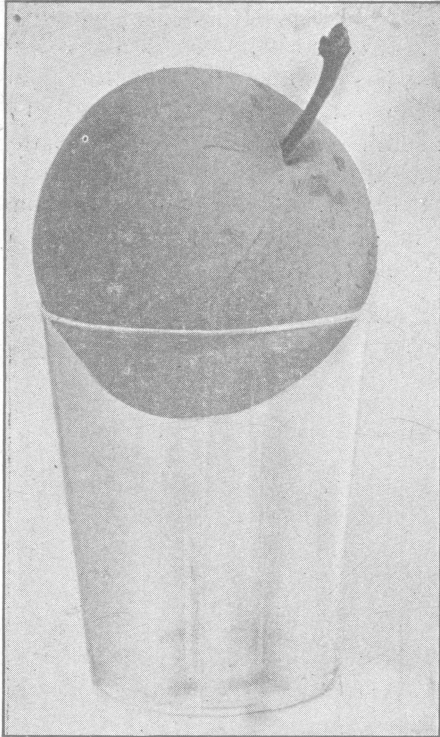
First blossoms May 5; full bloom May 8; last blossoms May 13. In full fruitage September 1.

Empire (Storrs & Harrison).—Fruit quite large; form nearly spherical, flattened or compressed at ends; cavity large; stem very short and strong; suture deeply furrowed; color dark purple over green; dots numerous, bronze, heavy; blue bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy; pit medium, oval, cling; quality very good. Tree a healthy, compact grower with thick, glossy foliage.

First blossoms May 6; full bloom

MILLER. *Photo by Ballou.*

This is an old variety and one of the very best in the list for home use—especially for canning; but does not sell well except in markets where well known on account its light color. Does not usually rot badly, although not immune.



MONARCH. *Photo by Ballou.*

MONARCH. —Fruit quite large; roundish or spherical, compressed at ends; cavity large and deep; stem short and stout; suture deeply furrowed; color, greenish ground almost covered with dark purple; dots almost obscure, very minute; bloom heavy, blue. Flesh yellow; pit free; quality good. Tree upright, sturdy, vigorous, though compact in growth.

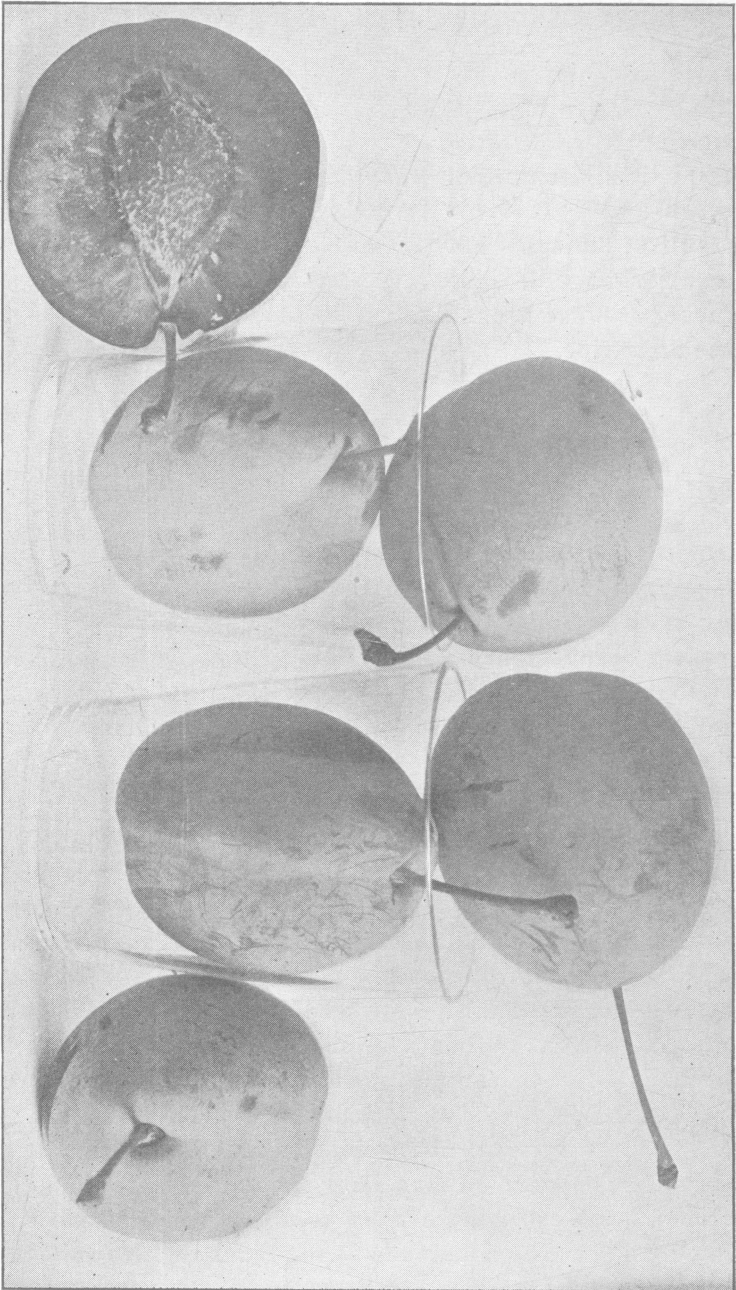
First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 14. Ripe September 15. An excellent medium late plum for home or market.

Archduke (Storrs & Harrison).—Fruit large; oblong oval, slightly necked; cavity very small; stem medium, rather slender; suture very distinct, deeply furrowed; color dark blue; heavy, light-blue bloom. Flesh light greenish yellow, very firm; pit medium, perfectly free; quality good. Tree a remarkably good grower, upright, open, symmetrical, with rather slender branches.

First blossoms May 5; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 14. In full fruitage September 15. One of the finest, if not the most excellent medium late plum in the entire list. Suitable both for home use or market.

Golden Drop (H. & W.).—Fruit very large; oval, slightly necked, sides unequal; cavity small, shallow and abrupt; stem long and strong; suture distinct, extending beyond the apex; color golden yellow; dots large, yellow; bloom yellowish. Flesh yellow, firm, meaty; pit medium large, long and half free; quality good. Tree upright, spreading and productive.

First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 10; last blossoms May 16. In full fruitage September 20. A very excellent and popular late yellow plum. Formerly listed as Coe's golden Drop.



ARCH DUKE AND GRAND DUKE.

P. o. v. Patton.

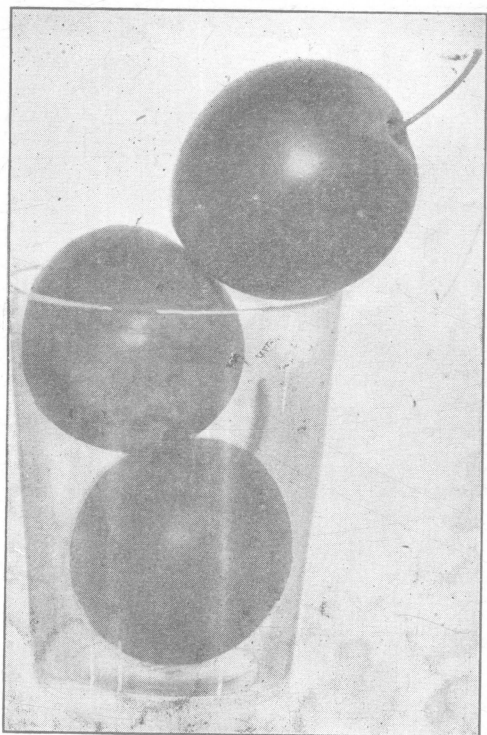
Grand Duke (Storrs & Harrison).—Large to very large, many specimens measuring one and one-half inches in diameter and one and seven-eighths inches long; oblong oval, much swollen on suture side, necked, irregular; cavity absent; stem long and slender; suture very distinct, depressed; color, dark purple over green; dots obscure; bloom, heavy, light-blue. Flesh light yellow, very firm; pit large, cling; quality good—excellent for culinary use. Tree a rather poor, slow grower unless top-worked on some vigorous stock.

First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 13. In full fruitage September 25. A very late and excellent plum for market or home use. Rots but little and hangs a long time upon the tree after ripe.

NATIVE PLUMS.

While there is no class of plums that can approach the finer varieties of Europeans for firmness of flesh, richness, mildness and delicacy of flavor for *culinary* purposes, it is true that this same firmness of flesh and richness of quality soon cloy the appetite for these fruits in their fresh state. Not so with the finer varieties of our native plums which, indeed, might well be classed with grapes, oranges, melons, etc., and which, while they possess the attributes of delicacy of flavor, juiciness, refreshing sprightliness and healthfulness, do *not* possess that peculiar combination of solidity and richness of substance which satiates the appetite within a short period of time. Indeed, as with grapes, melons, etc., our more excellent varieties of native plums may be eaten freely day after day and week after week with relish, enjoyment and benefit.

To those who are not familiar with the improved varieties of native plums, and to whom the mention of which recalls to memory the small, thick-skinned, large seeded, astringent, yet, withal, tempting wild plums of some secluded nook on the farm, the real excellence of a basket of great, brilliantly colored Brunswick's, Hunt's or Downing's would prove a revelation. This being true, it is quite desirable, if not necessary, that in planting a succession of fruits for the home that there should be included at least a few trees of such excellent natives as are named, described, and illustrated below. Varieties such as the Hunt are also quite satisfactory for culinary use.



POOLE PRIDE.

at stem and flattened at apex; cavity small; stem slender; suture distinctly traced with a line; color, rich carmine over a yellow ground; many prominent light colored dots on lower half—increasing in size as the apex is approached; bloom delicate lilac. Flesh yellow, firm and juicy; pit rather large, cling; quality very good. Tree a low, spreading grower.

First blossoms May 10; full bloom May 14; last blossoms May 19. Period of fruiting very long, extending from August 1 to August 20, the fruit maturing, a few specimens at a time, just right to be enjoyed to the fullest extent for family use. One of the finest natives for home use.

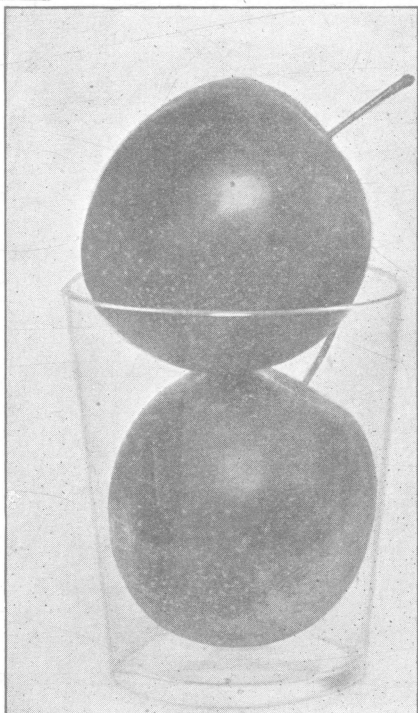
Poole Pride (Kerr).—

Fruit medium size; oval, slightly compressed at stem; cavity small; stem slender; suture a distinct line; color, yellow ground overspread with light crimson; dots numerous, minute, white; bloom very thin, lilac. Flesh yellow, moderately firm, juicy; pit medium, cling; quality good. Tree a free, upright, spreading grower and prolific.

First blossoms May 9; full bloom May 14; last blossoms May 18. In full fruitage August 1. A beautiful and good early plum.

Brunswick (?) (Lovett).

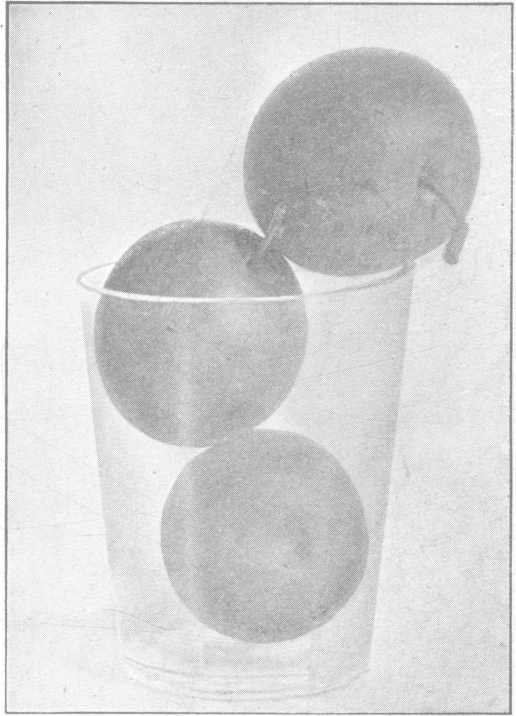
—Fruit large in size; roundish, somewhat compressed



BRUNSWICK. Photo by Ballou

Wilder (Kerr).—Fruit medium in size; oval, often nearly spherical; cavity medium; stem slender; suture a mere line; color dark red over a greenish ground—rather dull; dots yellowish, prominent, almost covering the entire surface of the skin; bloom bluish; skin rather thick; flesh yellow and juicy; pit large, oval, cling; quality delicious, rich, sweet, fine flavored. Tree strong and vigorous, with a round, open head.

First blossoms May 8; full bloom May 10; last bloom May 16 In full

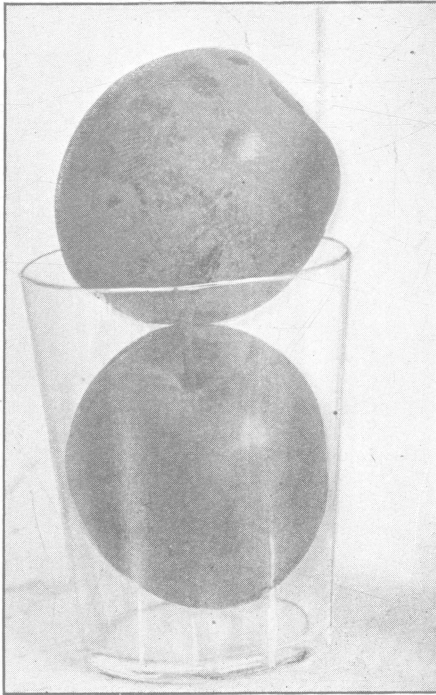


WILDER. Photo by Ballou.

fruitage August 25.

Hunt (Graham).—Fruit large; oval or oblong oval, compressed at stem, slightly pointed at apex; cavity very small and shallow; stem medium; suture plainly marked by a line; color, beautiful dark carmine; dots very numerous, large, prominent and light; bloom, light blue or lilac. Flesh pale yellow, fairly firm, tender, melting and juicy; pit rather large, cling; quality delicious. Tree upright, spreading vigorous.

First blossoms May 6; full bloom May 8; last blossoms May 13. In full fruitage September 1. A strikingly handsome plum that is fully as good as it is beautiful.



HUNT. Photo by Ballou

Downing (Graham).—Fruit large; round oval, somewhat irregular, one side usually slightly enlarged; cavity medium; stem slender, one inch long; suture a distinct line; color rich crimson; dots many, small but quite prominent, light; bloom light blue, thin; skin thin, with no astringency. Tree a low, spreading grower; foliage rich, glossy dark green.

First blossoms May 9; full bloom May 13; last blossoms May 15. In full fruitage September 5.

A very valuable variety—probably one of the finest of the Wild Goose class.

Reed (Kerr).—Medium size; round, compressed at ends; cavity very slight; stem long and slender; suture a faint line; color a brilliant, dark red; dots numerous, very small, yellowish; skin thick, firm. Flesh yellow, firm, meaty; pit medium size, partially free; quality fair. Tree one of the handsomest, with large, brilliant green foliage.

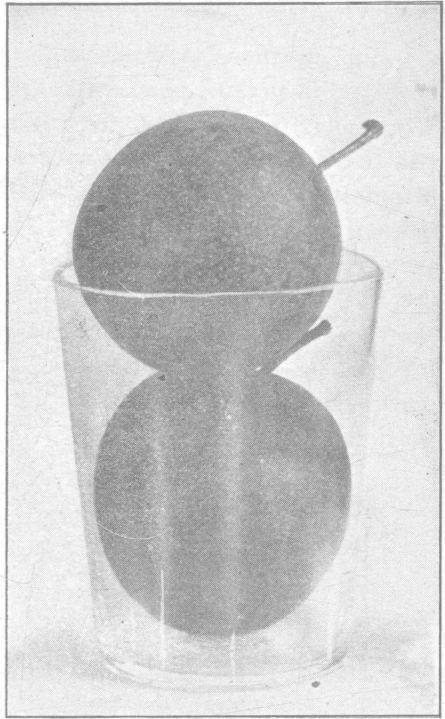
First blossoms May 9; full bloom May 14; last blossoms May 18. Season late—in full fruitage September 30.

One of the finest plums for jelly, and for this purpose it is deserving of the highest recommendation. Makes jelly of a beautiful, clear, light red.

Honey Drop (Stark).—Fruit small in size; roundish, slightly flattened, suture side enlarged; cavity small; stem very slender; suture a faint line; color, pale yellow; dots many, light; no bloom. Flesh yellow, very firm and meaty; pit small or medium, cling; quality good for this class of plums. Tree strikingly beautiful when laden with its glossy yellow fruit—the slender branches supporting a thickly threaded mass of plums.

First blossoms May 9; full bloom May 13; last blossoms May 18. In full fruitage October 1.

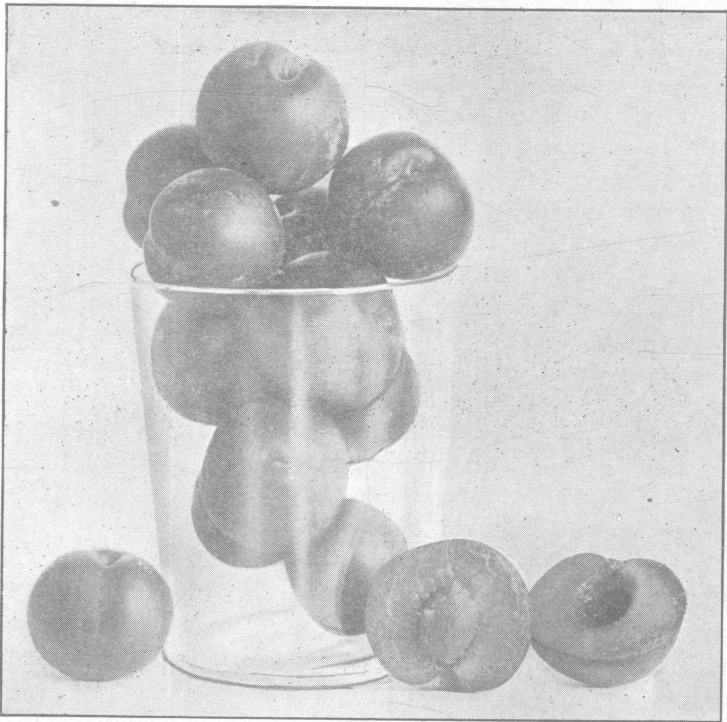
The Honey Drop is especially fine for jelly. Makes jelly of almost crystal clearness.



DOWNING. Photo by Ballou.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

The Japanese varieties, while they are rapid growers and very beautiful in foliage, blossom and fruit, are not to be depended upon for regular fruiting in Ohio. While sufficiently hardy in both trees and buds to endure most winters in this latitude, their tendency to bloom so early in the season makes the liability to be caught by late spring frosts very great. The quality of the Japanese varieties, as a rule, is decidedly inferior to that of either the European or the native plums, both for culinary use and for eating fresh from the tree, though a limited number of the Japanese sorts are good for both purposes. The brief collection of varieties given below embraces the cream of the list of Japanese plums grown at the Station.



BERGER.

Photo by B. Hou.

Berger (Kerr).—Fruit quite small—not larger than a large cherry; form nearly round, slightly compressed at ends; stem short; suture distinct—quite depressed; color red over yellow, very dark next to sun; bloom heavy violet. Flesh light yellow, very firm and

meaty; pit very small—hardly larger than the pit of an Early Richmond cherry, quite free; quality fair, with a distinct European flavor. Tree very vigorous and healthy, producing a round, open, symmetrical head.

First blossoms May 3; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 9. In full fruitage July 20.

Despite its small size, this variety is quite distinct and of especial merit. Its pleasing fragrance is remarkable, and a well laden tree of ripe fruit will attract attention several rods away if the breeze be favorable. For culinary use—sauce or canning—it is superb, the skin being thin, the pit free, and absolutely no astringency about either. This plum admirably prolongs the season of late sweet cherries, and is a welcome substitute for cherries in winter, in the canned state. The little plums fall to the ground as soon as mature, and are quickly gathered by spreading a sheet upon a layer of straw and jarring the tree. It is much to be regretted that the early blooming of this variety causes it to be so often cut off by the frosts of late spring. Were it not for this, every family would do well to include one tree, at least, of the Berger in their collection.

Red June (Willard).—Medium size; heart shape, slightly flattened, with a distinctly pointed apex; cavity large and deep; stem short and strong; suture distinct, but shallow; color a dark red; no dots; heavy bluish bloom; skin rather thin. Flesh very pale yellow; pit medium to small, semi-cling; quality fair. Tree an erect grower, moderately productive.

First blossoms May 2; full bloom May 4; last blossoms May 8. In full fruitage August 1. Has considerable value as an early market sort.

Burbank (Stark).—Fruit large; roundish, conical, compressed at stem; cavity rather large and deep; stem short and stout; suture variable, but always plainly marked; color, mottled, and sometimes almost entirely overspread with different shades of red—dark and coppery in the sun; dots numerous, very small, light; bloom, heavy, light-blue. Flesh yellow, firm, rather dry; pit clings; quality only fair. Tree a vigorous, spreading grower, forming a low, broad head.

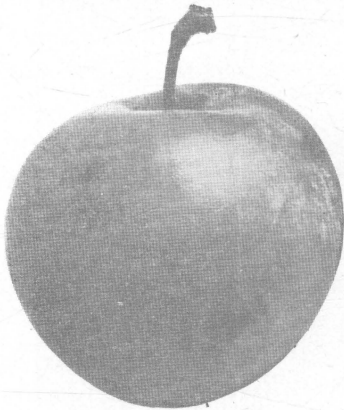
First blossoms May 3; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 10. In full fruitage August 15. Probably one of the best known and most dependable of the Japanese varieties. Rots badly. Of rather low quality, but regarded by some as valuable for canning.

Normand (Hale).—Large; round, oblate, apple shape, with pointed apex, compressed at stem; cavity deep, broad; stem very short and stout; suture distinct; color clear yellow; bloom white, thin. Flesh yellow, firm; pit small, oval, almost free; quality fair, pleasant. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading.

First blossoms May 3; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 10. Season very long, from August 15 to September 15. Keeps well on the trees; does not rot badly; one of the best yellow varieties of the Japanese plums.

Chabot (Stark).—Medium in size; roundish, conical, with pointed apex; cavity medium, deep; stem short and stout; suture distinct; color yellow, partially overspread with light red; dots minute, yellow; bloom lilac. Flesh yellow, firm and juicy; pit medium, cling; quality fair. Tree upright, spreading.

First bloom May 3; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 12. In full fruitage September 15. One of the most hardy and dependable of the later Japanese varieties. Quite free from rot. Not a good market sort because of dull color.



OCTOBER PURPLE.
Photo by Ballou.

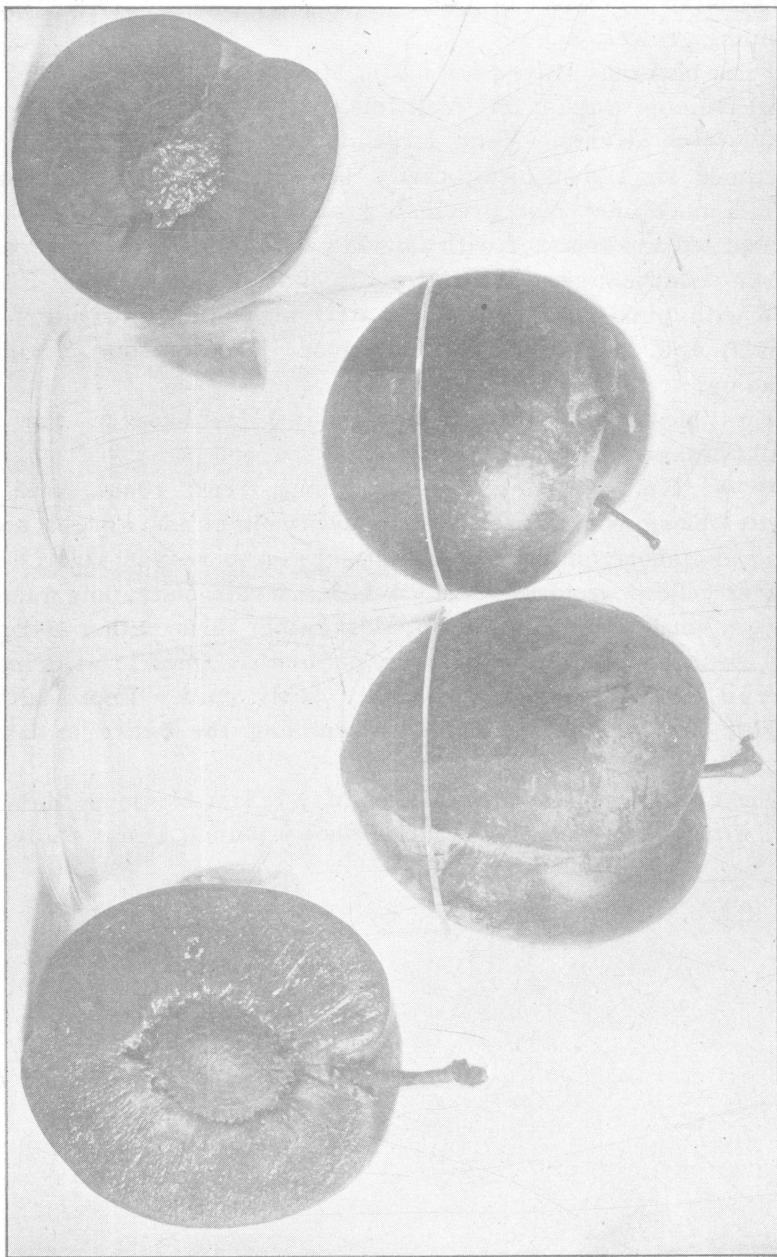
Strong grower, with spreading, upright branches.

First blossoms May 3; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 12. In full fruitage September 25, but plums remained upon the tree in excellent condition until October 10, surviving two hard frosts. One of the best of the Japanese varieties for dessert use, and of peculiar value because of the extreme lateness of its season. A beautiful plum, but like others of its class, cannot be depended upon for regular crops.

HYBRID PLUMS.

The crossing of native and Japanese varieties has resulted in the production of a class of plums combining, to a certain degree, the hardiness of the former with the large size and unusual beauty of the latter. Among the hybrids fruited at the Station during the season of 1904, the following three varieties are the more promising and interesting ones.

October Purple (Stephen Hoyt's Sons).—Fruit very large—from one and three-fourths to two inches in diameter and same in length; roundish, or sometimes oblate, compressed at the stem; cavity large and deep; stem rather slender; suture marked but not depressed; color, greenish yellow ground overspread with the purplish red, striped and splashed; dots numerous, minute, light; thin, white bloom. Flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy; pit small, cling; quality not high, but pleasing and refreshing. Tree a



GONZALES AND APPLE.

Photo by La 27.

Apple (Kerr).—Very large; roundish, oblate, often with pointed apex; stem short and stout; cavity medium, deep; suture distinct, depressed; color very dark, purplish red, firm, fine grained, melting and juicy; pit medium, cling; quality excellent—mild, pleasant, one of the best of all classes of plums for dessert use. Tree a strong, spreading grower.

First blossoms May 4; full bloom May 6; last blossoms May 19. In full fruitage August 15. Valuable.

Gonzales (Kerr).—Very large in size; roundish, oblate or sometimes slightly conical; cavity broad and deep; stem short; suture a mere line; color greenish ground overspread with bright red, mottled and splashed with a darker color; dots small, numerous, light or yellowish; skin firm but not thick; thin light bloom. Flesh tinted with pink when ripe, moderately firm and quite juicy; pit medium, oval, cling; quality quite good. Tree strong, upright, spreading.

First blossoms May 7; full bloom May 9; last blossoms May 14. In full fruitage August 15.

Nona (Kerr).—Fruit large on young trees; round, oval or slightly oblong, compressed at stem; cavity slight and abrupt; stem strong and short; suture almost obscure—a mere line; color, dark red over yellow, peculiarly striped with a darker color; dots numerous, very small, light; lilac bloom; skin rather thick, rather astringent. Flesh mottled red and yellow, not firm, inclined to be stringy juicy; pit medium, oval, cling; quality fairly good. Tree healthy, upright, spreading, symmetrical; resembling the native in habits of growth.

First blossoms May 5; full bloom May 7; last blossoms May 12. In full fruitage August 20. A large, showy plum. Drops badly.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

TABLE GIVING, IN CONDENSED FORM, CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION AND REPORT UPON ALL
OF THE VARIETIES OF PLUMS WHICH FRUITED IN THE SEASON
ORCHARD IN SEASON OF 1904.

VARIETY.	Class.	Tree.	Period of bloom.	Size of fruit.	Form of fruit.	Cavity.	Stem.
Abundance (Stark)....	Japanese	upright	May 3-9	medium	round, pointed at apex	broad, deep	Short
Alpha (Kerr).....	Native, Maritima	small, compact	11-19	very small	oval	none	medium strong
America (Kerr).....	Hybrid	upright open	4-15	above medium	round, irregular	small	short
American Eagle (Kerr)	Native, Americana	vigorous, spreading	8-15	large	oval	very small	short, stout
Apple (Kerr).....	Hybrid	vigorous, upright, spreading	4-10	very large	round, oblate	broad, deep	short, stout
Arch Duke (S & H)....	Domestic	vigorous, upright, spreading	5-14	large	oblong oval, necked	very small	short, slender
Basse's Am (Kerr)....	Native, Maritima	vigorous, spreading	10-20	very small	round	none	long, strong
Bender (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	vigorous, spreading	7-15	medium	oblong oval	very small	medium
Benson (Kerr).....	Native, Wayland	vigorous, upright, spreading	10-16	medium	nearly round	medium	slender
Berkmans (Black)....	Japanese	vigorous, upright	4-10	large	roundish, oblong, pointed apex	broad, deep	short, stout
Berger (Kerr).....	Japanese	vigorous, upright, spreading	3-9	very small	round	medium	short
Bradshaw (G N Co)....	Domestic	vigorous, upright	7-15	large	oblong, oval, necked	small	long, strong
Brill (Kerr).....	Native, Mariana	upright, open	4-10	medium	spherical	small	short
Brunswick (?) (Lott)....	Native, Austrifolia	low, spreading	10-19	large	roundish, irregular	medium	medium, slender
Burbank (Stark).....	Japanese	vigorous, spreading	3-10	large	round, conical, pointed at apex	broad, deep	short, stout
Chabot (Stark).....	Japanese	upright, spreading	3-12	above medium	round, conical, pointed at apex	medium, deep	short, stout
Champion (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	open, spreading	7-14	large	roundish	small	medium
Cheyney (Kerr).....	Native, Nigra	vigorous, upright, spreading	4-12	above medium	oblong, irregular, oblique	small, shallow	medium
Clyman.....	Domestic	moderate, upright, spreading	6-13	medium	oval	medium	short, stout
Colorado Queen (Kerr)....	Native, Americana	vigorous, straggling	8-15	medium	roundish	none	short, stout
Czar (S & H).....	Domestic	upright, spreading	6-13	medium	oval	medium	short
Deepcreek (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	low, spreading	6-14	small	oblong, oval	very shallow	short
Downing (Graham)....	Native Hortulana	low, spreading	9-15	large	round, oval, irregular	shallow	medium, slender
Duane (S & H).....	Domestic	upright, spreading	6-14	large	egg shape, irregular	shallow	medium, slender
Duke (Kerr).....	Hybrid	vigorous, upright, spreading	8-17	medium	oblong, oval	narrow, deep	medium
Eagle (Baker).....	Native	low, spreading	7-15	medium	round, irregular, angular	broad, shallow	medium
Elwood (August).....	Domestic	see Lombard					
Empire (S & H).....	Domestic	vigorous, upright, spreading	6-12	large	round, compressed at ends	broad, shallow	short, stout
Esther (Terry).....	Native, Miner	strong	9-15	medium	round, oval	shallow	stout
Etta (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	slow grower	8-15	above medium	round, oblate	small, shallow	medium long
Field (Young).....	Domestic	vigorous, upright	6-13	large	oblong oval	small	medium strong
Forest Garden (Kerr)....	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	8-15	medium	round	very shallow	medium
Garfield (Parry).....	Native, Wayland	vigorous, spreading	10-16	medium	oblong irregular	very small	long, slender
Georgeson (Kerr).....	Japanese	upright, spreading	3-11	large	round, oblong, pointed at apex	broad, deep	short, stout
German Prune (Stark)....	Domestic	spreading	8-15	large	oblong, irregular, necked	very small	long, strong
Gold (Stark).....	Hybrid	spreading	6-12	large	spherical	broad, deep	stout
Golden Drop (H & W)....	Domestic	upright, spreading	6-16	large	oval, slightly necked	very small	medium stout
Gonzales (Kerr).....	Hybrid	upright, spreading	7-4	large	roundish, oblate	broad, deep	short, slender
Golden Beauty (Parry)....	Native, Wayland	spreading	1-9	medium	heart shape	medium	long, slender
Grand Duke (S & H)....	Domestic	slow grower	6-13	large	oblong, necked, irregular	very small	long, slender
Hale (Hall).....	Japanese	vigorous, upright	4-10	very large	roundish	small	medium slender
Hammer (Graham).....	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	7-17	medium	oval	very shallow	medium slender
Harper (H & W).....	Domestic	see Imp. Gage					
Hawkeye (Terry).....	Native, Americana	vigorous, spreading	8-3	large	round, oval, irregular	shallow	medium long
Honey Drop (Stark)....	Native, Wayland	slender, spreading	7-18	small	round, irregular	very shallow	long, slender
Hunt (Graham).....	Native, Americana	vigorous, upright, spreading	6-13	medium	oval, pointed at apex	small	medium
Idall (Kerr).....	Native, Miner	upright, spreading	8-15	medium	roundish, oval	very small	medium stout
Ill Iron Clad (Kerr)....	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	7-15	medium	oblong oval	small	short
Imp. Gage (G N Co)....	Domestic	upright, spreading	5-12	medium	oblong	small	slender

VARIETY.	Suture.	Color.	Bloom.	Flesh.	Pit.	Quality.	Season.
Abundance (Stark)....	distinct	red and yellow	blue	light yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 10
Alpha (Kerr).....	none	dark blue	blue	greenish yellow	semi-cling	poor	" 1.
America (Kerr).....	a line	yellow and light red	none	yellow	large, cling	fair	" 20.
American Eagle (Kerr)	a line	dull dark red	thin blue	yellow	large, cling	good	" 15.
Apple (Kerr).....	distinct	very dark red	ilic	dark red	medium, cling	excellent	" 15.
Arch Duke (S & H)...	distinct	very dark purple	heavy blue	light green	medium, free	good	Sept. 15.
Basset's A.m. (Kerr)...	a line	dark red	thin white	greenish yellow	medium, free	poor	" 15.
Bender (Kerr).....	none	dark red	light blue	yellow	large, free	fair	Aug. 20.
Benson (Kerr).....	a line	dark red	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 25.
Berckman's (Black)...	distinct	dark red	blue	light yellow	large, cling	fair	" 10.
Berger (Kerr).....	distinct	dark red	light blue	light yellow	very small, free	fair	July 20.
Bradshaw (G N Co)...	broad, shallow	dark purplish red	blue	greenish yellow	large, semi-cling	good	Aug. 20.
Brill (Kerr).....	a line	dark red, mottled	none	yellow	medium, cling	poor	" 1.
Brunswick (?) (Lovett)	a line	bright red	ilic	yellow	large, cling	excellent	" 10.
Burbank (Stark).....	distinct	dark red and yellow	heavy, light blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 20.
Chabot (Stark).....	distinct	red and yellow	blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 15.
Champion (Kerr).....	slight	dark red	ilic	yellow	large, cling	good	Aug. 25.
Cheyney (Kerr).....	slight	dull red	blue	light yellow	large, cling	fair	" 25.
Clyman (Stark).....	slight	dark purple	blue	light greenish yellow	medium, free	good	" 5.
Colorado Queen (Kerr)	a line	dull red	light blue	light yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 15.
Czar (S & H).....	slight	dark purple	blue	greenish yellow	medium, free	good	" 10.
Deepcreek (Kerr).....	slight	dull red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 25.
Downing (Graham)....	a line	dark crimson	thin light	yellow	large, cling	excellent	Sept. 5.
Duane (S & H).....	shallow	purple	white or gray	light yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 20.
Duke (Kerr).....	a line	dark red	thin ilic	yellow	large, cling	fair	Sept. 1.
Eagle (Baker).....	slight	light red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 5.
Ellwood (August).....							
Empire (S & H).....	distinct	dark purple	heavy blue	greenish yellow	medium, cling	very good	Sept. 1.
Esther (Terry).....	a line	dark red	thin, blue	yellow	small, cling	good	Aug. 20.
Etta (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 25.
Field (Young).....	slight	dark purple	heavy blue	light green	large, cling	good	" 20.
Forest Garden (Kerr)	none	purplish red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	" 20.
Garneld (Farry).....	slight	glossy red	none	yellow	medium, cling	acid	Sept. 1.
Georgeson (Kerr).....	deep	yellow	white	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 25.
German Prune (Stark)	shallow	dark blue	blue	greenish yellow	large, free	good	Sept. 5.
Gold (Stark).....	a line	yellow and light red	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	poor	" 25.
Golden Drop (H & W)	deep	golden yellow	light	yellow	large, semi-cling	good	" 20.
Gonzales (Kerr).....	slight	red, mottled striped	light	pink	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 15.
Golden Beauty (Farr)	a line	golden yellow	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 20.
Grand Duke (S & H)...	distinct	dark purple	heavy blue	light yellow	large, cling	good	" 25.
Hale (Hall).....	slight	yellow, faint red	thin, white	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 20.
Hammer (Graffar)....	a line	dark red	heavy blue	yellow	small, semi-cling	fair	Sept. 15.
Harper (H & W).....							
Hawkeye (Terry).....	a line	dull red	heavy blue	yellow	large, cling	good	Aug. 10.
Honey Drop (Stark)...	a line	pale yellow	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Oct. 1.
Hunt (Graham).....	slight	dark red	thin, blue	light yellow	large, cling	excellent	Sept. 1.
Idali (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	thin, blue	light yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 15.
Ill. Ironclad (Kerr)...	a line	dull dark red	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	poor	" 1.
Imp. Gage (G N Co)...	slight	yellow and green	white	greenish yellow	medium, semi-cling	excellent	Aug. 25.

VARIETY.	Class.	Tree.	Period of Bloom.	Size of fruit.	Form of fruit.	Cavity.	Stem.
Juicy (Black).....	Hybrid	vigorous, upright	May				
Jennie Lucas (Kerr)...	Native, Chicasaw	moderate grower—spreading	8-17	above medium	roundish, irregular	medium, deep	medium, stout
Kerr (Kerr).....	Japanese	upright, spreading	8-20	medium	oblong	small	medium, short
Kickapoo (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	open, spreading	3-10	medium	heart shape	deep	short
Kroh (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	see Poole Pride	7-13	medium	oblong, oval	broad, shallow	short, stout
LeDuc (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	upright, open	8-14	medium	oblong, oval	slight	medium, stout
Lincoln (Platt).....	Domestica	upright, spreading	7-15	large	oblong, necked	very small	long, strong
Lombard (Platt).....	Domestica	upright, spreading	6-14	medium	oval	medium	short, slender
Maquoketa (Wilson)...	Native, Miner	vigorous, spreading	7-15	medium	oblong, oval	slight	medium, strong
Marcellus (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	vigorous, upright, spreading	6-14	medium	roundish	very small	short
Miama (Kerr).....	Domestica	see Lombard					
Miller (Bear).....	Domestica	sturdy	6-15	large	oval, irregular	medium	short, stout
Milton (Graham).....	Native, Hortulana	slender, spreading	8-15	medium	oblong, oval	small	slender
Mo. Green Gage (Stark)	Domestica	see Imp. Gage					
Monarch (Young).....	Domestica	upright, sturdy	6-14	large	roundish, flattened at ends	medium, abrupt	short, stout
Moore's Arctic (Stark)	Domestica	upright, spreading	8-13	below medium	roundish	very slight	slender
Moreman (Kerr).....	Native, Wayland	spreading	10-17	medium	round	none	long, slender
Munson (Kerr).....	Native, Chicasaw	vigorous, spreading	11-17	medium	oblong, oval	shallow	slender
Murdy (Albaugh).....	Domestica	see Pond					
Nellie Blanche (Terry).	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	8-17	above medium	oblong	very slight	medium
Newman (Kerr).....	Native, Chicasaw	slender, spreading	9-17	medium	oblong, oval	very small	slender
Neyton (Munson).....	Native, Americana	spreading	4-13	medium	oblong, oval, irregular	small	short, stout
Niagara (G. N. Co.).....	Domestica	see Brad-haw					
Nona (Kerr).....	Hybrid	vigorous, upright, spreading	5-12	large	oblong, oval	small	medium, strong
Normand (Hale).....	Japanese	upright, spreading	3-10	above medium	roundish or oblate, pointed at apex	deep	short, stout
Oct. Purple (S. Hoyts).	Japanese	upright, spreading	3-12	large	roundish, oblate, compr'd at stem	broad, deep	short, slender
Odel (S. Hoyts).....	Domestica	see Lombard					
Oriant (Stark).....	Japanese	see Chabot					
Park (Kerr).....	Domestica	upright, spreading	6-15	above medium	oblong, oval, irregular	broad, deep	medium, stout
Peffer Premium (Kerr)	Native, Americana	spreading	7-16	medium	round, regular	very slight	medium
Persing Nos. 1, 2 (Pers'g)	Japanese	see Burbank					
Poole Pride (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	vigorous, spreading	9-18	medium	oblong, oval	slight	medium, long
Pond's Std'g (S & H)...	Domestica	upright, spreading	9-17	very large	roundish, oblong, necked	very small	medium
Prairie Flower (Kerr)...	Native, Miner	vigorous, spreading	9-17	large	oblong, oval	shallow	medium, stout
Purple Yosemite (Kerr)	Native, Americana	low, spreading	6-14	medium	round	none	medium, stout
Quackenboss (Stark)...	Domestica	upright, spreading	6-14	above medium	round, oval	broad, shallow	medium
Red June (Willard)...	Japanese	very upright	2-8	medium	heart shape	broad, shallow	short, stout
Reed (Kerr).....	Native, Wayland	vigorous, spreading	9-14	medium	round	slight	long, slender
Richland (Bear).....	Domestica	upright, spreading	6-12	medium	oval	small	long, slender
Robinson (H & W).....	Native, Chicasaw	spreading	6-14	small	oblong	very small	medium
Rockford (Wilson)....	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	8-17	medium	oval, irregular	very small	medium, strong
Rollingstone (Kerr)...	Native, Americana	upright, spreading	8-13	medium	roundish, irregular	very small	long, strong
Roulette (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	vigorous, spreading	8-15	above medium	oval	very small	long, slender
Saratoga (G. N. Co.)...	Domestica	upright, spreading	6-13	above medium	round, oval	deep	medium
Shirata Bene (Lovett)...	Japanese	upright	4-10	medium	roundish, pointed at apex	broad, deep	short, stout
Shilling (Kerr).....	Native	straggling	6-14	medium	oblong, oval, pointed at apex	very shallow	short, stout
Simon (H & W).....	Simoni	very upright	4-7	very large	tomato shape	broad, deep	short, stout
Simpson (August).....	Domestica	upright, spreading	7-15	medium	oblong, oval	very slight	medium, long
Smith's Orleans (S. H.)	Domestica	slender, upright	7-15	large	oblong, oval, irregular	very small	short, stout

VARIETY.	Suture.	Color.	Bloom.	Flesh.	Pit.	Quality.	Season.
Juicy (Balck).....	undistinct	yellow	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	flat	Aug. 15.
Jennie Lucas (Kerr)...	a line	light yellow	thin, light	yellow	large, cling	fair	" 1.
Kerr (Kerr).....	distinct	yellow	white	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 1.
Kickapoo (Kerr).....	very slight	dark red	light blue	yellow	large, cling	fair	Sept. 10.
Kroh (Kerr).....							
LeDuc (Kerr).....	slight	bright red	thin, light	yellow	large, semi-cling	fair	Aug. 20
Lincoln (Flatt).....	broad, shallow	light red	thin, black	light yellow	large, free	fair	Aug. 15.
Lombard (Flatt).....	slight	purplish red	light blue	light yellow	medium, cling	good	Sept. 1.
Maquoketa (Wilson)...	a line	dark red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 20
Marcellus (Kerr).....	none	light red	light	yellow	medium, cling	fair	
Milama (Kerr).....							
Miller (Bear).....	distinct	purple	heavy, blue	greenish yellow	large, cling	excellent	Sept. 1.
Milton (Graham).....	a line	bright red	blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 1.
Mo. Green (Yage) (Stark)							
Monarch (Young).....	distinct	dark purple	heavy, blue	yellow	free	good	Sept. 15.
Moore's Arctic (Stark)...	slight	black	thin, blue	amber	semi-cling	fair	Aug. 15.
Morsman (Kerr).....	a dark line	bright red	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 15.
Munson (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	white	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 15.
Murdy (Albaugh).....							
Nellie Blanche (Terry)...	a line	dark red	thin, light	yellow	large, cling	good	Aug. 15.
Newman (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 20
Newton (Munson).....	a line	dull red	thin, light	yellow	cling	fair	Sept. 30.
Niagara (G. N. Co.)....							
Nona (Kerr).....	a line	dark red	light blue	pink and yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 20
Normand (Hale).....	distinct	yellow	thin, light	yellow	small, cling	fair	" 25
Oct. Purple (S. Hoyts)...	a line	purple and red	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	good	Oct. 5.
Odell (S. Hoyts).....							
Orient (Stark).....							
Park (Kerr).....	slight	yellow and green	white	yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 25.
Peffer Premium (Kerr)...	a line	dull red	light blue	greenish yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 28
Persing Nos. 1, 2 (Pers'g)							
Poole Pride (Kerr).....	a line	light red	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 1.
Pond's S'd'g (S. & H.)...	distinct	light red or purple	purplish	pale yellow	large, cling	good	Sept. 1.
Prairie Flower (Kerr)...	a line	red	blue	yellow	large, cling	good	" 15.
Purple Yosemite (Kerr)...	a line	dull, dark red	blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 10.
Quackenbush (Stark)...	slight	dark blue	blue	greenish yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 25.
Red June (Willard)....	distinct	dark red	heavy blue	light yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 1.
Reed (Kerr).....	a line	glossy dark red	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Sept. 25.
Richland (Bear).....	a line	dark blue	blue	yellow	semi-cling	good	" 1.
Robinson (H. & W.)....	a line	bright red	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 5.
Rockford (Wilson)....	a line	dark red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	Sept. 1.
Rollingstone (Kerr)...	a line	dull, dark red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Aug. 20
Roulette (Kerr).....	a line	mottled, red	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	" 20.
Saratoga (G. N. Co.)....	shallow	dull, dark purple	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	" 25.
Shirata Bene (Lovett)...	distinct	yellow	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	fair	" 1.
Shilling (Kerr).....	a line	dull red	light blue	yellow	medium, cling	poor	Sept. 10.
Simon (H. & W.).....	very deep	dull, dark red	thin, light	yellow	small semi-cling	poor	Aug. 15.
Simpson (August).....	slight	yellow	thin, light	yellow	semi-cling	fair	" 25.
Smith's Orleans (S. H.)	distinct	purple	heavy, blue	yellow	large, cling	good	" 5.

VARIETY.	Class.	Tree.	Period of Bloom.	Size of fruit	Form of fruit.	Cavity.	Stem.
Sophie (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	vigorous, spreading	May 9-17	above medium	egg or pyriform	small	very slender
Stoddard (Kerr).....	Native, Americana	vigorous, upright, spreading	8-17	above medium	roundish, irregular	broad, shallow	medium, strong
Tatge (Wilson).....	Domestica	see Lombard					
Wayland (Stark).....	Native, Wayland	vigorous, spreading	8-17	medium	round, oblong, pointed at apex	slight	long, slender
Wicks on (Perry).....	Hybrid	upright	4-10	large	heart shape	abrupt	very short
Wildcat (Kerr).....	Native, Miner	upright, spreading	8-16	medium	roundish, oval	small	slender
Wild Goose (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	upright, spreading	8-13	medium	oblong, oval	very shallow	long, slender
Whitaker (Kerr).....	Native, Hortulana	upright, spreading	8-14	medium	oblong, oval	small	medium, slender
Wooton (Munson).....	Native, Hortulana	slender, straggling	8-16	small	roundish, oval	small	very slender

VARIETY.	Suture.	Color.	Bloom.	Flesh	Pit.	Quality.	Season.
Sophie (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	thin, blue	yellow	medium, cling	good	Sept. 10.
Stoddard (Kerr).....	a line	dull red	thin, light	yellow	large, cling	fair	Aug. 20.
Tatge (Wilson).....							
Wayland (Stark).....	slight	glossy dark red	none	yellow	medium, cling	fair	Oct. 1.
Wickson (Perry).....	medium deep	dark red	heavy blue	yellow	large, cling	good	Aug. 25.
Wildcat (Kerr).....	a line	dark, dull red	blue	yellow	medium, cling	excellent	" 25.
Wild Goose (Kerr).....	a line	light red	thin, light	yellow	large, cling	fair	July 25.
Whitaker (Kerr).....	a line	bright red	thin, light	yellow	medium, cling	good	Aug. 1.
Wooton (Munson).....	a line	bright red	thin, light	yellow	large, cling	good	" 1.