DEPENDABLE FRUITS

OHIO
Agricultural Experiment Station

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(601)
DEPENDABLE FRUITS

Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Small Fruits

W. J. Green, Paul Thayer, J. E. Keil

These lists of satisfactory varieties of fruits for Ohio have been prepared in response to numerous inquiries coming to the Experiment Station. It is manifestly impossible to make a list of varieties of any kind of fruit which will suit all soils and conditions, and to suit individual tastes is equally difficult; hence, these lists must be regarded as suggestive merely. Many of the most reliable varieties have been included, though not all. There is none given in the lists which does not do well somewhere in Ohio.

The tree planter should understand that the variety question is difficult and needs careful and continued study. One must study the varieties in his own neighborhood. He must observe, read, inquire and compare, and at the same time he must have in his own mind what characteristics he needs in a variety. He must determine whether he will ship his fruit or market it near home, and if for home use the individual tastes of the members of the family are to be consulted.

Experience covering 25 years in the Experiment Station orchard, in the orchards of cooperators, and from observation and study of horticultural problems in various sections of the State has been the basis for the recommendations and descriptions herein included. In order to increase the accessibility of the bulletin and to make it a more useful manual for reference, statistical data on yields and technical and detailed descriptions have been eliminated or simplified in concise, plain statement. Growers will therefore find it more useful than a more extensive treatise requiring considerable reading and study to understand.

The varieties are named in the order of ripening, or nearly so. For market not more than three or four varieties are needed; for home use a dozen or more may be advisable, in order to cover the
season and to meet the various requirements of the family. Besides, complete crop failures are less frequent with a considerable number of varieties than with a few.

APPLES

SUMMER AND FALL VARIETIES

Yellow Transparent.—One of the earliest varieties well adapted to all sections of Ohio. It comes into bearing at an early age, and under favorable conditions bears nearly annual crops. Young, rapidly growing trees are often seriously affected by blight, as are also the blossoms of mature trees. Apples can be used early in July and are unusually good for sauce.

Oldenburg (Duchess of).—One of the most desirable summer varieties for the commercial orchard as well as for home use. The young trees grow rapidly and come into bearing at an early age, after which growth is much retarded by regular and often heavy crops of fruit. It is most useful as a culinary apple, being rather sharply acid for dessert. Young trees are often attacked by blight, but not to the same degree as Yellow Transparent. It is an early blooming variety.

Bough (Sweet).—A good early summer sweet variety for home use. The fruit is exceptionally tender and easily injured in handling. The tree is somewhat bushy and of rather slow growth.

Benoni.—The small size of the fruit of this variety is fully counterbalanced by the attractive coloring and high dessert quality. The tree grows slowly and is upright in habit of growth, bearing alternate heavy and light annual crops.

San Jacinto.—A highly colored apple ripening in the latter part of August; with several pickings, the season may extend well into September. The fruit matures quickly after picking, and is best for culinary use when freshly picked. The tree bears at an early age and is inclined to be extremely bushy; growth vigorous and healthy.

Munson (Sweet).—A yellow sweet apple for use in September. Trees are large and vigorous, but variable in bearing habits, only occasionally bearing a very heavy crop. It is esteemed by some for use in thickening apple butter.

Lowell (Queen Anne).—One of the best dessert apples for home use in early September. Regular moderate crops of apples of good size are produced. The tree is of moderately vigorous growth, and somewhat susceptible to blight. The apples become very oily after picking; hence, the synonym, “Tallow Pippin,” is often applied to this variety.

Summer Rambo (Western Beauty).—The fruit of the Summer Rambo is much larger than that of the Winter Rambo, but equally good in quality. The tree is of vigorous, open growth, bearing annual crops. It is affected by blight in some sections. Apples can be kept for several months in cold storage.

Maiden Blush.—A valuable variety, ripening in September, adapted to both commercial and home orchards, and satisfactory for culinary uses. The variety is susceptible to attacks of apple scab and blotch and requires thorough spraying with proper fungicides.

Jeffers.—An excellent dessert apple in season during early September. The fruit is exceptionally tender and not adapted to shipping. The tree makes rather slow growth, bearing alternate heavy and light crops. The season is short, and the fruit is best when picked ripe from the tree.
McIntosh (Red).—The tree is of bushy growth and comes into bearing at a rather early age. Variable medium and heavy crops are produced. The fruit is inclined to drop prematurely, and often fails to color well. It keeps for several months in cold storage, but the color fades and becomes dull and unattractive.

Mother.—Of the highest quality for both dessert and culinary uses among the fall varieties. The tree makes vigorous upright growth while young, but is a little slow in coming into bearing, with growth much retarded when bearing age is reached. The fruit is susceptible to apple scab. This is one of the definitely late-blooming varieties. Fruit is best when picked while yet firm, and allowed to ripen for a few days.

Wealthy.—Well adapted to all parts of Ohio, and desirable for both home and commercial orchards. It often begins to bear good crops at 5 years from planting; and, with the early rapid growth checked by fruit bearing, it makes one of the most desirable varieties to use as a filler. The sharp acidity of the fruit when freshly picked is modified considerably by a few days of ripening after picking.

WINTER VARIETIES

Rambo.—An old favorite of high quality, but rather small in size, best adapted to the home orchard and for local markets. Young trees grow rapidly and produce the largest fruit. Thorough spraying is necessary to check apple scab.

Grimes (Golden).—A variety of excellent quality for all uses, coming into bearing at an early age, and producing annual crops. It has given the highest average annual yield per tree among the varieties grown in the Station orchard. It is especially desirable as a filler. A serious weakness is the tendency to the disease termed collar rot, or “collar blight.” Otherwise the tree is healthy and of moderately vigorous growth. The best Grimes are produced in the southern half of the State.

Hubbardston (Nonesuch).—Of nearly the same season as Grimes, having excellent dessert quality, and producing profitable crops at an early age. The tree is moderately vigorous, of spreading bushy growth, and somewhat susceptible to blight. It is best adapted to the northern counties of the State, or wherever the Baldwin is grown successfully.

Northern Spy.—Also adapted to the northern part of the State. The tree is vigorous and healthy, and should be given abundant space to develop. It has a reputation of being slow to come into fruit bearing, but bears good to heavy annual crops with age. The fruit has the highest quality for all uses, especially for cooking. This is one of the late blooming varieties.

Rhode Island (Greening).—Another good variety for northern Ohio, but ripens prematurely and drops early in the southern part of the State. The tree is of large spreading growth, often seriously affected by blight in the Station orchard. This is a standard variety for culinary uses.

Delicious.—A highly flavored dessert apple for early winter, adapted to the southern half or two-thirds of the State, and desirable for both home and commercial orchards. The tree is of vigorous growth, begins bearing at 6 to 8 years from planting, and is nearly free from blight, though seriously affected by apple scab if not carefully sprayed. The fruit is inclined to become mealy and to lose flavor after maturity, which is reached in cellar storage in early winter.
Banana (Winter Banana).—A variety of general adaptation in the State, one of the best for culinary use in early winter. It is best adapted for home use, or to methods of shipping suited to the handling of tender-skinned yellow apples. The tree is moderately vigorous, spreading with age and fruit bearing. It is sometimes seriously attacked by blight, and is liable to sun-scald on branches bent down by heavy crops.

Sutton (Beauty).—Adapted to northern Ohio. The tree is upright in habit of growth, a little slow in reaching fruit-bearing age, but bears good crops of highly colored fruit of excellent quality. It is very susceptible to attacks of blight in the Station orchard, and hence is of doubtful value where this disease is prevalent. When well grown Sutton is desirable as a fancy market apple, being well adapted to box-packing.

Jonathan.—A bright, attractive color, high quality, and early fruit bearing make this variety desirable as a filler and as a fancy market apple. The tree is of rather slender, spreading growth, sometimes very severely attacked by blight. It requires rather rich soil, in which the tree gains vigor with age.

Baldwin.—Within rather clearly defined climatic limits, especially the counties bordering on Lake Erie, this variety is of first rank as a commercial winter apple. Local variations of soil in more southern counties seem to make up the deficiency in climate and favor the production of Baldwins of exceptional color and flavor. The tree is vigorous, with large, spreading growth, is slow in coming into bearing, and nearly always has a pronounced biennial bearing habit. The fruit is often seriously affected by “Baldwin spot.”

Red Canada (Steele's Red, Richfield Nonesuch).—Not as widely known as the variety deserves. Its behavior indicates an adaptation similar to that of the Baldwin. The tree is of slender growth, and does better when top-grafted on vigorous stock. The fruit is of high quality, matures in early winter, and retains its good quality for a long period. Moderate annual crops of good-sized apples are borne.

Stayman Winesap.—One of the most promising of the Winesap group for Ohio. Tree is vigorous, open, of spreading growth and usually free from disease, and begins to bear at 5 or 6 years from planting, often in annual crops. It is an all-winter apple, keeping in good condition for several months after maturity. As with other members of the group, a susceptibility to apple scab makes spraying against this disease highly essential.

Winter Paradise.—A desirable winter sweet apple. It is somewhat slow in coming into bearing, but bears often very heavy biennial or alternate heavy and light crops with age. The fruit is at its best in midwinter, and keeps well after maturity, often until March or April.

Rome Beauty.—Of special adaptation to southern and southeastern Ohio, where it is the variety of foremost commercial importance, as well as being grown in every orchard for home use. Its northern climatic limits are rather plainly indicated by deficiency in color in the northern half of the State. The most highly colored fruit is produced on elevated locations in southern Ohio. The tree is of upright, moderately vigorous growth, reaching bearing age 8 or 10 years from planting, and usually producing good annual crops. Both leaves and fruit are subject to attacks of apple scab, and require thorough spraying.

Ensee.—A seedling of Rome Beauty, and of the same general adaptation to the southern half of Ohio. The fruit is often of better color than that of its
parent and considered by most persons to be of better dessert quality, though not so desirable for culinary use. Tree growth and bearing habits are almost the same as those of Rome Beauty. It is subject to twig blight.

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).—A variety of the Winesap group, apparently limited to southern Ohio by the requirement of a long season for proper development of color. The tree is of vigorous spreading growth, exceptionally healthy and rather slow in coming to bearing age. The variety is generally less desirable than Stayman Winesap, but is of later maturity and keeps often until June in a good cellar. It makes a vigorous healthy stock for top-working to other varieties.

White Pippin.—A late-keeping winter apple of good quality. The tree is of very strong, upright growth, slow in coming to bearing age, but producing good to heavy crops annually if not allowed to overbear. The fruit is of good quality for both dessert and culinary uses, and under favorable conditions will keep well into the spring months. The variety is more valuable for home use than for market.

Ingram.—A seedling of Ralls, resembling that variety in habit of growth, in late keeping of the fruit, and in having the latest period of bloom among the varieties growing in the Station orchard. Heavy biennial crops are produced, with fruit rather small unless thinned, more highly colored than Ralls, of better quality, and not inclined to shrivel in storage.

Ben Davis.—As a late winter apple, of reliable bearing habits and of fair quality when mature, this variety may still be admitted to a place in the apple season. Heavy crop production is the rule, beginning at an early age. The maximum quality and color for the variety is developed in the southern counties of the State. The closely related varieties, Black Ben and Gano, resemble Ben Davis in all points except color. Black Ben is a solid dark crimson or carmine which is inclined to become dull after the fruit matures, and while Gano shows indistinct streaks, often of the same deep shades, the yellow of the ground color seems to brighten the color effect upon maturity. The use of cold storage in lengthening the season of varieties of better quality leaves less to be said than formerly in favor of apples of the Ben Davis type.

PEARS

Wilder.—Generally regarded as the best very early variety, and has fair quality.

Bartlett.—The best-known and popular summer variety for home use or market. The tree is quite subject to blight, and the foliage often drops prematurely. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is beneficial.

Angouleme (Duchess d’Angouleme).—A reliable and profitable fall variety; prolific, bears young, does well on quince.

Anjou (Beurre d’Anjou).—Not excelled by any other late fall variety for market or home use. It succeeds either as a dwarf or standard.

Seckel.—A little, brown, sweet pear of the highest quality. The tree is somewhat slow in growth, but vigorous, productive, long lived, and comparatively free from blight.

Flemish Beauty.—A choice autumn sort, but must be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent leaf dropping and cracking of the fruit. It is quite subject to blight and very susceptible to scab; hence, it is not a commercial variety.
Sheldon.—A large russet pear, sweet and of the highest quality. Tree is fairly vigorous with little susceptibility to disease, but rather unproductive. It is unsurpassed for dessert and should be planted only for home use.

Kieffer.—A prolific and early bearer, the best of the Oriental pears. It blooms early and is often killed by spring frosts. While not of high quality, if properly handled it makes a good canning pear. Varying degrees of susceptibility to blight are shown, but it seems to be less immune than formerly.

Lawrence.—A reliable winter variety, prolific and comparatively free from disease.

Bosc.—A slender, brown, fall or early winter pear of the highest quality. It is such a poor grower in the nursery that the trees are almost impossible to obtain. It is usually top-worked on more vigorous stocks.

**QUINCE**

Apple, or Orange.—The best-known and most widely planted variety of this fruit.

**PLUMS**

Japanese plums.—These can be grown only in localities where peaches are a certain crop and even there are of doubtful value. They are earlier blooming and less hardy in bud than peaches, and are more susceptible to rot than are the European plums. While their planting is not recommended, probably the best varieties are the Shiro, Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma.

Native plums.—There are scores of varieties of native plums now known and offered by nurserymen. There are few varieties, however, worthy the space they would occupy on Ohio soils where the finer European varieties can be grown. For butter and jelly the American varieties are unexcelled and for this purpose can be planted where the European varieties do not prove satisfactory.

The following are the best varieties:

Wilder.—Dark, dull red, covered with yellowish dots. The skin is thick; flesh, yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious.

Hunt.—Large, dark red, sprinkled over with numerous small light dots and covered with a light blue bloom. Flesh is pale yellow, firm, tender, melting, good.

Downing.—Large, crimson; skin thin and tender; quality good.

Stoddard.—Large and of good quality.

European plums.—The European varieties can be successfully grown in all parts of Ohio, and are the best of all for culinary use.

The following are choice varieties:

Field.—A large blue plum as early as Bradshaw and equally good in quality. It is valuable for both home use and market.

Lincoln.—A large red plum of fair quality. The tree is vigorous and a heavy regular bearer.

Bradshaw.—Very large, violet in color, excellent in quality. Tree is slow to come into bearing. It is the same as Niagara.
Moore's Arctic.—Of medium size, dark blue, oval, very hardy and reliable, less inclined to rot than most others. Its reliability recommends it for the home garden.

Lombard.—Probably planted more extensively than any other variety and has been found to be reliable in all sections of the State. The fruit must be thinned or the trees will overbear. The variety is not as much inclined to rot as some others, but is by no means exempt.

Imperial Gage.—A light green plum of excellent quality. It is better for home than for market, as its color is against it as a commercial fruit. Other good varieties of the Gage group are Peters and Spaulding.

Monarch.—A large, round, blue, medium-late freestone of excellent quality. Tree is vigorous and prolific. Fruit is quite free from rot. This variety is the best of all large, late plums.

Grand Duke.—A little later and larger than Arch Duke. Fruit hangs on until frost. It is not so good in quality as Arch Duke nor as handsome. The pit clings; fruit is large, firm, handsome, free from rot. Tree is a low grower, and should be top-worked upon some vigorous-growing sort.

Prunes.—There is much demand for prune plums for drying and canning. In the West where the prune of commerce is produced, there are a number of varieties grown, but for Ohio the two following are probably the best:

Italian (Fellemburg).—Tree is broad spreading, fairly productive, though less so than the following variety. Fruit is large, of excellent quality, splendid for eating raw, drying or cooking.

German.—Tree is upright, vigorous. Fruit is smaller than Italian, more acid, not as valuable for dessert but excellent for culinary purposes.

Damson class.—Shropshire, French and Farleigh are the popular varieties of the Damsons, and should be more largely planted. They are subject to black knot but quite free from rot.

PEACHES

Greensboro.—The first reliable variety to ripen, a white-fleshed freestone. It is hardy in bud. Nearly all the varieties which precede Greensboro in time of ripening are so prone to rot as to be worthless in this climate.

Carman.—Fruit is large, white with blush, semicling. The tree is a hardy vigorous grower.

Mountain Rose.—A reliable second early variety, suitable for home use or market. It is comparatively hardy, inclined to overbear, freestone.

Champion.—White-fleshed freestone of excellent quality. It is hardy in bud and is regarded as one of the best for home use or near market.

Belle of Georgia.—Large, white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; pit free. It is unexcelled for canning.

Fitzgerald.—The best peach of the Crawford type but lacking in hardiness of bud. It should be planted only for home use unless trial has shown the location to be especially favorable for its production.

Old Mixon Free.—For many years recognized as a standard variety. Flesh is white and of the highest quality.
Early Elberta.—A week earlier than Elberta but resembling that variety in tree and fruit. Its color is better than that of Elberta and quality is slightly superior. They have probably about the same degree of hardiness.

Crosby.—A reliable variety for home use, extremely hardy, but too small for market, unless severely thinned. Flesh is yellow with red cheek and of good quality.

Elberta.—Probably the most popular peach in all sections at the present time. It is only moderately hardy in bud.

Gold Drop.—A hardy, productive, excellent freestone canner, but usually too small to command the highest price on the market. It can be recommended for home use only.

Lemon Free.—A large, greenish-yellow freestone, an excellent canner. It is moderately hardy in bud, and is inclined to drop when mature, but in spite of this it is an excellent market variety as it ships and sells well.

Stevens Late Rareripe.—A large white freestone of excellent quality.

Gold Drop.—A profitable late, yellow sort along the Lake and in southern Ohio, but does not always ripen in other parts of the State. It is a freestone.

CHERRIES

SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse.—Similar to Early Richmond but a few days earlier.

Early Richmond.—The common red sour cherry found in almost every garden in the country. It is of medium size, light red in color, of good quality, a hardy, prolific, dependable, early variety.

Brassington.—One of the Duke class. Tree is upright, fairly vigorous, productive; fruit above medium size, deep red, of excellent quality. The variety is probably superior to May Duke.

Louis Phillipe, Olivet, Baldwin.—Though these three varieties are all as of separate origin they are so nearly alike, or else the stocks in the nurseries are so mixed, that no distinction need be made between them. They are above medium size, dark red or nearly black when mature. Flesh is red, tender, sprightly, subacid, good. Trees are slow in coming into bearing.

Reine Hortense.—One of the Duke class. The fruit is very large, roundish, slightly elongated, of bright red color, with mottlings of darker shades. Flesh is tender, juicy, nearly sweet, of highest quality.

Montmorency.—Follows the Dyehouse and Early Richmond as a pie cherry, but larger and more astringent than either. Tree is vigorous, healthy, productive. Richmond and Montmorency are the two leading sour cherries and should be planted by everyone desiring this fruit.

English Morello.—Nearly black when ripe, very late. Flesh is red, acid, but good. The tree is a rather slow grower, but is productive; the foliage is susceptible to leaf spot, making summer spraying highly necessary.

SWEET VARIETIES

Cherries of this class are not generally successfully grown in Ohio and planting on a commercial scale can hardly be recommended. However, it is always desirable to include a few trees of the most dependable varieties in home collections. The following sorts are good:
Ida.—Very large, pale yellow with red blush. Flesh is firm, sweet, tender; quality good, remarkably free from rot.

Governor Wood.—Similar in fruit to Ida, though smaller and more inclined to rot, very productive.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, of good quality. It is popular as a home fruit wherever it can be grown.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, yellow with a red blush, firm-fleshed and of excellent quality. Tree is vigorous, productive, growing to large size.

Napoleon.—Slightly later and larger than Yellow Spanish. Its quality is superior to that of the former, but in soil requirements it is more exacting.

Windsor.—One of the most reliable of the sweet sorts. It is dark red, hardy and not inclined to rot, although likely to crack when unfavorable weather conditions occur.

**GRAPES**

Green Mountain.—The best early white grape for home use, because of its excellent quality. It is vigorous in growth, fairly productive and comparatively free from disease.

Moore's Early.—The earliest good black grape. It is satisfactory for home use because of its excellent quality. It is vigorous in growth, fairly productive and comparatively free from disease.

Captivator.—A comparatively new grape from Texas. Bunches and berries are of medium size. The fruit is red with delicate bloom, sweet and of exceptionally high flavor. The variety seems to be productive, and recommended for home use only, as its market possibilities have not been determined.

Delaware.—A small red grape that is a universal favorite for dessert and also valuable for market. It is not a strong grower and unless well pruned is likely to set too much fruit, in which case it fails to mature.

Brighton.—A choice red sort for home use. It is productive and under favorable conditions produces unusually large, handsome bunches.

Worden.—Earlier than Concord and slightly surpassing it in quality though resembling it closely. Grapes crack on the vine sometimes in unseasonable weather.

Diamond.—A medium early white grape of excellent quality.

Niagara.—A vigorous and productive white variety, somewhat subject to rot, but valuable for home use and market.

Agawam.—An excellent red variety.

Concord.—The grape that is found in nearly every garden and does well under almost every condition, the best general purpose grape known.

Gaertner.—Larger and lighter red in color than Brighton. It is vigorous, prolific, good in quality.

Wilder, Lindley and Iona keep in good condition for several weeks in either cold or ordinary cellar storage.

**STRAWBERRIES**

**EXTRA EARLY**

Fairfield (perfect).—Of medium size, dark red in color, excellent in quality. It is one of the best early sorts.
MEDIUM EARLY

Warfield (imperfect).—Well known, dark red in color, firm, of high quality, excellent for culinary use and canning. If too many plants are allowed to set the berries are small.

Haverland (imperfect).—An old favorite that holds its own in productiveness beside all newcomers.

Senator Dunlap (perfect).—Rich in color, firm, high in quality. Plants are vigorous, healthy and productive. Blossoms sometimes fail to set fruit.

William Belt (perfect).—Another berry which is much prized for canning.

MIDSEASON

Bubach (imperfect).—An old favorite for nearby markets. It lacks the essentials of richness and firmness necessary in a berry for home use and distant market.

Sample (imperfect).—A reliable midseason market variety.

Parson’s Beauty (perfect).—A healthy, productive, profitable variety for nearly all sections of Ohio.

LATE

Chesapeake (perfect).—The largest, most handsome strawberry grown. Plants are unusually vigorous and healthy but too few are produced. It is fairly productive.

Gandy.—A favorite late sort, having a healthy, vigorous plant and firm berry. It is the same as Blaine.

FALL Bearing

Progressive (perfect).—A productive variety. Berries are inclined to be undersized when vines are overloaded, of good quality. The early set runners fruit the same season they are formed.

Superb (perfect).—Large, vigorous, healthy plants, but not quite as productive as Progressive, although larger and handsomer fruit of good quality is produced. It does not fruit on runner plants.

RASPBERRIES

BLACK-CAP VARIETIES

Conrath.—One of the largest and best of the first early varieties.

Cumberland.—The largest of all varieties so far tested at the Station. It is jet black in color and of good quality.

Munger.—An improved Gregg, large, late and handsome. Canes are hardier than those of Gregg.

PURPLE-CAP VARIETIES

Columbian.—Berries are very large, dull purple in color, but excellent in quality, both for dessert use and culinary purposes. Canes are vigorous, hardy and prolific.

Haymaker.—Similar to Columbian.

Royal Purple.—Similar to Haymaker, though later.

RED VARIETIES

King.—Early, bright red, moderately productive, hardy.
DEPENDABLE FRUITS

Herbert.—A Canadian berry which has rapidly gained public favor. Fruit is large, well colored, of good quality. The variety is said to be extremely hardy.

Cuthbert.—The leading red raspberry grown. It is hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit, large.

Golden Queen.—A yellow Cuthbert, which it resembles closely except in color. It is not a market berry, but desirable for home use. If mixed with white currants, it makes a beautiful jelly of good quality.

Ranere (St. Regis).—Bears a crop in the summer on the old canes and one in the fall on the new growth. Berries are of medium size and fair quality. It is not recommended for commercial planting but is suitable for the home garden.

BLACKBERRIES

Early King.—Hardy, reliable. Berries are large and of fair quality.

Eldorado.—Unsurpassed for a home and market blackberry. Berries are large, beautiful, sweet, tender, excellent. Canes are hardy and productive.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia.—The best-known and most dependable of the dewberries. The fruit is superior to the finest blackberries where well grown, but does not succeed under all conditions.

OTHER BERRIES

Various other brambles, such as Loganberries, Himalaya berries and parsley-leaved blackberry, have been tried and found to be unsatisfactory under Ohio conditions.

CURRANTS

London Market.—Bushes not quite as vigorous as those of Red Dutch but more productive. Fruit is similar to that of Red Dutch.

Wilder.—Bushes erect; fruit of good size, late.

Red Cross.—Bushes upright; fruit large, meaty and the sweetest of the red currants.

Fay.—One of the leading market sorts. Bushes are spreading; fruit is the largest of any variety except Perfection.

Perfection.—The largest currant in bunch and berry. Bush lacks vigor and requires excellent care, but is very productive for its size.

White Grape.—The best white currant grown.

GOOSEBERRIES

AMERICAN

Downing.—Large, green, slightly oval; bushes of good size, productive.

Josselyn (Red Jacket).—Similar to Downing but more elongated, reddish. Bushes have fewer, longer canes.

Carrie.—Berries are small, of the size and color of Houghton. Branches are few, very long, loaded with berries, easy to pick.
The English gooseberries are subject to mildew and can be grown successfully only when thoroughly sprayed to combat disease. The two most resistant varieties are the following:

**Whitesmith.**—Very large, almost round, whitish green, taking on a shade of yellow when fully ripe, excellent for eating out of hand, productive.

**Keepsake.**—Very large, oval, dark red, equal in size and quality to Whitesmith, productive.