

clean. The fruit is of good quality, but its great point is its early ripening. The Springfield Blackcap was ripe, on the farm of W. L. Chandler, on June 21, and three days later was in the market. Coming just at the close of the strawberry season, the fruit commands good prices and a quick sale, while ten days or two weeks later the raspberries come in, and the market for blacks decrease. The Springfield is being quite largely grown by the few nurserymen who have been able to secure it, and promises to be a decided acquisition.—*Farm and Home.*

#### THE CLEMATIS IN FRUIT.

Several species of Clematis, after being ornamental in flower, again become so in fruit. After the flower falls, it is succeeded by a cluster of what are commonly called seeds, but they are little seed vessels, each containing a single seed. Each seed vessel is terminated by a sort of tail, an inch or more long, which, in some species, is plumed with long, whitish hairs, as seen in the Travelers' Joy (*Clematis vitalba*), of England. Our native Travelers' Joy (*C. virginiana*) excels this both in the size of its clusters of flowers and fruit, and in that of the individual fruits, as well as in their plumed character. This native species is very abundant, and climbs quite high. In summer, its clusters of white flowers are hung upon the shrubs of thickets, and are suspended from the branches of trees. In autumn, the flowers are replaced by clusters of fruits, which are so downy as to be even more conspicuous than they. When in fruit, this Clematis is often called "Old Man's Beard." The heavy-smelling Clematis (*C. graveolens*), from Thibet, is a rampant grower, and its solitary flowers, of a greenish-yellow color, are not at all showy. The ornamental character of this plant commences after the flowers

have disappeared. We have a vine of this which covers the end of a shed; during the past autumn it has borne such an abundance of large, plumed fruit-clusters, as to quite hide, not only the shed, but the foliage of the vine. This species is well worth growing for its beauty in autumn. We have, at times, advocated the planting of shrubs that have bright berries, for the sake of their autumnal effect; we may add to the shrubs several of the showy-fruited species of Clematis.—DR. GEO. THURBER, in *American Agriculturist*.

#### EARHART EVERBEARING RASPBERRY.

The so-called everbearing raspberries have so uniformly proved shy bearers, and some neverbearers, that people have almost come to the conclusion that such a thing as an everbearing berry does not exist. Nor do we think that the Earhart is truly an everbearer; but that it produces one very full crop, and at least two others of almost equal abundance, there is no reasonable doubt.

Its first crop, which is claimed to be as abundant as that of any berry grown, is on the old wood, or that grown the previous year. It ripens about one week earlier than Mammoth Cluster, is of good size and of a bright shiny black—very handsome. Its later fruit is borne on wood of the current season's growth, and it really ripens two good after crops—one in August and the other in September, although it has more or less ripe fruit at all times after the middle of August. The leaves are extremely wrinkled or corrugated, and of such distinct shades of green as to be very ornamental.

This berry is an accidental seedling, found growing wild about 16 years ago by Mr. Earhart, in an open grove on his farm in the eastern part of Mason County, Ill. When found, in August or September, it was full of ripe berries.