

Fruit: Large, very oval.—Color: Dead blue, with a light bloom.—Flesh: Reddish-yellow, firm, juicy, sweet and rich. It adheres a little to the stone. It ripens the first week in September.

NOTA BENE (*Corse's*):

This is a stout, vigorous, and very short jointed grower. It is more productive even than Admiral.

Fruit: One and a half inches in diameter, and shaped somewhat like a green gage.—Color: Purple with freckles, and but little bloom.—Flesh: Reddish, soft and perishable; but sweet, luscious, and of a finer flavor than any other of *Corse's* seedlings.

LOMBARD, GREEN GAGE, POND'S SEEDLING, BRADSHAW, WASHINGTON (*Bolmer's*), BLEEKER'S GAGE, and COE'S GOLDEN DROP.

There seems much difference of opinion as to the comparative productiveness and hardiness of these varieties. We therefore name them without describing them.

The following have also done well: Apricot, Blue Imperatrice, Coe's Late Red, Columbia, Duane's Purple, Early Favorite, Early Orleans, Goliath, Guthrie's Apricot, Guthrie's Topaz, Huling's Superb, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Lawson's Golden Gage, Long Scarlet (of more than average hardiness), McLaughlin, Prince's Yellow Gage, Purple Favorite, Reine Claude de Bavay, Smith's Orleans and Yellow Egg.

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The early mode of propagating Plums was by suckers. Trees thus propagated have not as good roots as those grown from seed, and have a troublesome tendency to throw up suckers themselves. *Warder* (*American Pomology*, p. 65) says, that, "trees growing for a length of time from suckers, are remarkable for precocious fruiting." This has not yet been observed here. But the propagation of Plum trees from suckers is so convenient, especially in the country districts, for these short-lived trees, that we hope it will receive a further trial.

The late *Henry Corse* carried on a series of interesting experiments in College street, between 1810 and 1830. He planted the stones of the best plums he could get, and directly they were taken from the pulp. From the seedlings thus raised, he selected those with large and thick leaves. These were then propagated by suckers and buds. If we could find any growing upon their own roots, we should carefully obtain suckers from them. If not, we should "layer," and thus obtain suckers. In

one case, satisfactory
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FORDEN S

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plum, and s
September.

SAUVAGEO

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we mention

THE GREEN

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DAMSON:

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Boston marke

BLUE ORLEA

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the St. Lawren
on all kinds of
should be trie

Fruit: Sm
Flesh: Green
merit. It may

YELLOW ORL

Also largel
same character