

CHASE FRUIT AND FLOWERS

In Natural Colors



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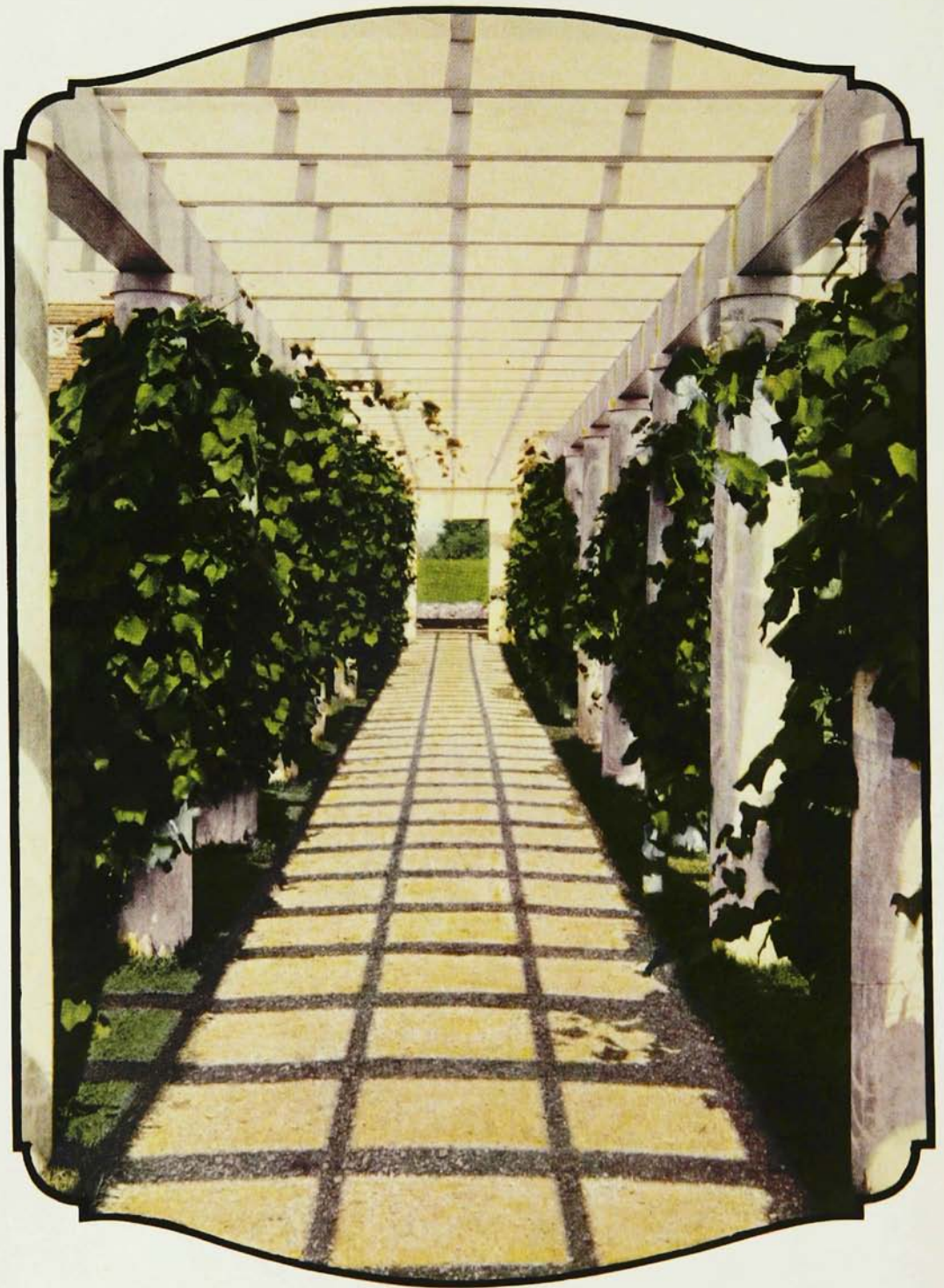
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CHASE FRUIT AND FLOWERS

In Natural Colors



*Photographic Reproductions
True to Life*

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

Rochester

New York

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CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.





To OUR SALESMEN *and* PATRONS



THE foremost thought in compiling this catalogue was to secure accurate illustrations. To accomplish this, over one year's time was consumed by our own staff of men, experienced in fruits and flowers and conversant with the needs of the buying public, and all possible means at the command of photography and color printing have been used to make them exact reproductions.

We have prepared these illustrations with the thought in mind that technical descriptions, however simply written, are not always easily understood and that the readiest means of comparison and identification for the average planter would be found in color work of this kind.

No expense has been spared in the attempt to make the plates the best possible with the present knowledge of reproduction in color. Varieties considered important from various standpoints are pictured, simplifying the selection of fruits of proven merit for the home or orchard, and ornamentals for beautifying purposes.

In issuing this book (in many respects the only one of its kind ever published), we believe that our efforts will be appreciated by our patrons who may be guided in making their purchases from these illustrations true to nature.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

The Rochester Nurseries

Rochester, New York

ACKNOWLEDGMENT



WE wish to express our appreciation of the valuable advice and assistance generously given us by Professors Hedrick and Taylor, Pomologists at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. John Dunbar, Superintendent of our Rochester Parks, the widely known authority on trees and shrubs.

We are indebted to the Experiment Station, the Rochester Parks, the Webster Grange, and the Monroe County Farm Bureau for many specimens of fruit, shrubs, roses, etc., from which these photographs were made; also to the Post Express Printing Company for their skill in making the color plates and painstaking work in the printing and mechanical construction of the book.



APPLES PEARS CHERRIES PLUMS PEACHES QUINCES

APPLES



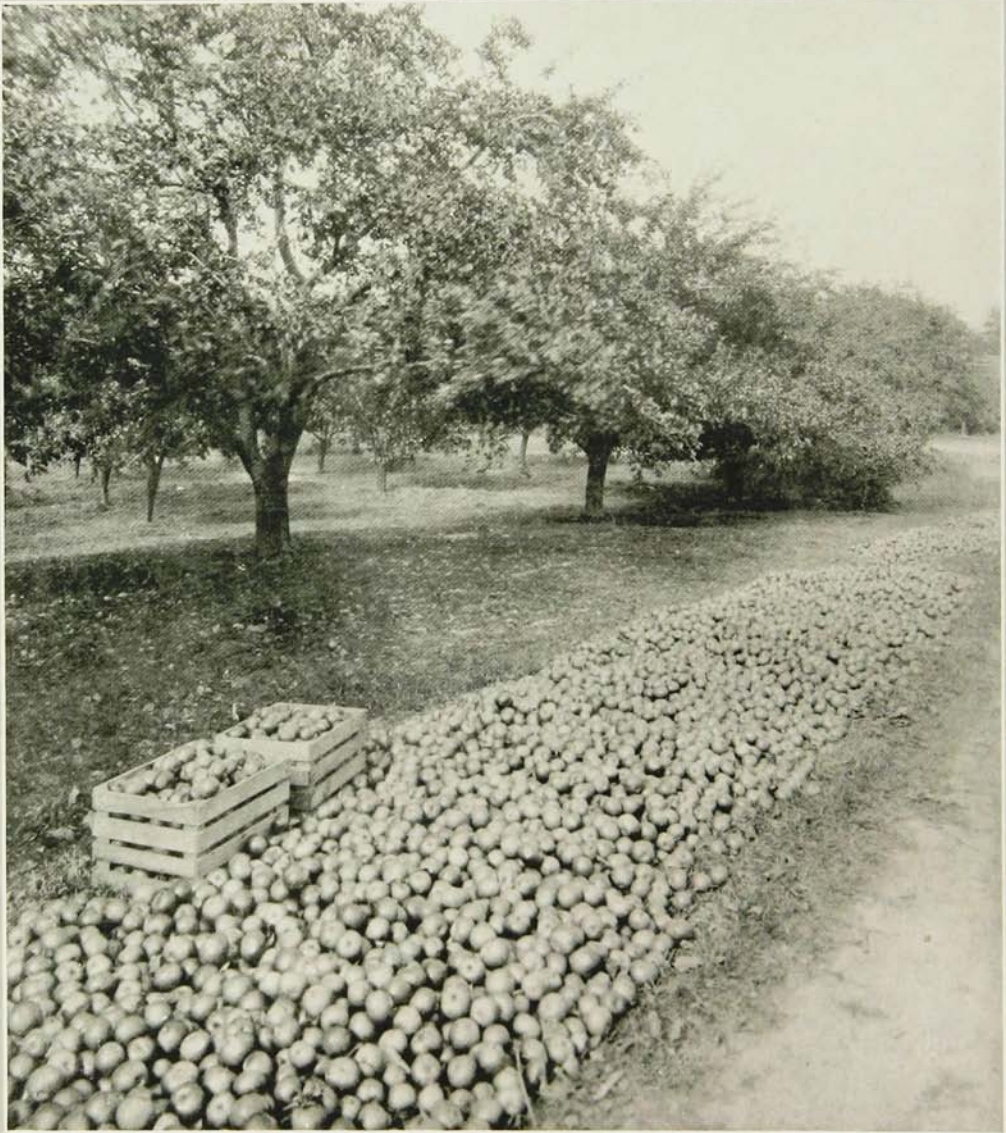
NO other fruit occupies the commanding position of the Apple, whether it be for size, form or color, in flavor sweet or sour, in crispness or tenderness. It will in some variety or other suit every taste.

The Apple is the leading orchard fruit of America. Its pre-eminent merits are: that it thrives everywhere; it can be had in the fresh state throughout the year; it is more adaptable to transportation than any other fruit; it is the handsomest and best flavored of our fruits; the trees are easy to care for, long-lived and are very productive; it serves the greatest variety of uses about homes; and it is the best known, most widely distributed, and has the greatest number of varieties of any fruit.

In planting for commercial purposes, it is not policy to set out too many varieties, but better to confine the planting to sorts that can be harvested in rotation, thus facilitating shipping and curtailing expenses, time and labor.

Buyers will generally be found willing to give a better price per barrel where a good quantity of each variety can be had than where there are a large number of varieties and only a few of each.





An orchard of Apples will be an unfailing source of income. A Chase Apple orchard insures you from want just at a time when you most need it.

The Apple orchard ought to be a profitable corner in every farm instead of being as it is so often, a bit of waste land which brings no satisfaction or revenue.

There is another very important consideration in the fact that cold storage has made it possible to keep Apples for months. That makes them as much a staple crop as corn and wheat and insures a good market for them.



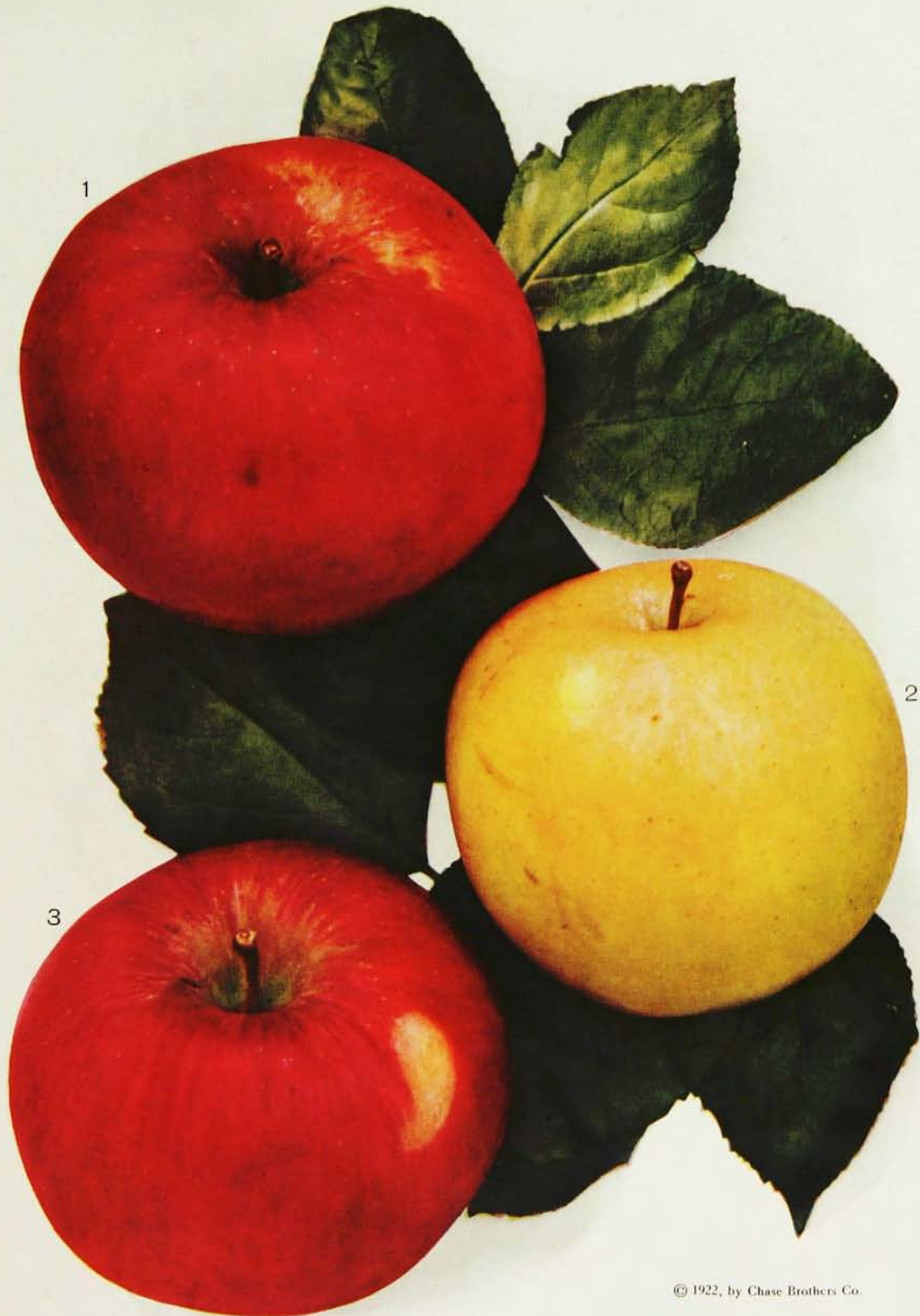
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1. DELICIOUS—Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. Season late.
2. WEALTHY—Flavor mild, season late.
3. BANANA—Flavor slightly sub-acid, season medium.



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1. RED ASTRACHAN—Flavor acid, season early.
2. STARK—Flavor mild, season late.
3. R. I. GREENING—Flavor acid, season late.



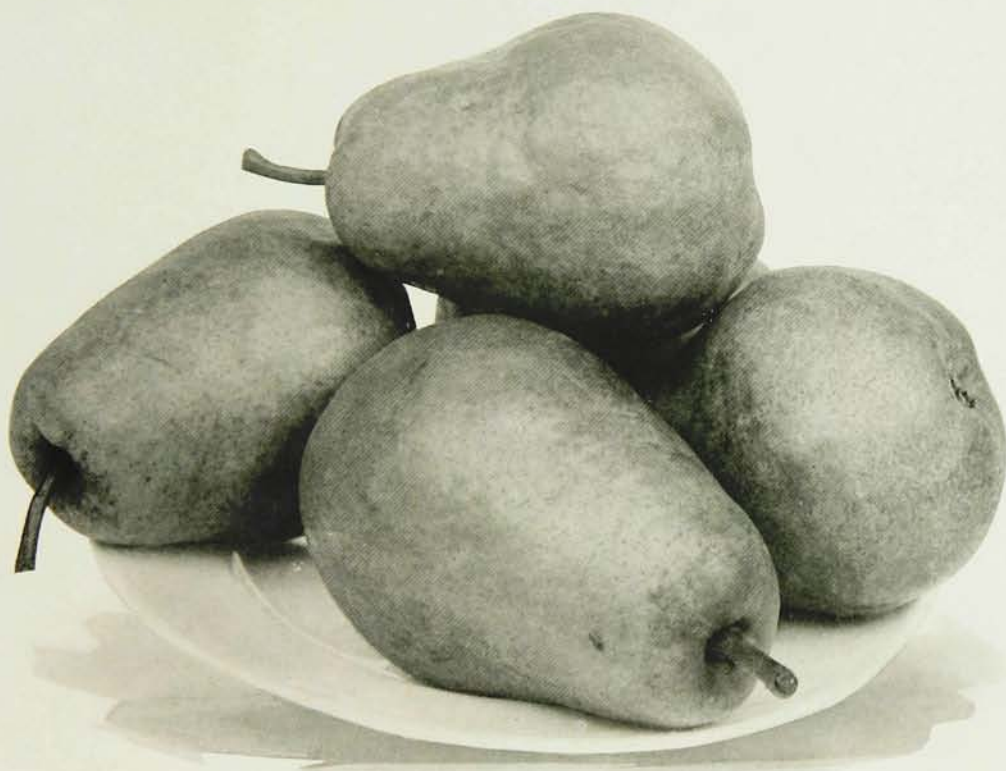
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1. BALDWIN—Flavor mild, season late.
2. GRIMES GOLDEN—Flavor mild, season late.
3. NORTHERN SPY—Flavor mild, season medium to late.



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1. YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Flavor acid, season early.
2. HYSLOP (CRAB)—Flavor acid, season early to medium.
3. STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Flavor acid, season late.
4. MCINTOSH—Flavor mild, season medium to late.



Juicy, melting, luscious Pears will prove a valuable addition to the garden.

PEARS



THE Pear is the longest-lived of our fruits; it is the least particular as to soil; it endures drouth with greater fortitude; it can stand more water about its roots than any other fruit. Yet the Pear repays good care; no fruit responds more generously and more profitably to proper treatment. Of all fruits the Pear is most varied in shape, color and quality. It is in greater demand for canning than any other fruit. Its slowness in ripening after picking enables it to be marketed with deliberation, hence it is a profitable market fruit.

To those who have but a limited amount of ground there is no fruit tree that will give quicker and better returns than Dwarf Pears. They come into bearing the third or fourth year, several seasons ahead of the Standards, occupy but little ground and are excellent bearers when properly cared for. The best varieties of Dwarf Pears are Duchess, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Beurre De Anjou and Seckel.



The Pear, especially in New York and New England, is often grown on the same farm with the Apple and is considered quite as profitable a crop.

Raising Pears is a business that should not be overlooked by the farmer with land space that can be devoted to orchard plantings. The fruit is to be relied upon nearly as much as the Apple, will keep about as well and in certain respects is a great deal more delicious. It is good to eat raw, preserved, canned or evaporated, and may be had on the table in any of these forms almost the whole year round.

Standard Pears for orchard purposes should be planted 25 feet apart each way, which would require seventy trees to the acre. The returns on an investment of this kind are usually very satisfactory, and not only that, the trees will bear for years and years after other fruits set out at the same time have grown old and died.

For commercial purposes there is probably no more money to be made on any other variety than on a Standard Kieffer Pear planting.

There are many good sorts of Pears. Bartlett is the favorite now with Kieffer a close second. Seckel is the standard in quality. Anjou is one of the best all-around pears. Duchess is the largest in size.



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1. CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Flavor juicy, sweet, vinous; season early to medium.
2. SHELDON—Flavor juicy, sweet, vinous, perfumed; season medium to late.
3. BARTLETT—Flavor juicy, sweet, perfumed; season early to medium.



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1. KIEFFER—Flavor juicy, sweet; season medium to late.
2. DUCHESS—Flavor vinous; season medium.
3. BEURRE D'ANJOU—Flavor vinous, perfumed; season medium.



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1. SECKEL—Flavor juicy, perfumed; season medium to late.
2. FLEMISH BEAUTY—Flavor juicy, sweet, perfumed; season early to medium.



CHERRIES



CHERRIES are a luxury in reach of everyone owning a small piece of land. They are easy to grow, stand shipment well, are free from disease, and there is a steady demand for them at good prices.

The Cherry demands more attention from the planter than is given to most of the standard fruits, because it can return more value. Its usefulness and value is evident, first from a point of beauty, as it is suitable for shade purposes, roadside planting, marking lanes or avenues; and combined with these uses satisfactory returns can be expected on Cherries planted for commercial purposes.

Sour or Acid Cherries are suited to many environments, thriving in various soils, and withstanding rather better than most orchard fruits, heat, cold and atmospheric dryness, and though they respond to good care, yet they thrive under neglect better than most other tree fruit.

The Acid varieties are valuable for the hardiness of the trees, and also the fruit buds, and many think the fruit of the Acid Cherry is preferable for pies, canning, etc.

One of the best known of Acid Cherries is the Early Richmond, which ripens about the beginning or middle of June. Large Montmorency is later, and somewhat larger.

The cost of growing Cherries is less than most other tree fruits, as they require less spraying and little pruning. Of course, Apple trees are longer lived, but Cherries come into bearing sooner, and should be profitable for many years, perhaps twenty or more.

Every home owner should have a few trees for his own use in orchard, garden, back-yard or along the fence. They make excellent shade trees and seem to do unusually well when grown near houses.



Sour Cherry Tree Orchard in bloom



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1. LARGE MONTMORENCY—Quality good; season early to medium.
2. RIGA—Quality good; season medium.
3. EARLY RICHMOND—Quality good; season early.
4. SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Quality good; season late.



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1. NAPOLEON BIGGAREAU—Quality good; season medium.
2. GOV. WOOD—Quality good; season early to medium.
3. WINDSOR—Quality very good; season late.
4. BLACK TARTARIAN—Quality very good; season early to medium.



PLUMS



IN stone fruits the greatest diversity of kinds will be found among Plums. The different varieties give a wide range of flavor, aroma, texture, color, form and size.

Plums are easy to grow and are among the hardiest of our orchard fruits, doing well in almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

They bear at an early age, and taking all things into consideration the Plum is a most satisfactory tree to plant.



Young Plum trees produce good crops of fruit as the above illustration shows

Four varieties, at least, should be planted in every Plum orchard and for general market use. None better can be selected than the Lombard, Niagara, Shropshire Damson and German Prune.

For home consumption we suggest the Yellow Egg. The Green Gage is an excellent Plum for canning. The Shipper's Pride can be mentioned for its certainty to produce a long crop of fruit. The Bradshaw is of fine quality and the Moore's Arctic is valuable for its productiveness and extreme hardiness.



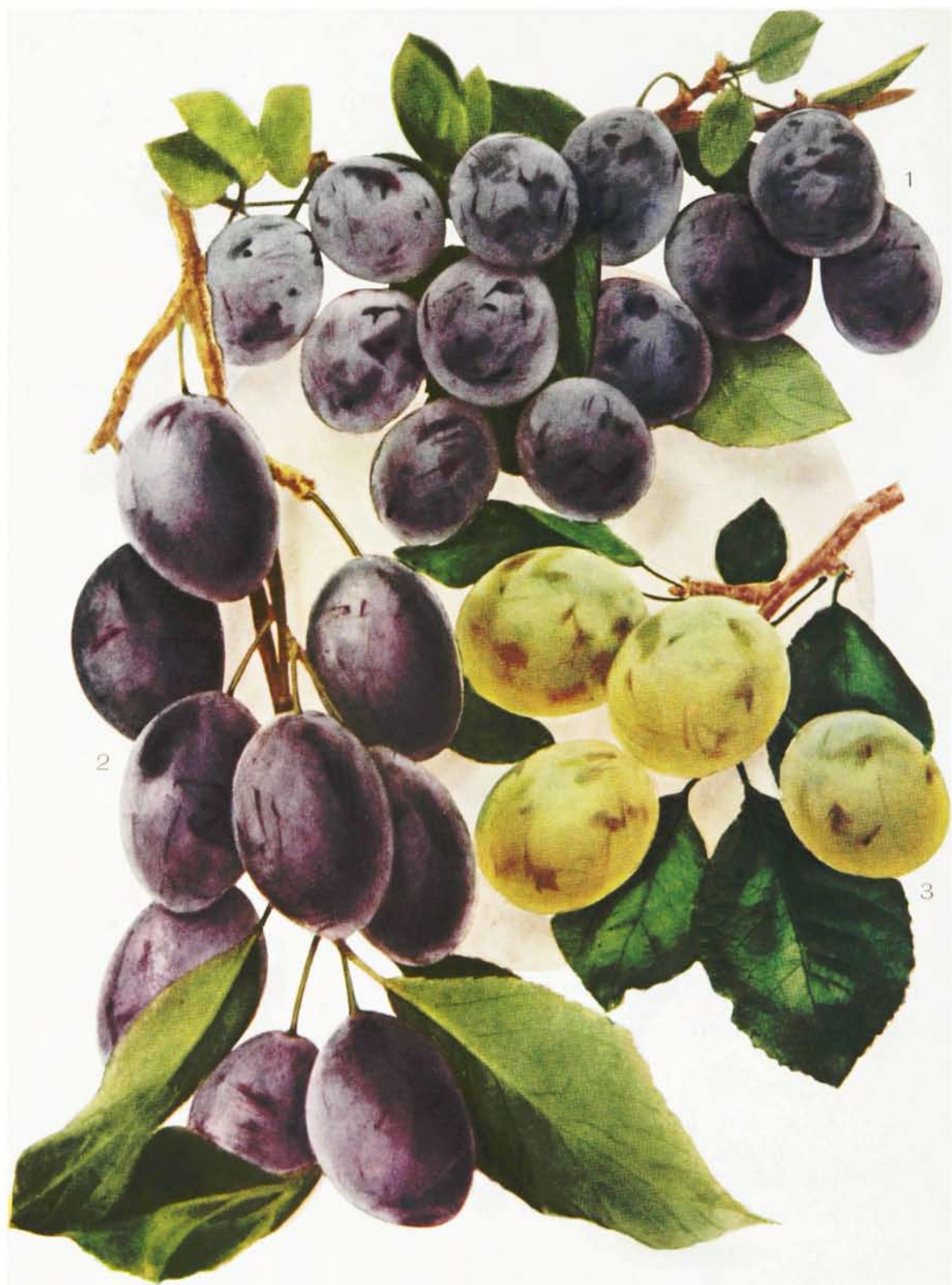
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1. ABUNDANCE—Quality good; season early to medium.
2. BRADSHAW—Quality good; season early.
3. BURBANK—Quality good; season medium to late.



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1. SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Quality good; season medium to late.
2. YELLOW EGG—Quality good; season early.
3. LOMBARD—Quality good; season early.



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1. SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Quality good; season medium.
2. GERMAN PRUNE—Quality good; season medium.
3. GREEN GAGE—Quality very best; season medium.



PEACHES



EACHES are divided into white flesh sorts and yellow flesh sorts. The former are the earliest in the season, juiciest and sweetest, but very few markets prefer them to yellow Peaches. The latter, however, are firmer, ship better, and better liked in a great majority of markets.

Another division of Peaches may be made, cling stones and free stones. The cling stones are earlier and as a class are not as well flavored as the free stones. They are preferred, however, by many for culinary purposes, since they hold their shape better after cooking.

The Peach will thrive upon a great diversity of soil, provided two conditions be ever present—good drainage and soil warmth. It is chiefly because sandy, gravelly and stony soils are warm that the Peach is grown thereon. Upon such soils the trees make a fine growth, the wood matures thoroughly and the fruit is highly colored and well flavored.



Peaches, fresh and tempting

The Peach stands next to the apple as a fruit of commercial value, and although it cannot be grown over as large an area of territory, still where climatic conditions are favorable, the production of the peach represents more profit to the acre than that of any other fruit, not excepting the apple.



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1. CARMAN—Quality good; season early.
2. EARLY CRAWFORD—Quality very good; season medium.
3. GREENSBORO—Quality good; season early.
4. ROCHESTER—Quality very good; season medium.



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1. CROSBY—Quality good; season medium.
2. FITZGERALD—Quality very good; season medium to early.
3. ELBERTA—Quality good; season medium to late.
4. BELLE OF GEORGIA—Quality good; season early.



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1. NEW PROLIFIC—Quality good; season medium.
2. LEMON CLING—Quality very good; season medium.
3. TRIUMPH—Quality very good; season early.
4. J. H. HALE—Quality good; season medium.



QUINCES



THE Quince is a much-neglected fruit. Such trees as exist suffer from ill-treatment in some neglected corner of the orchard. The fact that the fruit can not be eaten raw, though delicious when cooked, has greatly impeded the progress of its culture. In spite of this neglect it is everywhere valued for preserves and marmalades. Stewed with Apples or Pears it gives additional flavor and piquancy. In Europe the Quince is highly esteemed as a dried fruit. In this country the canning of Quinces is a growing industry. The fruit is very ornamental and of delicious flavor and aroma, but the texture is too coarse and tough to allow of its being used out of hand.

The tree is a slow and irregular grower, never attaining a height greater than ten or twelve feet. It thrives best in strong, well-drained soils. The roots of the Quince never run deep, therefore it is necessary to mulch heavily during the winter. A continuous crop of clover is advocated for the Quince orchard, and affords the necessary protection. Deep cultivating is not advisable.



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1. ORANGE (APPLE)—Quality good; season early.
2. CHAMPION—Quality good; season medium.
3. REA'S MAMMOTH—Quality good; season early.



CURRENTS

GOOSEBERRIES

RASPBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

GRAPES



EVERYONE who has a house and lot, however small, can find a place to plant one Grape vine or even more and have an abundance of this delicious fruit. No garden is complete without Grape vines which can be used on arbors, fences, pergolas, as well as to cover unsightly objects in the garden.

Experience shows that Grapes may be grown upon a great variety of soils. Productive vineyards are found on loam, sandy loam, gravel, gravelly loam, heavy clay and clay loam. It is not so much a question of the kind of soil, as the condition of the soil, as to texture, drainage and fertility and the possibility of washing.

It is true that certain varieties have a soil preference, but most commercial varieties will thrive on many types of soil. Concord is pre-eminently the commercial black Grape. The season for good black Grapes could be considerably lengthened by planting Moore's Early with Concord. Niagara needs no recommendation as a home and market Grape. For a red Grape, Catawba must be planted where it will ripen. For quality the Delaware should not be overlooked. Excellent sorts illustrated are Moore's Diamond, Salem and Brighton.

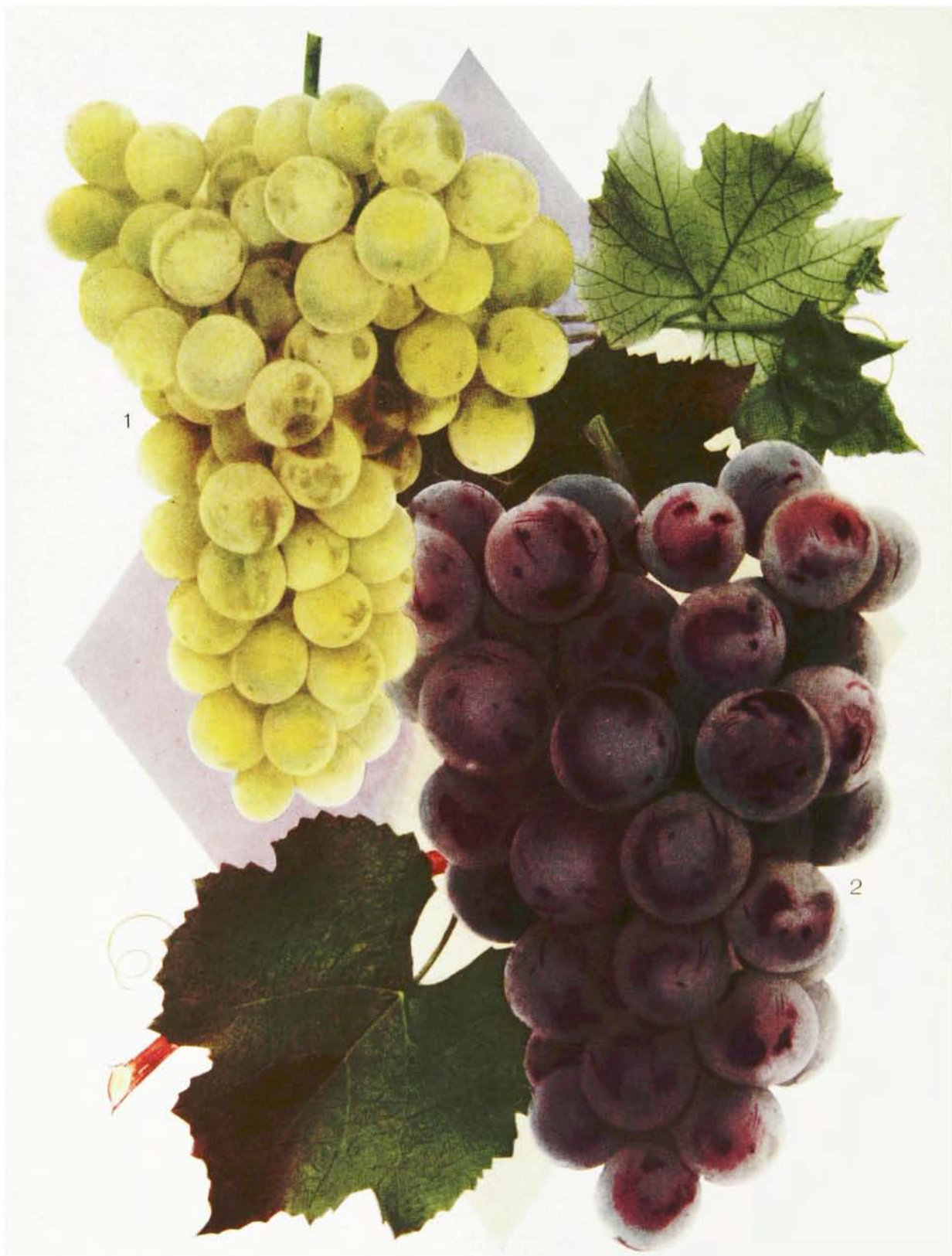


Money making vines producing fruit that fills the Grape Juice bottles



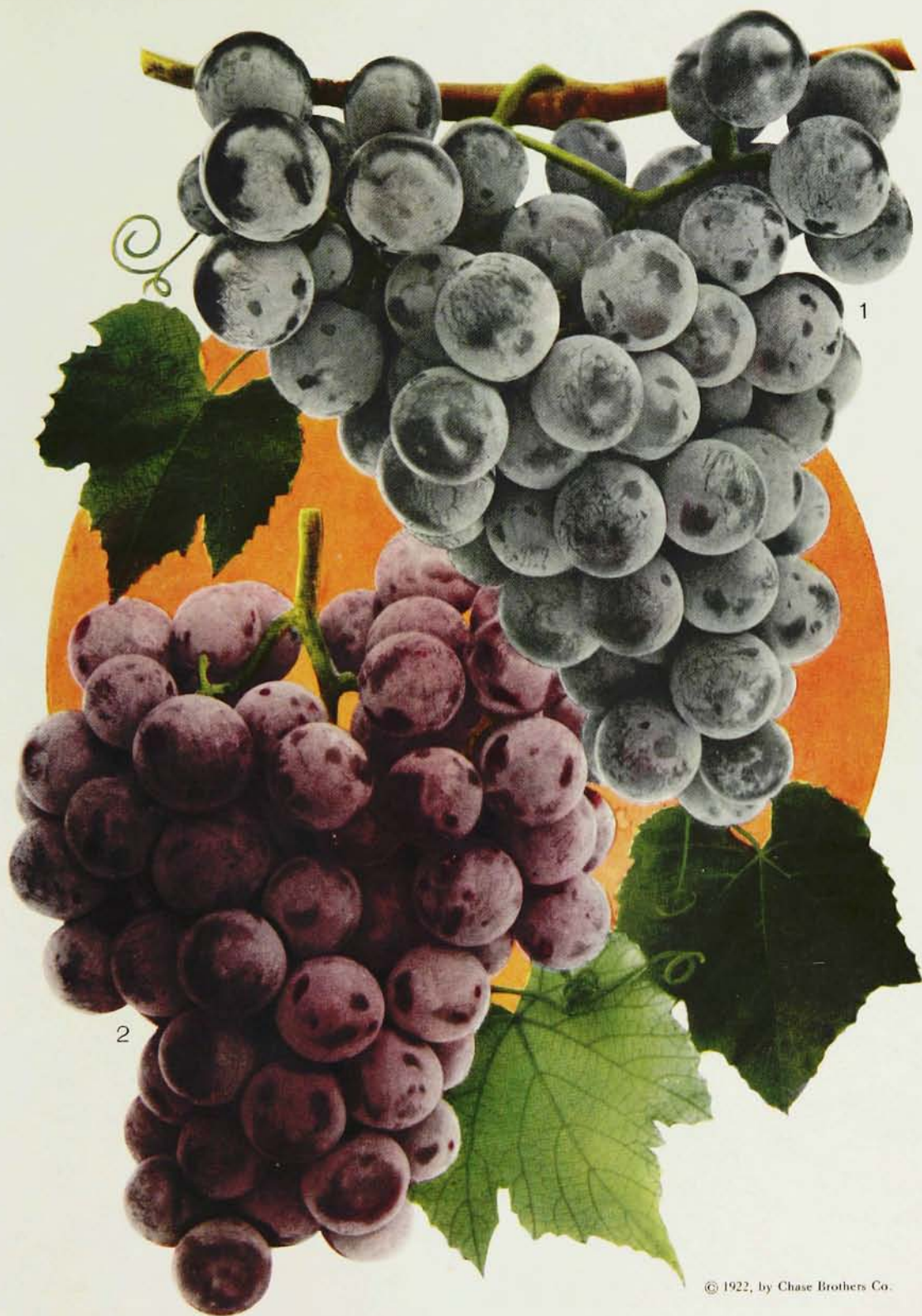
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1. NIAGARA—Quality good; season medium to late.
2. CONCORD—Quality good; season medium.



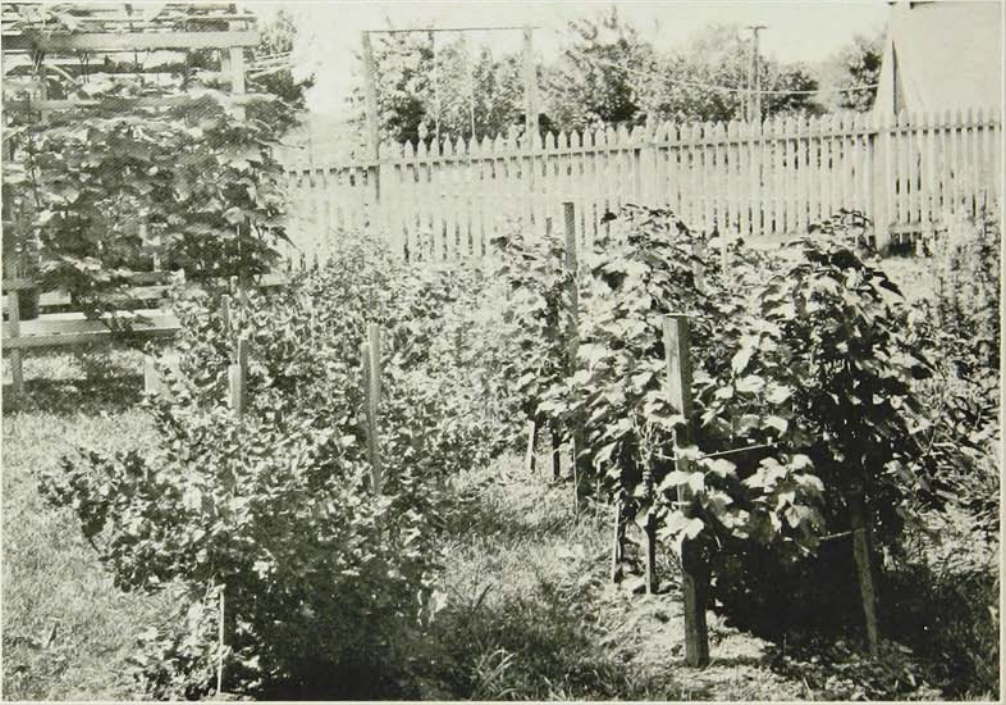
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1. MOORE'S DIAMOND—Quality good; season medium.
2. SALEM—Quality good; season medium.



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1. MOORE'S EARLY—Quality good; season early.
2. BRIGHTON—Quality good; season early to medium.



Every back yard can have its own Currant Bushes like these

CURRENTS



URRENTS ripen at a time of the year when other fruits are scarce, and therefore play an important part in fruit growing, both for home use and for the markets. Moreover, their sprightliness of flavor and healthfulness commend them for the home garden, while the fact that they can be picked and sold before fully ripe, and therefore bear shipment with but little waste, commends them for market purposes. The currant is a northern plant and refuses to grow in any but a cold climate. In selecting a location for this fruit, a cool, northern exposure is desirable. For small plantations the shade of trees or of buildings can often be utilized, while in commercial plantings high land may be made to offset low latitude. The currant will bear fruit in almost any soil, but to produce profitable crops it should be planted in a cool, moist soil. None of the small fruits will remain so long on the bushes without injury as the currant. That one thing alone makes the fruit crop very valuable.



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1. CHERRY—Quality good; season medium.
2. FAY'S PROLIFIC—Quality good; season medium.
3. RED CROSS—Quality best; season medium.



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1. WILDER—Quality good; season medium.
2. WHITE GRAPE—Quality best; season medium.
3. PERFECTION—Quality good; season medium.



Quarts of this culinary fruit can be had by planting a few bushes as a fence or dividing line

GOOSEBERRIES



GOOSEBERRIES are by nature northern plants and grow successfully only in cool climates. They thrive best in northern exposures, on cool, moist, retentive soils, and under some conditions, in the partial shade. For home use, fruit may be obtained on almost any soil. As the bushes occupy the ground for a number of years some care should be given to preparation of soil. It should be well drained. There is but little danger of too much plant food in the soil. Gooseberries are rank feeders and to secure maximum yields a rich soil and liberal applications of manure are essential. The roots extend but a short distance and their food must be within reach. Stable manure is the best fertilizer, and should be applied in November, during the Winter or very early in the Spring before growth starts so that the crop will receive the maximum benefit from the fertilizer before the berries reach maturity. In gardens where the available land is limited, Gooseberries may well be planted among the tree fruits and left there permanently.



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1. PEARL—Quality best; season medium.
2. RED JACKET—Quality good; season early.



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1. DOWNING—Quality fair; season medium.
2. HOUGHTON—Quality good; season medium.



Gathering the crop

RASPBERRIES



HE Raspberry is a small fruit standing in a class by itself for the home use. Two or three rows in the garden will furnish an abundance of fruit for the table use as well as for canning. The Raspberry being a prolific bearer will yield crops the second year after planting.

It is poor economy to set out inferior stock. The best plants obtainable should be secured and should have a well developed fibrous root system if good results are to be expected. The most desirable plants usually come from two and three year old plantations, as their vigor has not been impaired and such plants may be expected to be comparatively free from insects and diseases.

To keep a Raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the Spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill.



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1. GOLDEN QUEEN—Quality good; season medium.
2. COLUMBIAN—Quality good, season early.



1

2

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1. HERBERT—Quality best; season medium.
2. CUTHBERT—Quality good; season medium.



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1. ST. REGIS—Quality good; season, “the early till late variety.”
2. MARLBORO—Quality good; season medium.



1



2

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1. OHIO—Quality good; season early.
2. HONEY SWEET—Quality good; season medium.



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1. GREGG—Quality good; season medium.
2. CUMBERLAND—Quality best; season early.

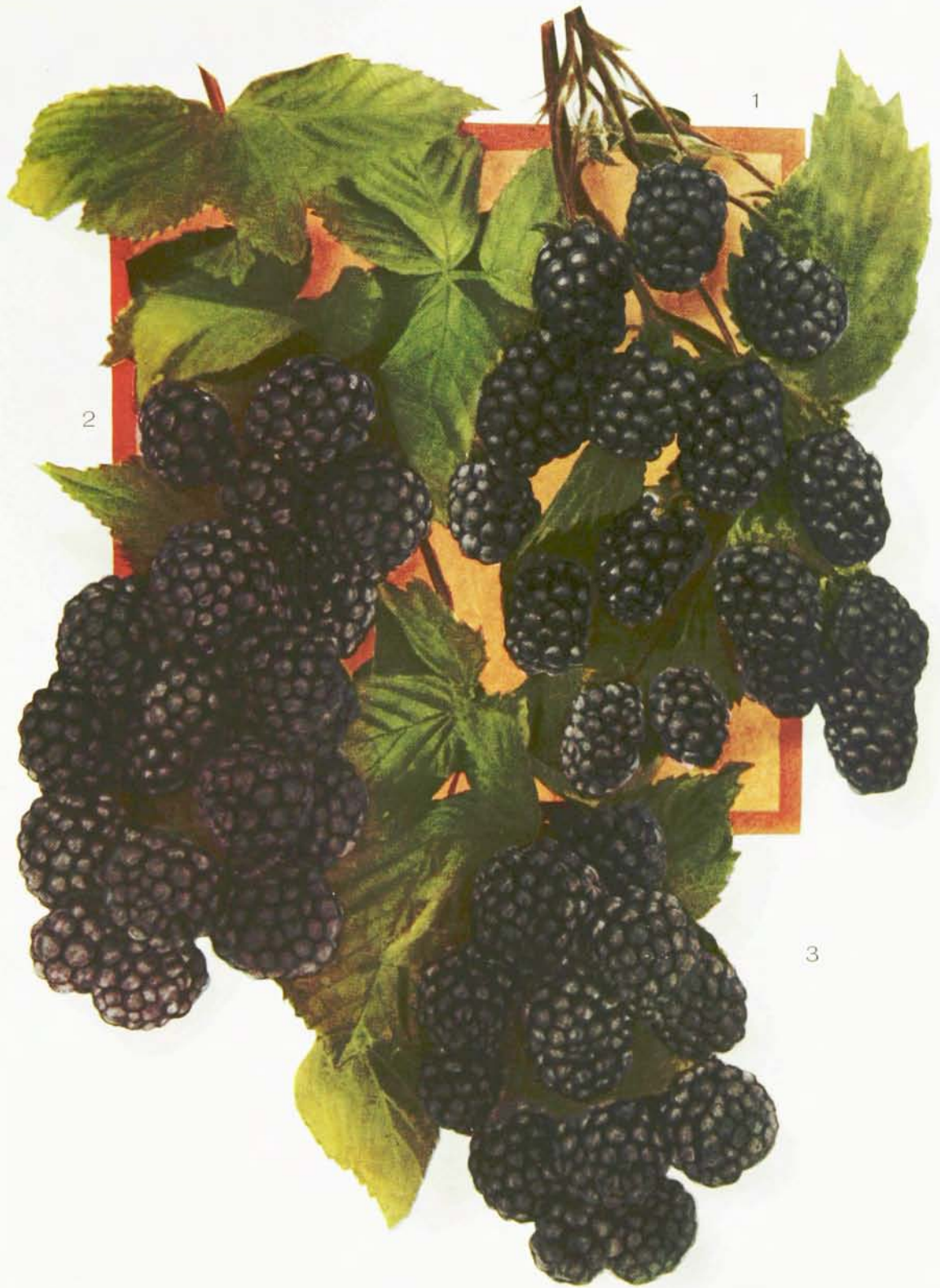


Blackberries trained to post show the plants to be ornamental as well as productive

BLACKBERRIES



THE great profit in growing small fruits is not generally known to the average farmer. Blackberries are always in good demand either for canning or drying. They are the ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands, yet the cultivation of vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Blackberries are easily grown, have a good market value, and a few bushes well taken care of adds largely to the domestic fruit supply. In the garden, plant in rows about five feet apart and four feet apart in the rows. In the field plant in rows, six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows.



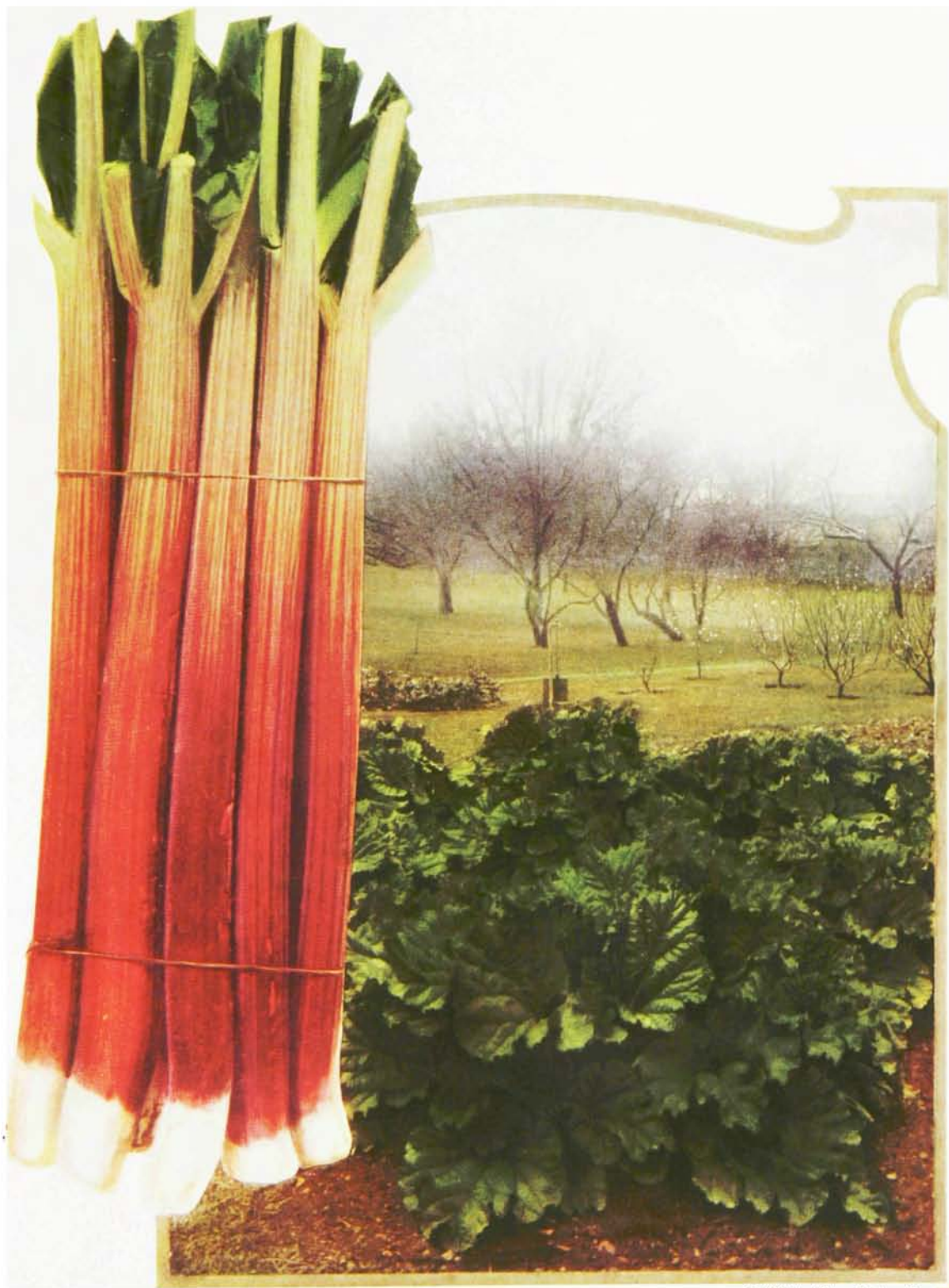
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1. RATHBUN—Quality best; season medium.
2. BLOWERS—Quality good; season medium.
3. SNYDER—Quality good; season medium to late.



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1. ELDORADO—Quality best; season early
2. ERIE—Quality good; season medium.



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Rhubarb or Pie Plant This valuable vegetable fruit should be in every garden. A dozen plants will supply in the Spring of the year with the earliest material for making pies, sauces and preserves.



HYBRID TEA ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

BABY RAMBLERS

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES



ALTHOUGH styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. They make a magnificent display through June, their regular blossoming period, and by vigorous pruning and fertilizing after blooming, it is possible to again bring many of the bushes to the blooming stage during September, at which time some of the best and largest flowers are borne on strong stems that are particularly useful for cutting purposes.

The numerous kinds, especially of recent introduction, embrace some of the greatest acquisitions to the flower garden, being of the largest size, rich in color and of delightful fragrance. Because of the hardiness of this group, the Hybrid Perpetuals are especially desirable for the Rose garden, for planting in the shrub border and for grouping in beds on the lawn.

This class of Roses thrive best in a rich soil. Therefore frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove highly beneficial.

Pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth. The weak shoots should be closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant.

Our plants are large, healthy and vigorous, two years field grown. The blossoms can usually be expected the first season after planting.





Frau Karl Druschki

White American Beauty or Snow Queen (H. P.)
Snow white flowers, very large and beautifully formed; growth is extremely vigorous with abundant foliage. A prolific bloomer.

J. B. Clark (H. P.)

Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; extremely high pointed center; foliage bronzy-green changing to dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large handsome bush.



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Mrs. John Laing (H. P.)

Shell pink, flowers beautifully formed, finely colored, extremely fragrant and borne on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A thoroughly good variety. One of the best pinks in the H. P. class.

General

Jacqueminot (H. P.)

A favorite red Rose, widely used for garden culture; color brilliant and glowing; flowers fragrant, not full, but large and very attractive; an early bloomer.





Paul Neyron (H. P)

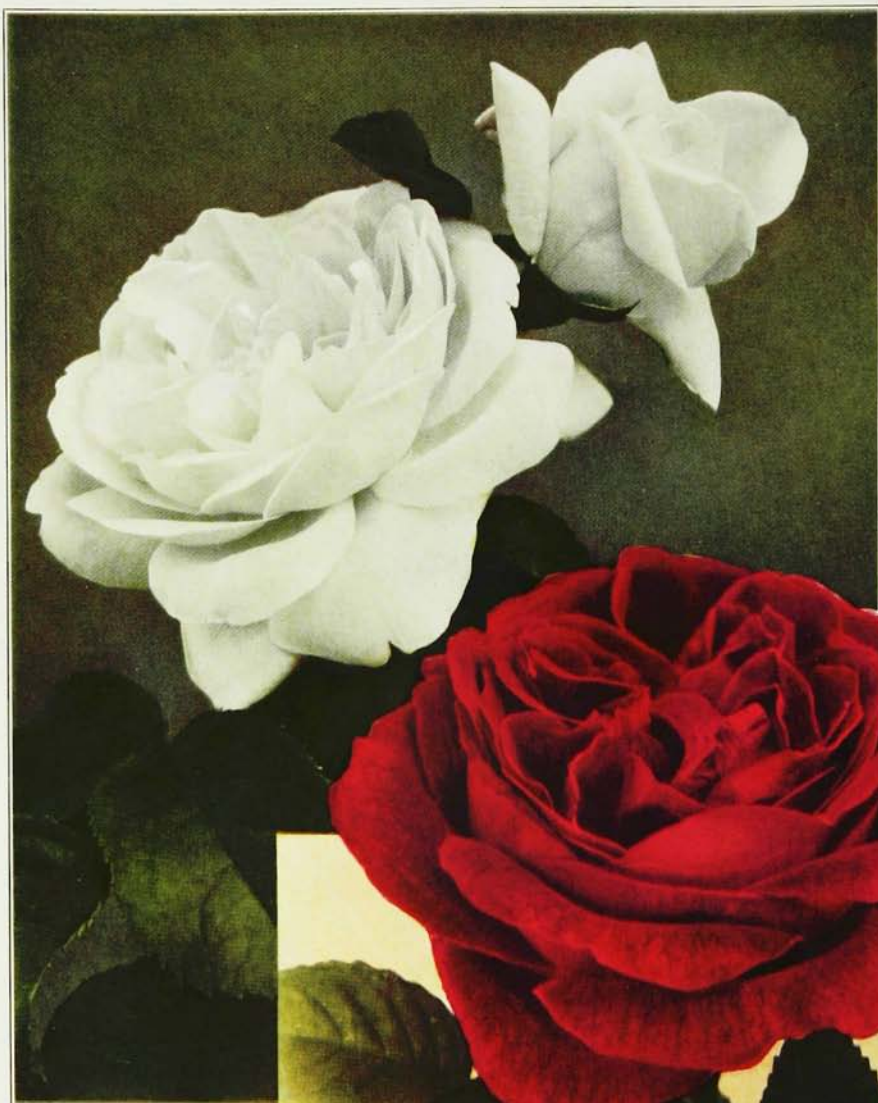
About the largest of all Rose blooms; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless

Ulrich Bruner (H. P.)

✓ The Hardy Red American Beauty. Flowers large, full and globular form. A hardy and free flowering garden Rose of innumerable good qualities.



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*Margaret
Dickson (H. P.)*

White with flesh center; petals large and of firm texture; buds globular and handsome. Fine foliage; free bloomer; quite fragrant.

*Prince Camille
de Rohan (H. P.)*

Color deep, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon and shaded black; large handsome and fragrant blooms; sometimes called the Black Rose.



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HYBRID TEA ROSES



THE Roses included in this group are valued especially for their free and continuous blooming qualities which render them particularly useful to plant in beds and groups for the ornamentation of the lawn or to grow in the garden for a supply of cut flowers for decorative purposes.

Our collection of Hybrid Teas embraces the choicest varieties, which are very free flowering, fragrant and beautiful.

Hybrid Teas require Winter protection. The plants need to be well banked up with earth and covered with straw or boughs, while those planted in beds should also be protected to keep off wet and moisture. The extra care devoted to the Roses in this class will be amply repaid in the satisfactory flowers produced abundantly and continuously during the Summer months. Roses cut early in the morning or at evening will last much better than if cut in the heat of the day.

*British
Queen (H. T.)*

Purest white on opening after disappearance of an occasional slight flush in the bud. Flowers borne on stiff, slender stems; valuable alike for exhibiting, massing, bedding and decorating.



Madam Butterfly (H. T.)

The buds before opening have a unique beauty of their own, showing Indian-red and old gold between the bright green sepals. All the color tints are greatly intensified, and it never looks faded. With good culture it takes on remarkable size and exquisite form.

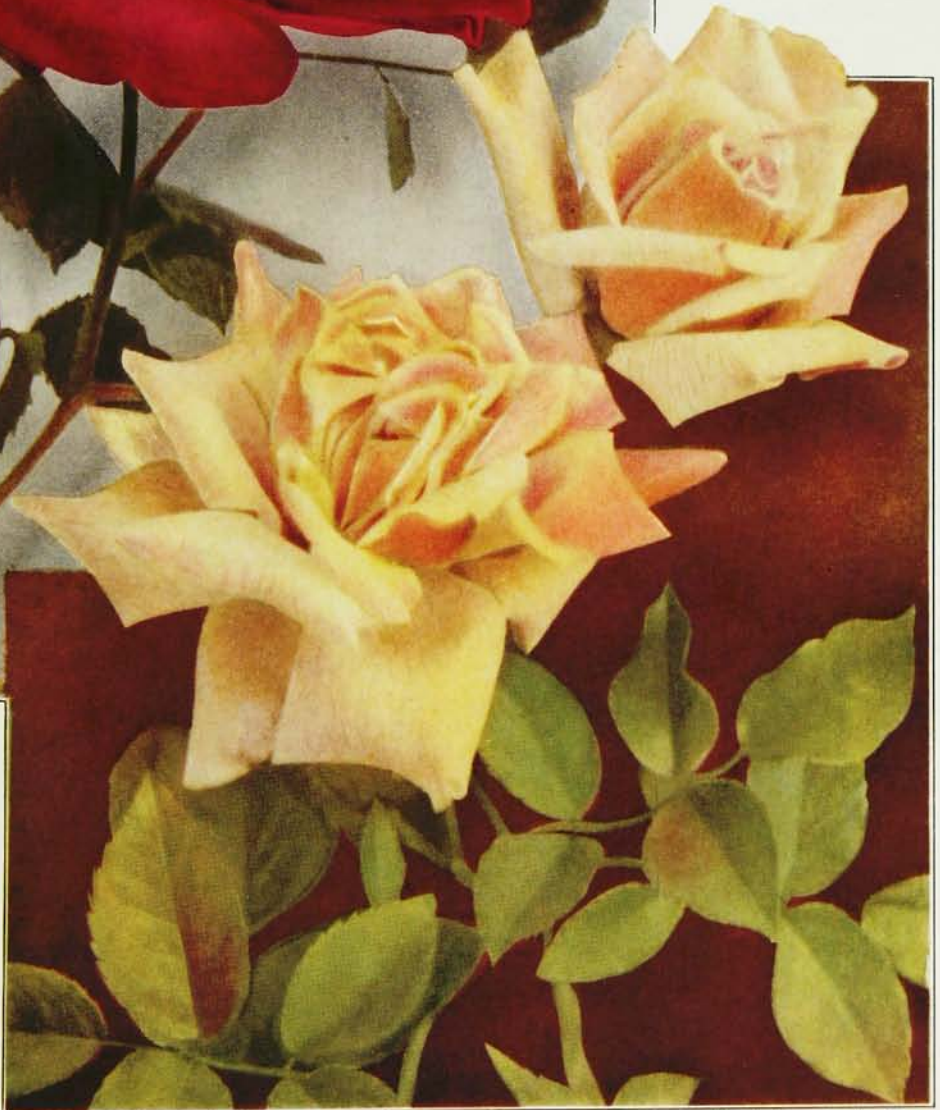


Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.)

Velvety crimson shaded to scarlet center. Cup-shaped moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems; a free and continuous bloomer and very hardy, making it a great bedding Rose.

Sunburst (H. T.)

An excellent cut flower variety, having good keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower with fine reddish bronze foliage. The color of the blossom is a superb orange-copper or golden orange with a deep orange center.



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Columbia (H. T.)

Peach blow pink, deepening as it opens. A large Rose with long stiff stem, nearly thornless; flowers double and lasting.



Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)

A variety of strong, vigorous and compact growth, flowers of which are of splendid form, full double, equally attractive when fully blown as in the bud state. In color a distinct Indian Yellow shading lighter toward the edges; very beautiful under all color variations.

*Killarney, the
Irish Beauty (H. T.)*

Brilliant sparkling pink, with large pointed buds, broad wax-like petals with silvery edges, and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty. Bush is strong and upright with beautiful foliage. Free blooming.



*Kaiserin Augusta
Victoria (H. T.)*

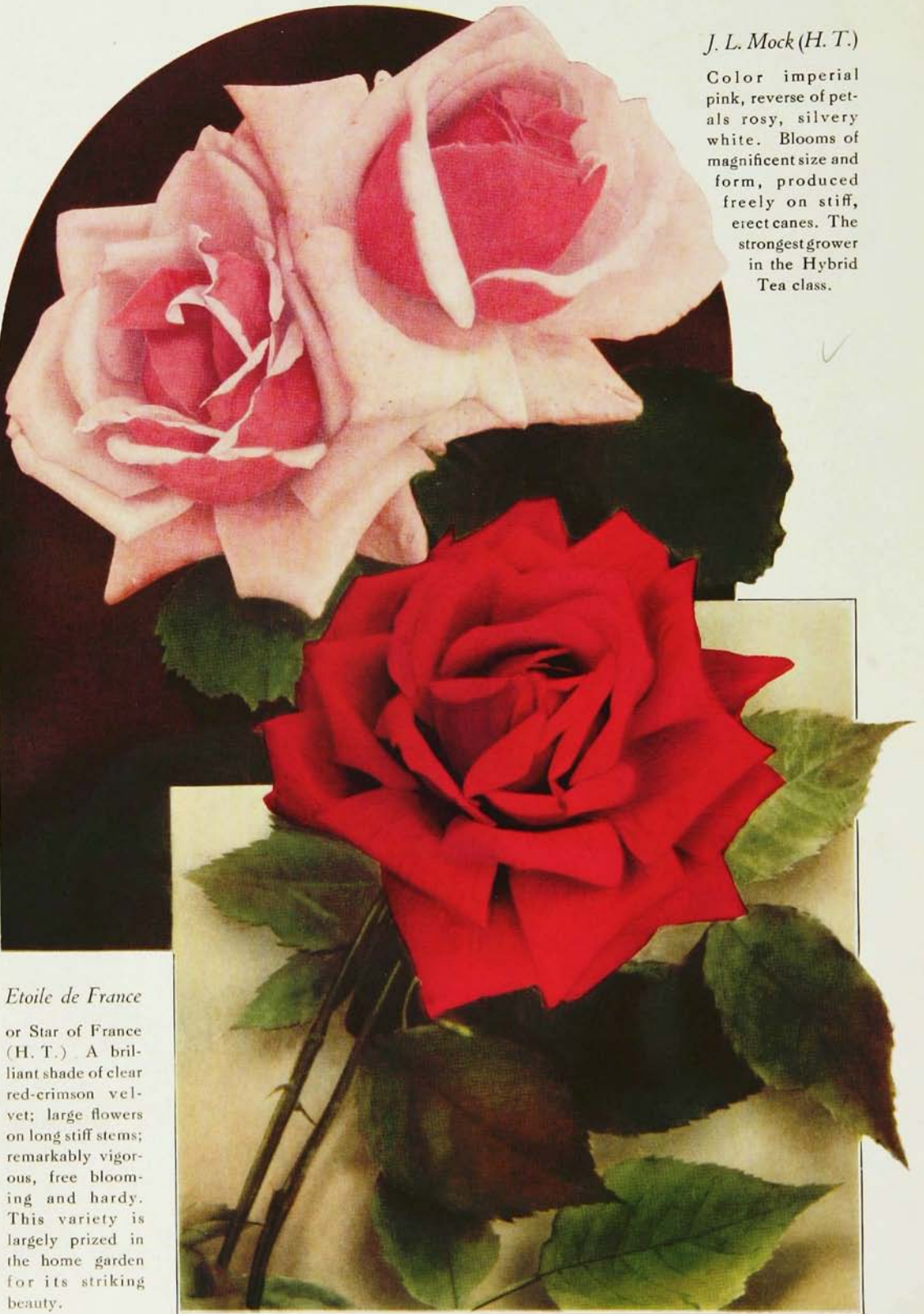
One of the most popular white varieties in the Hybrid Tea class. Flowers are large, very full and beautifully formed with reflexed outer petals.



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J. L. Mock (H. T.)

Color imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery white. Blooms of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes. The strongest grower in the Hybrid Tea class.



Etoile de France

or Star of France (H. T.). A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet; large flowers on long stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free blooming and hardy. This variety is largely prized in the home garden for its striking beauty.



CLIMBING ROSES



ARE of rapid growth, suitable for covering fences, pergolas, for training over arbors, porches or for screening unsightly objects. They are profuse bloomers, the flowers literally covering the branches, calling forth much admiration wherever planted.

The Thousand Beauty in the above picture shows that this wonderful Rose has justly earned its name.

Climbing Roses will add much to the beauty of the home where used for decorative purposes, for porch or archway.

Those who get Roses from the greenhouse or florists' shops, Roses someone else has produced, do not have the same appreciation of their beauty as those who go into their own Rose garden early in the morning when the dew is still glistening on the petals, and gather a bunch of blossoms for the house or for some friend held prisoner by sickness.

Any good garden soil which will produce good vegetables will with proper fertilization yield very fine Roses.



Crimson Rambler

Well known and popular. A strong, rapid grower that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of small, double crimson flowers in great profusion. Perfectly hardy in the most trying climates, being a native of Japan.

© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.



White Dorothy Perkins

The flowers are of a brilliant, glistening white and are borne in great trusses, completely covering the plant, until it resembles a snowdrift.

© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Dr. Van Fleet

A Rose which on account of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, has become a great favorite. The long, pointed buds are of a rich flesh-pink on stems 12 to 18 inches long, splendid for cutting.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.



Climbing American Beauty

No lover of Roses should fail to plant the Climbing American Beauty as it is a worthy ornament to any garden, and its beauty and fragrance will prove a lasting pleasure. The flowers are borne on single stems. A strong and vigorous grower. Best results follow the second or third year after planting.

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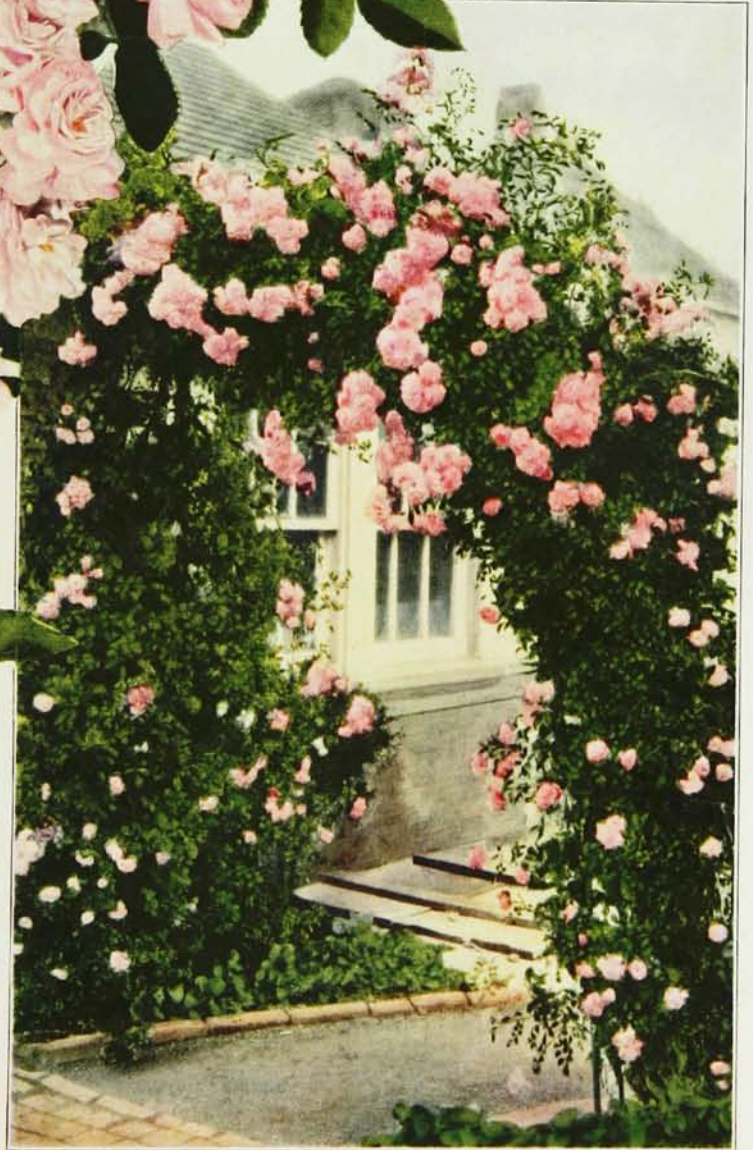
© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Aviateur Bleriot An exceptionally fine variety. The flowers are medium in size and are a pleasing saffron-yellow, shading to delightful golden yellow in the center. The large clusters of bloom are borne in great profusion.



Dorothy Perkins

Beautiful shell pink color which holds for a long time, fading finally to a deep rose; very sweet scented. Flowers borne in clusters; foliage almost evergreen.



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Excelsa or *Red Dorothy Perkins* — Intense crimson-scarlet, double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shiny foliage which does not mildew or spot. Extremely vigorous and one of the handsomest of red climbers.



*Tausendschon or
Thousand Beauties*

Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy-carminé, in bright clusters of blossoms which almost cover the pale green foliage. A vigorous and hardy climber with few thorns.

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BABY RAMBLER ROSES

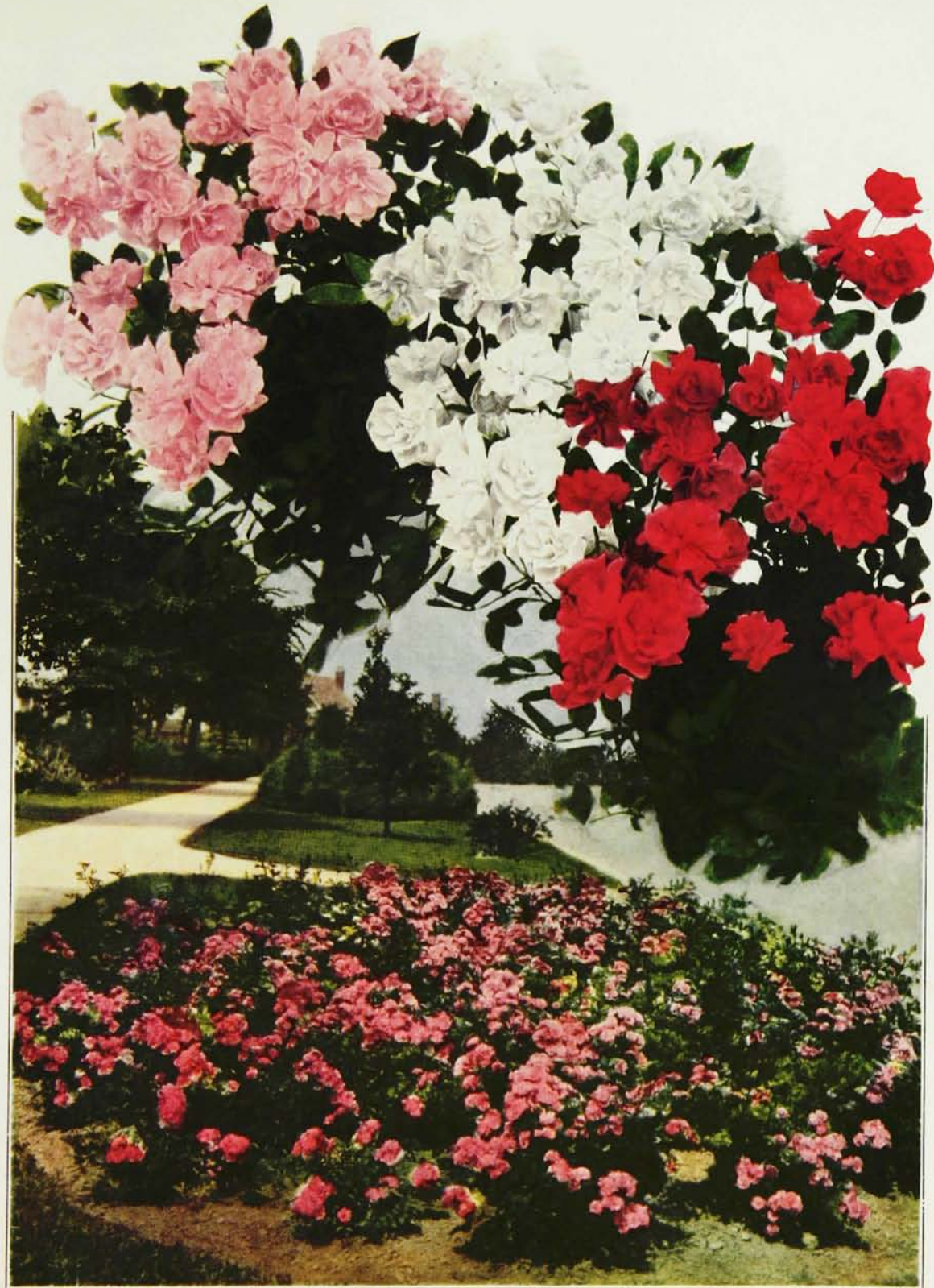


HIS type is very popular for bedding purposes. They are also especially useful for bordering beds of taller growing varieties of Roses and for edging walks. The plant is of dwarf habit, and bears abundantly and continuously clusters of dainty, small flowers.

The Baby Rambler comes in three colors, white, crimson and pink. The plants form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about eighteen inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

To obtain the best results they should be used in beds or masses, twenty-five, fifty or more plants together, thus insuring a very effective group. The satisfaction of having a bed of Roses almost constantly in bloom, equalling in beauty a bed of Annuals or foliage plants that have to be renewed each year can be realized by the use of Baby Ramblers.

With this class of Roses pruning is not required. All that is necessary is to remove the past season's flower stems.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Baby Ramblers Pink, White and Crimson. These splendid Roses bloom continuously throughout the Summer. They are unexcelled for dwarf hedges and bedding. Colors are distinct; flowers produced in greatest profusion, plants hardy and not subject to insects.



HARDY SHRUBS

CLIMBING VINES

FLOWERING SHRUBS



SHRUBS have an important bearing in the adornment of the home grounds. The charm and grace they lend is invaluable and if a judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April when the Forsythia displays its flowers to welcome the returning birds until the days when the frost again nips flowers of the very latest in bloom.

In this and in similar climates where great extremes in temperature are experienced, it is necessary to plant hardy ornamental stock. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our patrons may be spared any disappointments, we have omitted from our growing list as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold, and we have gathered together all available hardy material which includes an extensive assortment enabling a planter by careful selection, to accomplish any desired results with Chase Ornamentals.

The flowering shrubs illustrated show the blossom in detail, also the form of growth making it possible for the home owner to more readily identify stock in which he may be particularly interested.



Artistic Foundation Planning



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Almond Double Flowering An old favorite bearing a wealth of double pink flowers like little roses followed by soft, hairy leaves, which are broad, oval, often three pointed. The Double Flowering Almond and Bridal Wreath Spiraea make a good pink and white combination in early Spring.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Althea or *Rose of Sharon* An old fashioned shrub, indispensable for its hollyhock like flowers in August; grows six to eight feet in height and is noted for its extreme hardiness and ability to thrive and bloom under all conditions.



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Butterfly Bush So called because it attracts butterflies in large numbers. Blossoms late July and August. Leaves are bright green above, white, wooly below. This shrub is valuable for arching habit and long, narrow, terminal clusters of rich violet flowers with orange eye.



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Calycanthus (Sweet Scented Shrub) Another garden favorite where its peculiar chocolate brown flowers are searched for early in Spring and enjoyed for their delightful, unique fragrance. Blossoms in May.



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Hydrangea Arborescens Also called Snowball Hydrangea and Hills of Snow. Considered one of the finest of the hardy American Shrubs. A most valuable characteristic is its coming into bloom after the flowering season of all other Spring shrubs is past.

1-1.56
12-17



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Kerria Japonica Valuable for slender green stems in Winter, bright green foliage in Summer and beautiful yellow flowers in early Spring. In June it bears great masses of bright golden yellow blossoms, and continues to flower sparsely until late Fall.



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Lilac, Ludwig Spaeth The blossoms as well as the clusters are very large and of splendid dark purple red color. A distinct and superb variety.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Lilac Marie Le Gray Considered one of the very finest of early single white flowering Lilacs, blooms being exceptionally fine and fragrant. This variety is a small grower.



1 - 1.50
12 - 17.-

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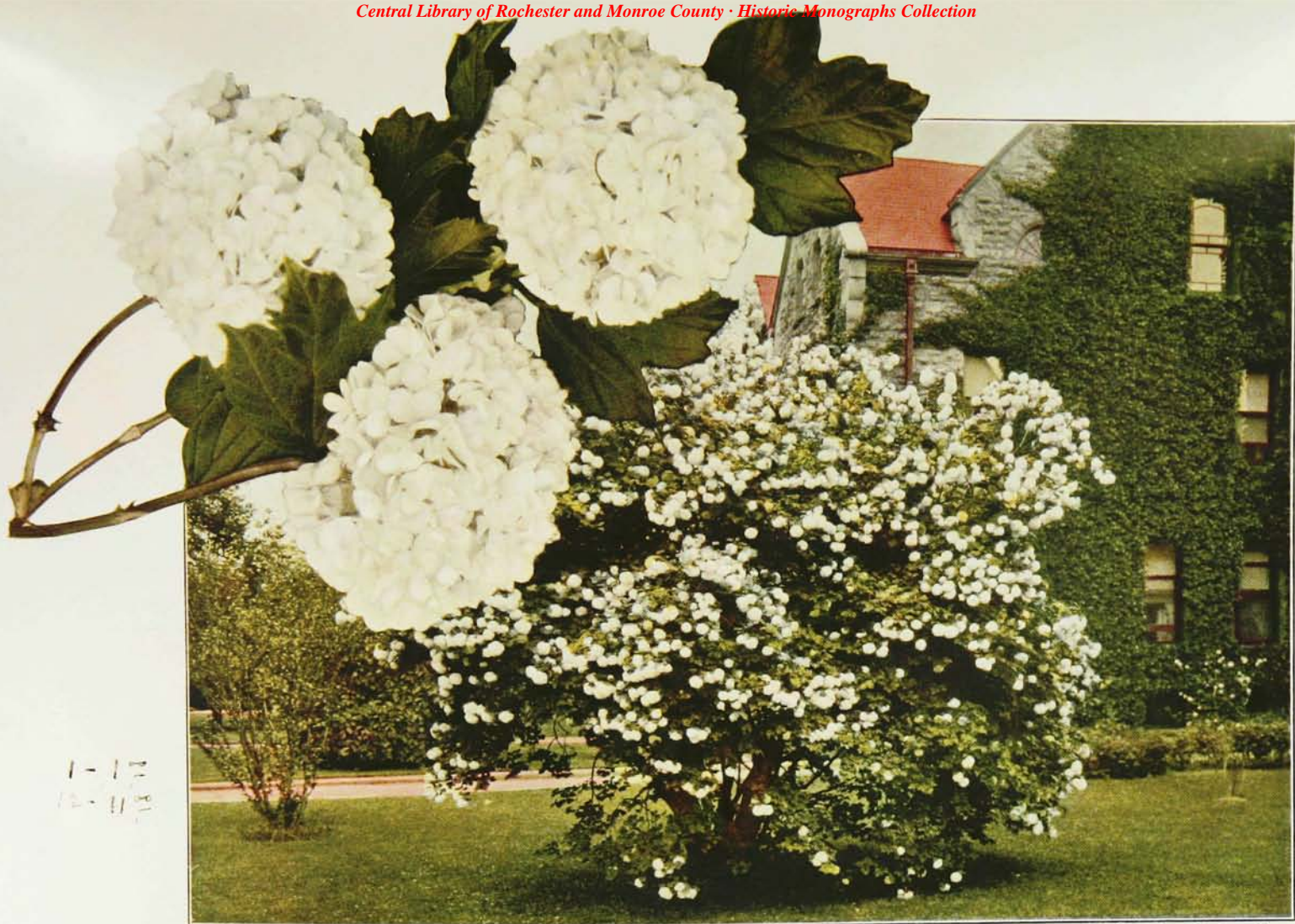
Lilac President Grey
of the finest Lilacs.

Clusters large and full. Color very attractive. Individual flowers double and very large. One



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Sambucus Aurea A handsome shrub for lawn planting; flowers white in flat-topped cymes in early Summer. Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Snowball Opulus The popular tall growing snowball of erect growth which bears large clusters of white flowers in May and June, succeeded with red fruit. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.



1 - 1.25
12 - 14,-

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Spirea Anthony Waterer A popular little shrub, seldom over two feet high, bearing dark crimson flowers all Summer. A desirable plant for the shrubbery border or whenever a low bush is required.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Symphoricarpos Racemosus Also known as the Snowberry and Waxberry. Valuable for large white berries that hang on the plant all Winter and for good foliage, the leaves being smooth below like those of the Tartarian Honeysuckle but smaller and almost round.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Syringa coronarius (Mock Orange) An old fashioned shrub of good, upright habit with handsome foliage and fragrant, creamy white flowers produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season during the month of June.



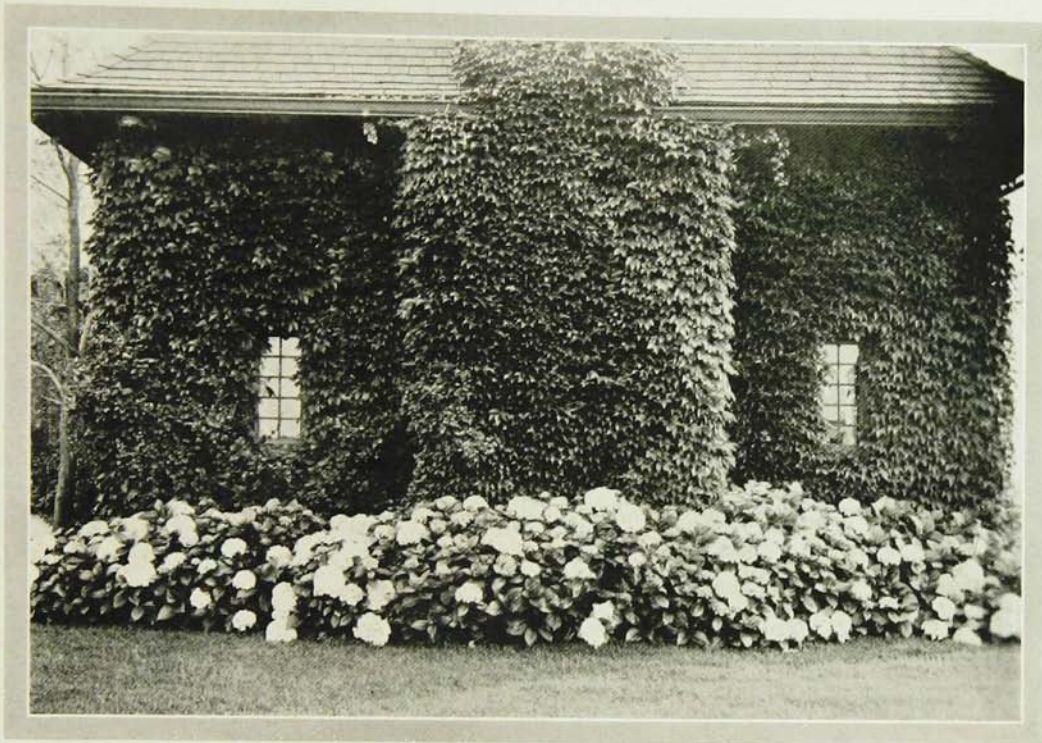
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Weigela, Eva Rathke Very useful for the border in shrub plantings, and extremely showy when in flower. The best red variety in Weigelas. Blossoms late in June.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Weigela Rosea A handsome shrub, introduced from China, having fine rose colored flowers and justly considered a most satisfactory variety to plant. Blossoms in June.



CLIMBING VINES



CLIMBING Vines are as important requisites to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. Their uses are many and include shade, screening and ornamentation being always useful for covering verandas or porches, corners of buildings, foundations, walls, trellises, etc. Every house has peculiar architectural features which call for a certain treatment in the arrangement of material to be used to best beautify the side and foundation walls to make the property appear to best advantage. The above picture shows a well arranged combination of Vines and shrubs, the side walls being covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii* and the foundation planting shows what good effects can be secured with New American or Snowball Hydrangea.

The deciduous Vines always give the best results if planted in sunny positions. Shade is required by the evergreen Vines, however, and they may be planted to best advantage in cool exposures. It is desirable to have the ground in which any of the Vines are planted thoroughly prepared and a deep fertile, moist soil should be supplied.



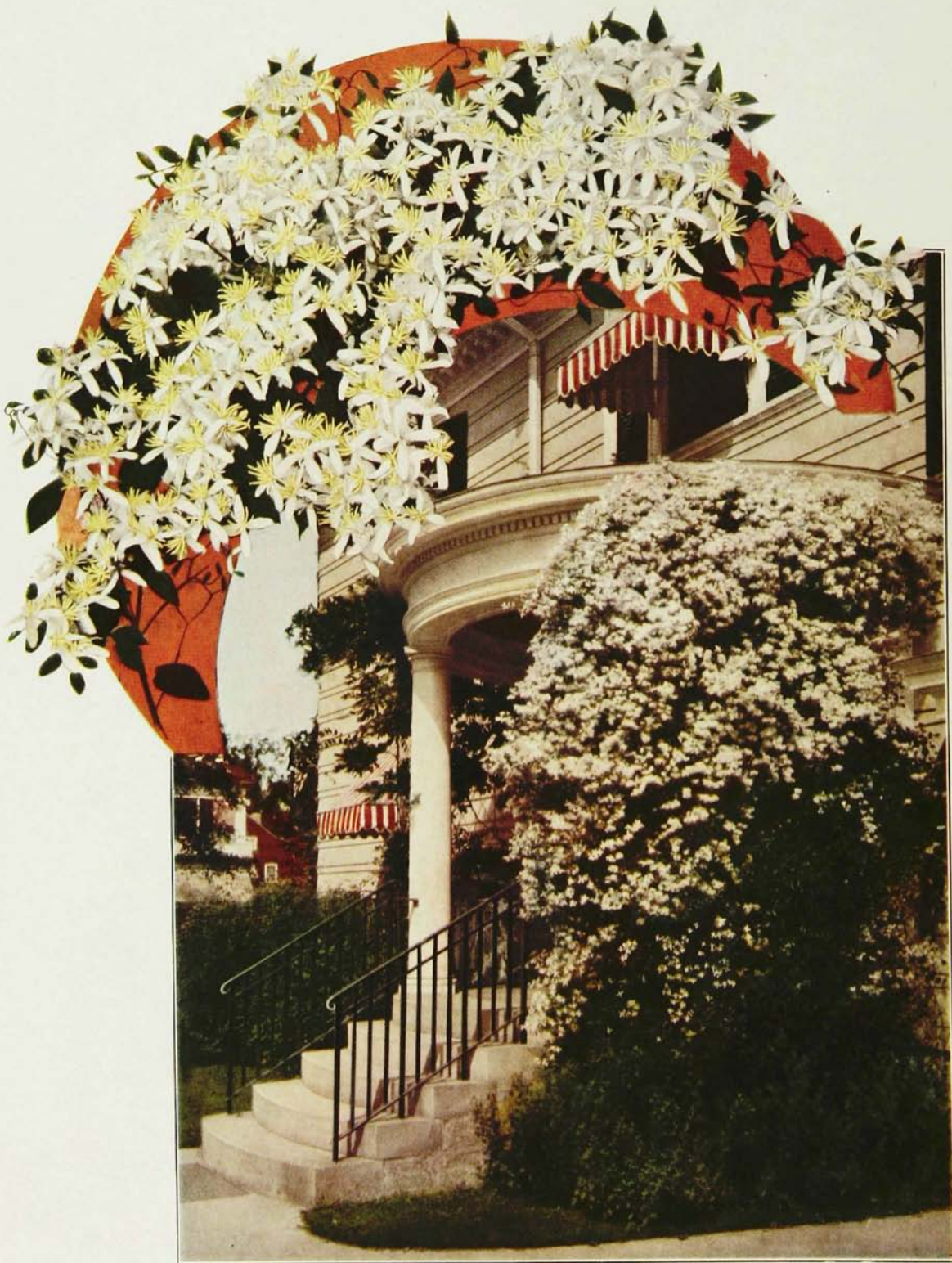
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Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy) Leaves smaller than those of the American Ivy, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green; a rapid grower that clings to wall or fence, the tendrils holding tenaciously to any support. Foliage very handsome in Summer, changing to crimson scarlet in Autumn. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures it can be especially recommended.



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Birthwort (*Dutchman's Pipe*) A vigorous twiner, climbing high; stems often one to two inches thick; leaves large, broad, oval, casting very dense shade. Should not be used unless heavy shade is desired.



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Clematis Paniculata Climbs by twisting leaf stems; flowers medium in size, white and fragrant, covering the plant with a mass of bloom in September and October; foliage remains glossy green until December; the best Fall blooming vine.



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Clematis Henryii A very large, finely formed flower; strong grower. It is considered the best white variety. Blooms through August and September.



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Clematis Jackmanii An excellent Vine to plant for bloom in July and August; flowers large, intense, violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. One of the best of the large flowering varieties.



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Clematis Mad. Ed. Andre Strong, vigorous, grower; large, deep velvety crimson flowers, very attractive during the blossoming season. Entirely distinct from all other varieties and one of the earliest to bloom.



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Honey-suckle Halls Japan Climbs by twining; flowers white to yellow, very abundant and fragrant. Foliage small, semi-evergreen, remaining until January; a handsome porch vine, but also very useful for covering banks. Blossoms during July, August and September.



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Wisteria Purple A strong twining vine with long hanging clusters of purple flowers, blossoming in middle and late May; rapid grower; foliage nearly evergreen. The attractive pea-shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping racemes, producing a most beautiful effect.



PERENNIALS



HARDY herbaceous perennials are plants which live over Winter and flower again each season. They are most satisfactory for use in the garden and for planting in the foreground of shrubs, and include all the varieties that our grandmother loved best, such as Larkspur, Phlox, Hollyhocks and Fox Gloves.

The flowers show a great range of color. The foliage is abundant and beautiful and by proper selection the flowering season can be made to continue from early Spring until late Fall.

After two or three years the roots can be divided and the increase used to further beautify the garden.

Perennials are particularly effective in shrub borders, and should be planted in generous pockets or bays. Another excellent way to use them is in a border along the walk. Perennials planted along winding or informal paths afford constantly changing pictures of rare charm and beauty.

For cutting purposes the flowers of the hardy perennials have no equal; they are unsurpassed for household decoration.

Good, rich soil and thorough cultivation are essential, together with liberal mulching in the Fall. Before mulching all the tops should be cut off even with the ground.



Perennial Border Planting

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Graceful and hardy perennial that will thrive in either sun or shade, and lend itself to any form of planting. Flowering season, April-May



Digitalis
(Fox Glove)

Ornamental plants, bearing spikes of long, tubular flowers. Very popular and much enjoyed in gardens. Does best in shaded situations. Flowering season, May-June.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Hardy Chrysanthemum Are among the most popular and important of the later flowering perennials. The pink blossom in the illustration is the Queen of Bulgaria, and the yellow pictures the variety Flora. Flowering season, October-November.



Japan Iris

Are among the most brilliant and gorgeous of our perennials. Flowers differ from the German Iris in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil and blossom in June and July.

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60



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Delphinium (*Larkspur*) Most beautiful stately plants, growing 3 to 5 feet tall, with immense spikes of handsome blue flowers. They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring well drained places. Flowering season, June.



Campanula Bellflower

A most attractive plant for the perennial border or garden. Of easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions, doing well in any good garden soil. The *Campanula* can be furnished in two colors, blue and white. Flowering season May-June.

Sweet William

Garden favorites. No old fashioned border is complete without some of these cheerful, sweet smelling and showy flowers. Flowering season, June-July.



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Lychmis (Maltese Cross)

A most brilliant and showy border plant, growing 2 to 3 feet tall; of easy culture and most pleasing habit. Very free-flowering and desirable. Flowering season, July-August.



Platycodon
(Balloon Flower)

Very handsome, hardy perennial with beautiful, large bell-shaped flowers. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Flowering season, July-September.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co.

Hollyhock A plant of strong, vigorous growth with flowers that form perfect rosettes of various shades of color. A deep, rich soil and a sunny situation is required. Flowering season, July-August.

Garden Pinks
(*Dianthus*)

Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the summer. Valuable for border planting. Flowering season, June-August.



Monarda (Mint)

One of the showiest and most brilliant of all perennials with large heads of fragrant scarlet blossoms. Flowering season, July-September.

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Phlox

Their bright colored flowers, abundance of bloom, neat habit and ease of culture make the Phlox a most deserving favorite in the perennial garden. Flowering season, July to September.



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Coreopsis

Valuable border plants because of their profusion of showy yellow flowers much prized for cutting. Blooming season covers a period of about two months, June to August.



Gillardia

The striking flowers produce a gorgeous effect in the border and are highly recommended for cut flower purposes, lasting a long time in water. A very fine perennial admired by all. Flowering season, June to November.

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Tritoma
(*Red Hot Poker; Torch Lily*)

Splendid blooming plants, unique in appearance. Flower stems 3 to 4 feet in height with spikes 1 foot or more in length of orange-red flowers. The plants require a slight covering in Winter. Flowering season, August-September.

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Dahlia

Chase Sea Shell (pink).

Chase Golden Sunset (yellow).

Grand Duke Alexis (white).

Dahlias are easily grown, will thrive and flower in almost any kind of soil. They are particularly desirable for planting against fences and buildings, do not require much care and both flowers and plants make an exceedingly handsome display. Flowering season, September-October.

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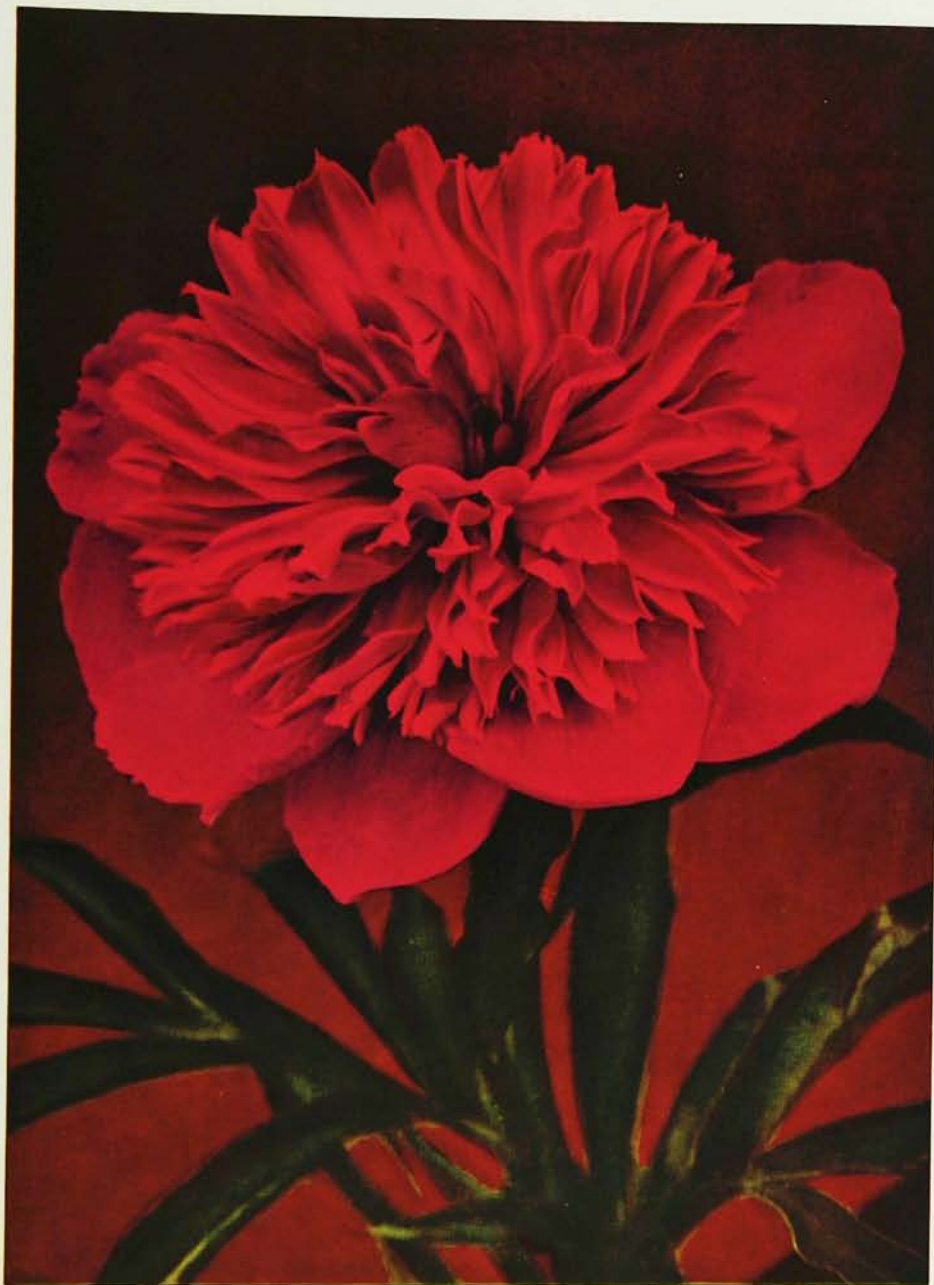
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PEONY—Antoine Poiteau Flesh color, delicately tinted with pink. The petals are rather loose, but well crowned. It is a variety that has many recommendations for superiority and value.



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PEONY—Triumph de Nord Violet pink flowers, very large and well formed. This is a variety of great merit, being a strong grower and a most excellent bloomer. Its intensely vivid color gives it a prominence in any collection.



© 1922, by Chase Brothers Co

PEONY—Purple Crown Very dark purple petals; large, compact form; strikingly handsome and very rich in purple shades of color, and making a strong contrast in collection planting.



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PEONY—Fulgida The color is a dark rose or intensely rich shade. The plant is a fine vigorous grower; flowers large, compact, borne on strong stems, desirable for cutting.



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PEONY—Festiva Very large, pure white center, outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Strong, vigorous grower. One of the most popular white varieties for cut flowers.



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PEONY—Queen Victoria Large, full, compact bloom with fine, broad, milk-white guard petals; tinted flesh, center cream white with crimson spots. Strong free bloomer.



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND HEDGES



To complete the decoration of the home lawn, ornamental trees and hedges should not be overlooked. Shade trees protect the home from intense heat during the Summer months and add to the attractiveness of the owner's grounds. More attention is being paid than ever before to the trees in the City streets and ornamental trees around the farm home not only add to its beauty and comfort but greatly increase the value of the property as well.

The planting of hedges is a practical one rapidly becoming appreciated. Nothing is more beautiful than a hedge well kept and pruned to serve as a boundary line or as a division between the lawn and garden or to hide unsightly places.



City streets are made more attractive and land values increased by the planting of shade trees, and best effects are had by using one kind of tree as shown in the street pictured where Oriental plane was used.

1



3



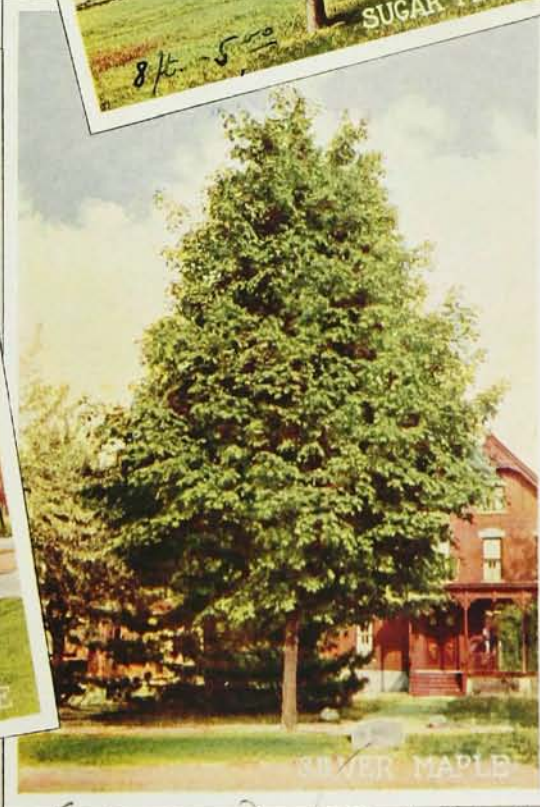
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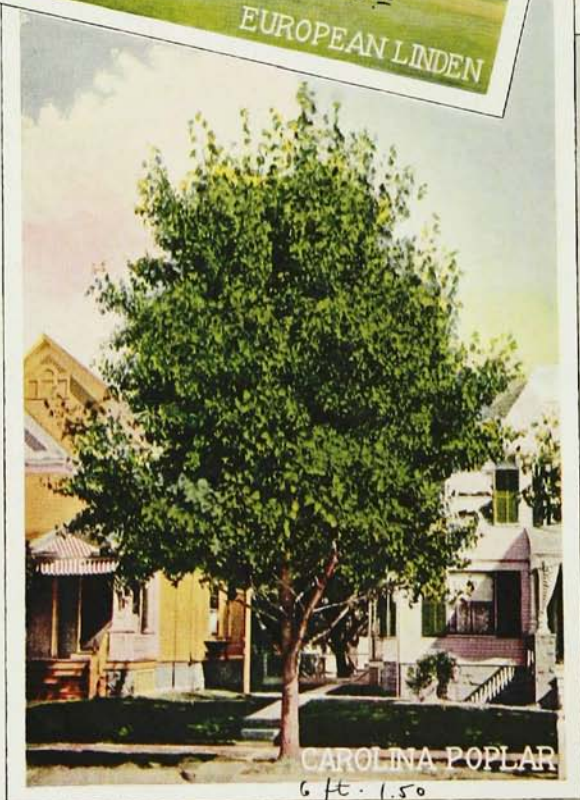
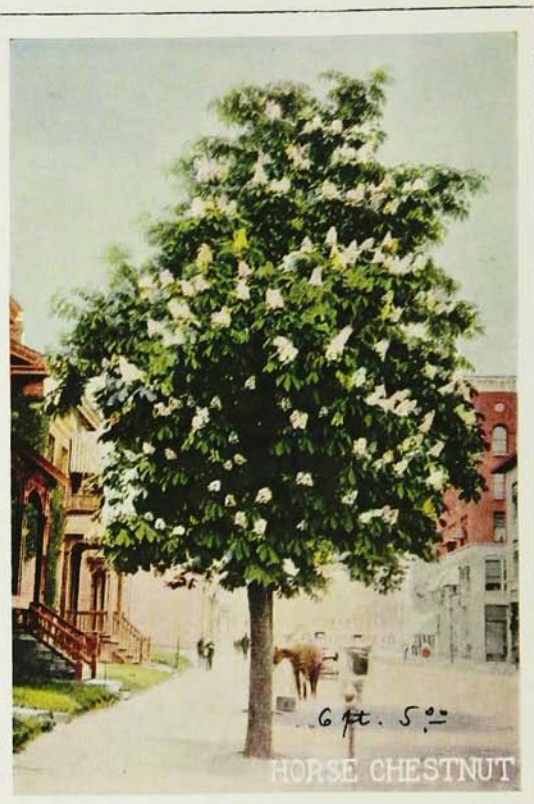
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1. Cut Leaf Birch
2. Poplar Lombardy
3. Willow Babylonica

6 ft. 3 in.



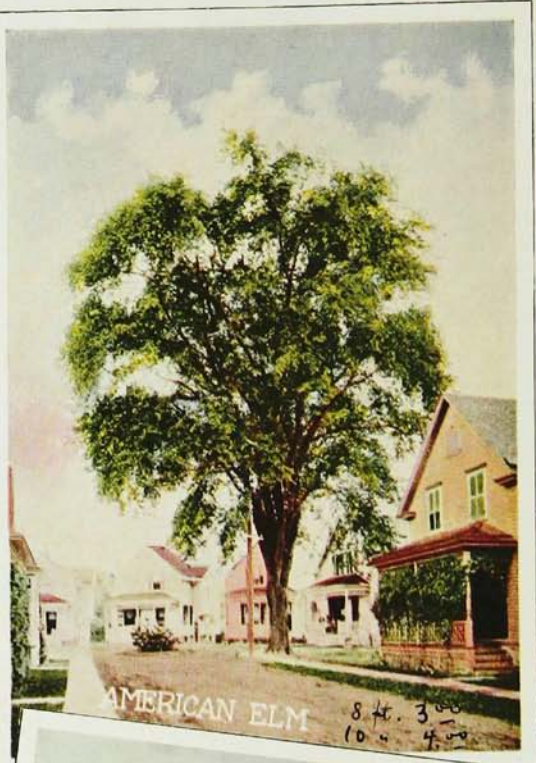
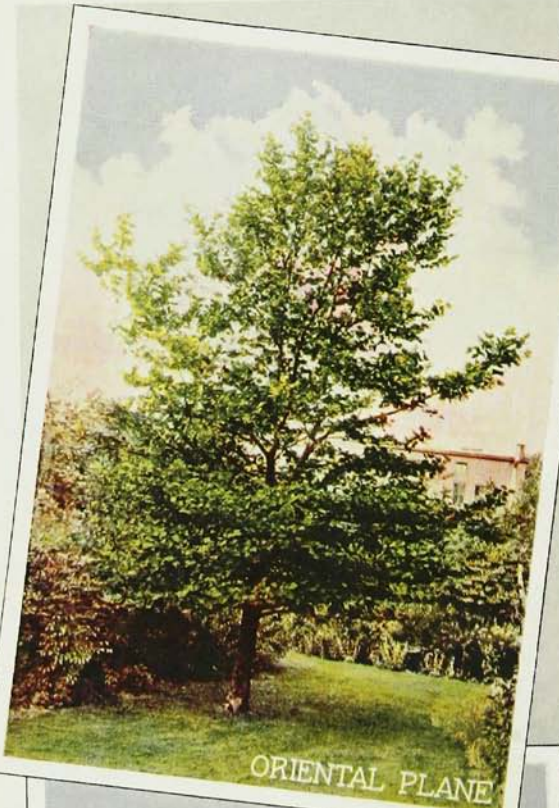
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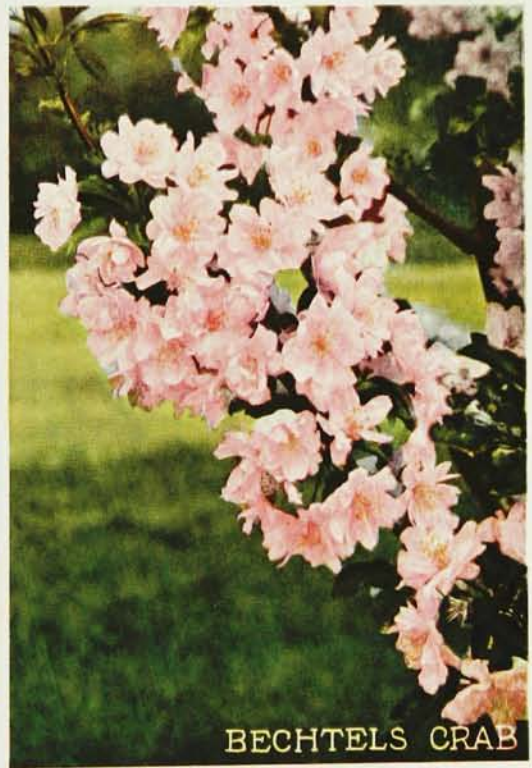
CLETHERA ALNIFOLIA



PAULS THORN



WHITE FRINGE



BECHTELS CRAB

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California Privet Hedge

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THE GENESEE PRESS
THE POST EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.