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A Short Treatise on the Mulberry.

All the species of this tree are natives of China but one, and that one is indigenous to North America. The different Chinese species have produced innumerable varieties, more or less valuable for the silk culture, and the one American species has produced two or three varieties, found in a wild state, and above a dozen obtained by garden culture.

The species and varieties of the mulberry, suitable for feeding the silk-worm, are so numerous, that while some are best suited to the southern states, and others to the middle, there are several which will flourish and afford excellent silk even on the plains of Abraham.

No person residing in the United States need, therefore, to despair of possessing a variety suited to his respective locality.

Among those which now command pre-eminence for the south, are the Morus Multicaulis, the Canton, and the Alpine. The one first named will succeed as far north as New-York, without any winter protection after the second season's growth; although many persons are under the impression that they must be taken up and housed every winter, an error which has arisen from the general custom of housing the one year old plants.

The Multicaulis tree produces incomparably larger leaves than any other variety, and these are so thin and delicate, that the worm consumes them entirely. It is distinguishable from all other varieties by the leaf, the wood, and the manner of growth; and no mistake can ever occur as to its identity, it being so perfectly distinct from all other kinds, that confusion is impossible. He who sells any other variety for the genuine Multicaulis, must do it intentionally. A letter has been published by some persons who have felt inimical to the Multicaulis, from the pen of Dr. Ives, in which he states, that the Multicaulis is only an improved variety of the white Mulberry, resulting from a high state of culture—an error so gross, that the most casual observer may decide at once, that it could only have arisen from his having before his eyes the spurious variety, so long and
repeatedly disseminated as the "Chinese Seedling Multicaulis." If this were not the case, there could exist no possible excuse for so great an error, as every cultivator can see for himself that they possess no two specific characters in common, in regard to which it could be expected they should differ.

This invaluable tree was obtained from the Phillippine Islands by the French, and was first imported into this country by the proprietors of this establishment. By many it is supposed to be of Chinese origin; but up to the present period, we have no positive proof even of its existence in that country, and every importation from China has proved to be of the variety now universally called the Canton or Nankin Mulberry. In disproof as to any deterioration of the Multicaulis from culture or soil, it may be stated as a circumstance precisely in point, that during the extreme and long continued drought of the last season, this seemed to be the only tree that bid defiance to the parching rays of the sun, and continued to flourish, unimpeded in its growth or in the dimensions of its foliage; and this was the case, even in those instances in which the plantations were located on sandy and arid soils. The fruit of this tree, of the Morus Nigra, and of the Rubra, are the only kinds that are palatable and suited for the table.

The Alpine or Macrophylla, is a tree of the most vigorous growth, with very large leaves, and ranks among the most valuable varieties of the Morus alba, that have been originated in the silk districts of France and Italy. It possesses the great advantage of being extremely hardy, and will no doubt flourish even in the Canadas, New-Brunswick, &c. It is apt to sport, as it is termed, when raised from seed, and the plants often vary materially in the dimensions of their leaves.

The Canton is deemed more tender than the Multicaulis, and consequently best suited to the region south of the Potomac, although acclimation may in time inure it to this latitude. The Alpine or Macrophylla is admirably suited to the New-England States, and will withstand as great or a greater degree of cold than the common white mulberry, which was first brought to this country from the same locality in Italy, where the Alpine originated. Of all the varieties for the north, none can excel the Morus expansa, with its very large and glossy leaves of a glassy smoothness, and extreme succulency. None is more loved by the worm, and the silk from it is unrivalled in excellence. It is, in fact, the variety, par excellence, of all the Italian or French varieties of the Morus alba, or White Mulberry, and it combines, with its other advantages, that of extreme hardihood. We ask of all doubters but to make a trial of this tree.

The Dandolo has leaves similar in excellence to the preceding, but differing in size, and the tree is equal in hardihood.
The Broussa is an improved variety, celebrated also for its great hardihood, and for affording silk of the first excellence, and it is consequently well suited for the most northern parts of the Union.

The Morus Rubra, or Red Mulberry, of our own country, but whose fruit is frequently black, grows luxuriantly in the most northern parts of New-England, and there is also a species called Morus Tartarica, which is a native of northern Tartary. From these circumstances, it may be inferred that the worm can find food growing in a natural state, conducive to its support, even in those rigorous climates, and consequently, the efforts of man may be successfully devoted to an extension of the silk culture in similar latitudes.

**Mulberries, &c.**

**Genuine Morus Multicaulis, or true Phillippine Island Mulberry,** producing the largest leaves. The Trees of this fine variety, reared by us, have become hardened and acclimated by culture, in a high and exposed location: the wood is very mature and perfect, and the joints very close, thence affording one-third, and often one half more buds for propagation, than those grown far to the south. As the root of this species will throw up numerous shoots, each root is charged at 10 to 12 cents in addition to the charge for the body of the tree, as stated below. In many places the root is counted as 15 to 25 cents, or as 6 to 12 inches measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trimmed Trees, averaging 1½ feet in height above the root, each</th>
<th>Dolls.</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. 2 do. do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. do. 2½ do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 3 do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 3½ do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 4 do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 4½ do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 5 do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 5½ do. do.</td>
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<td>Do. do. 6 do. do.</td>
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| Untrimmed Multicaulis Trees, per foot |        |
| Do. do.                                | per bud |

| Morus Multicaulis Cuttings, best quality, per bud |
| Do. do. second do.                            |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Roots, each of which will produce several trees, each</th>
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Morus Expansa, one of the hardiest kinds, with very large leaves, smooth as glass, greatly loved by the worm, and esteemed second only to the Multicaulis. No person who plants this variety can be possibly disappointed in the result. The root of this and the kinds named after it, are not calculated in the measurement, or charged for.

Trees, with branches, 3 to 4 feet, . . . each
Do. do. 4 to 5 do. . . "
Do. do. 5 to 6 do. . . "
Do. do. 6 to 7 do. . . "
Do. do. 7 to 9 do. . . "

Dandolo, very hardy and valuable, with branches.

Trees, 2 to 3 feet, . . . . each
Do. 4 to 6 do. . . . . "
Do. 6 to 7 do. . . . . "
Do. 7 to 9 do. . . . . "
Seed, . . . . . . . per oz.

Cuttings of Expansa and Dandolo, of 2 buds, each

Broussa, very hardy.

Trees, 1 to 2 feet in height, . . . each
Do. 2 to 3 do. . . . . "
Do. 3 to 4 do. . . . . "
Do. 4 to 6 do. . . . . "
Cuttings, . . . . . . . per bud
Seed, . . . . . . . per oz.

Alpine, or Macrophylla, of the genuine kind, with very large leaves. This is a very hardy and valuable variety, and is the same so called at Northampton.

Trees, 1 to 2 feet in height, . . . each
Do. 2 to 3 do. . . . . "
Do. 3 to 4 do. . . . . "
Do. 4 to 5 do. . . . . "
Cuttings, . . . . . . . per bud
Seed, . . . . . . . per oz.
Canton, or Nankin, rather tender, but well suited to southern latitudes.

Trees, 1 to 2 feet in height, . . . each

Do. 2 to 3 do. . . . "

Do. 3 to 4 do. . . . "

Cuttings, . . . . per bud

Seed, . . . . per oz.

Morus elata, very hardy and large leaved, . each

Rose of Lombardy, or Rose leaved of Italy, hardy,

Roman, large leaved and hardy,

Pyramidalis, hardy,

Oriental, imported recently into France, from Asia,

Lily leaved, or Feuille de Lys,

White Italian, Trees, 1 to 2 feet,

Do. . . . . "

Do. 3 to 4 do. . . . "

Do. 4 to 6 do. . . . "

Do. Seed, . . . . per lb.

Do. . . . . per oz.

The Florence, Asiatic, Moretti, Smyrna, and Chinese Multicaulis Seedling Mulberries, are synonymous with one or another of the kinds enumerated above.—The variety often sold, as the Multicaulis Seedling, has no connection or affinity to the genuine Multicaulis.

N. B. In assorting the preceding kinds of Mulberries, where different sizes are named, the trees will be so selected as to make a fair average between the two sizes named under each head.

Silk Worms’ Eggs, Imperial White, one of the best

kinds, per oz.

Do. do. Imperial Yellow, do. do. "

Do. do. Two-crop White, . "

Do. do. Sulphur, 4 weeks, . "

Do. do. Mammoth White, . "

Do. do. Pea-nut, . . . "

Do. do. Florence, thrice-shedding, "
Terms, &c.

Linnean Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, March, 1839.

Wm. Prince & Sons will furnish trees, &c., at the prices stated; and as much is said about errors in the respective varieties, we expressly guarantee every tree and cutting that we sell, to be the identical kind we sell it for. The wood of our Multicaulis trees being much stronger and more vigorous than most of those now offering for sale in different quarters, these trees will consequently produce a much greater development of growth the ensuing season. The imperfect wood at the ends of the shoots has been cut off, which forms a point of far greater difference to purchasers than most of them are aware of, as in most cases much immature wood is measured, or the buds on it counted and paid for. The strong buds cut from vigorous wood, will also produce from 50 to 100 per cent. more growth than weak buds. Furthermore, our trees have been carefully preserved during the winter, so that all their buds are in the most perfect state. From these circumstances, we now offer our trees and cuttings as superior to most others, and inferior to none, and as not to be compared with the weak and immature trees so generally met with at the present period.

The Spring being now at hand, the trees, cuttings, &c., can be forwarded at any moment. Sales for immediate delivery will be made for cash, or satisfactory notes, payable at a bank in some city, and 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be sent with the order, and the balance settled by cash or note at or before the time of delivery. Where it is desired that the trees be delivered in April, 25 per cent. must be sent in cash, by a draft or bank certificate of deposit, with the order; and a note, for the balance of 75 per cent., payable at such period in April or May, as may be fixed upon for their delivery; and immediately on receiving such remittance, we will forward to the purchaser a contract binding ourselves to deliver the trees to his order. We do not in any case hold ourselves bound to any prices we may name, until we actually receive the first payment, as prices will, without doubt, continue to advance every week, especially just before the planting time commences, until they attain to the same rates they did last Spring, which was 30 to 35 cents per foot for trimmed trees.

All Trees, Cuttings, &c., will be packed in the very best manner in boxes or matted bundles, so that they will keep perfectly safe for months during any voyage or travel, and they will be delivered to any person in New-York, or sent by any Transpor-
tation Line, or shipped to any port designated, and the bill of
lading or receipt will be forwarded in any way the purchaser
may direct.

Catalogues of the immense collection of Fruit and Ornamen-
tal Trees and Plants, Green-House Plants, Bulbous Flower
Roots, Double Dahlias, Garden and Agricultural Seeds, &c., will
be forwarded to every applicant. It is desired that letters may
be sent per mail, and post paid; or they can be left at our office,
No. 13 Broad-street, New-York.

Printed directions for the planting, management and propagation of the
trees and cuttings, will be sent to every purchaser; in which will be comprised the
very best and most profitable course of culture, &c.

The trees and cuttings may be safely planted till the first of June; but it is pre-
ferable, in the middle states, to plant them by the first week in May.

The demand for trees, cuttings, &c., is so great, that it is indispensable that those
who desire them should send their orders, and secure them forthwith, as the stock
on hand will soon be exhausted, and must necessarily fall very far short of the nu-
merous demands from every quarter.

As so many applications are sent to us for seed of the Morus Multicaulis, we
dem it well to state, that we can never supply any seed of it; and further, that
there never has been an ounce of genuine seed of the Multicaulis tree for sale in this
country, and none can be purchased in Europe.

As there are many persons who are now offering for sale young Multicaulis
trees, which have been forced in hot houses, and whose wood is consequently green
and immature; and as similar trees are also offered, which are expected to arrive
from the island of Cuba, between this and the month of May, and which have
necessarily to be taken up while in an early stage of their growth, and in the
midst of the growing season, a circumstance that must necessarily cause them
great injury; we wish to expressly notify the public, that we neither have, nor
shall receive any trees of these descriptions, and that our trees are all of the
growth of 1838, and grown in the open ground. Cuttings of immature winter
grown wood cannot form good sized trees the ensuing summer; neither can trees
of that character produce fair-sized trees from layers, or by any other course of
propagation.

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