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U. S. Department of Agriculture

No. I.

# THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.'S

DESCRIPTIVE



## Catalogue of Fruits,



ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

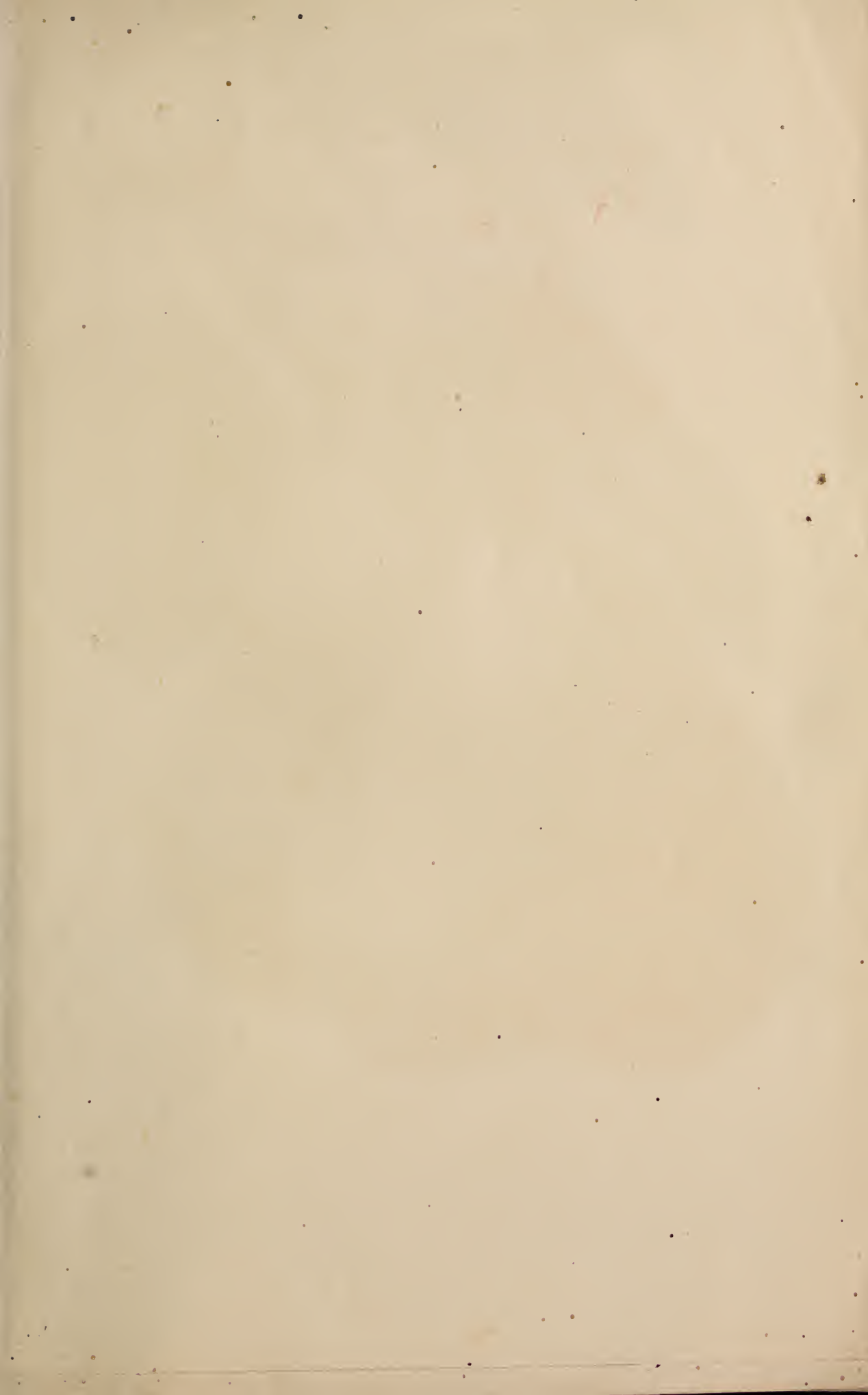
1890.

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### LAWSON OR COMET.

Tree healthy and a strong grower. Early bearer and profitable sort. Splendid quality for a very early pear. Sold wholesale in New York City in 1883 and 1884 at \$8.00 per bushel. It colors beautifully, red cheek with yellow shading.

Rochester Lithographing and Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

No. 1.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

EVERGREENS,

GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

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Office, Two Miles East of City, on North Ridge Road.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

UNION AND ADVERTISER COMPANY'S BOOK AND JOB PRINT.

1890.



## PREFACE.

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THE material changes in this edition are the adding of such new varieties as promise to be valuable that have been introduced since the issue of the previous edition, and the exclusion of some sorts there enumerated because of being superseded by more profitable varieties ripening at about the same time. It is to the interest of both the nurseryman and orchardist that varieties be not unnecessarily multiplied as too many sorts add largely to the care of the former and prove a loss to the latter. The most serious error that the average orchardist makes is in ordering too great a variety instead of confining himself to short lists of the most profitable sorts. It is noticeable that the planter who starts out with a planting of a score or more varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum, grape, etc., after a few years experience reduces his plantings down to half a dozen or less, confining himself to the leading sorts that have proved most remunerative to him.

The American Pomological Society have deemed it expedient to revise the nomenclature of fruit and have advised all nurserymen to adopt the same. Their object was to shorten names where practicable and to secure uniformity. We aim in this edition to follow its suggestions.

Our stock of trees and plants is larger than at any previous year since the establishment of our nursery thirty-five years ago, and of superior quality.

No pains are spared to have every item true to label and to fill all orders accurately and our personal supervision as far as is practical tends to this end. It is conceded that we have the largest and most varied Fruit and Ornamental stock in the western States and are doing the largest general business.

This Catalogue includes descriptions of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Hardy Border Plants, etc., and is issued from time to time as editions become exhausted. We do not place prices in this as they are liable to vary from Spring to Fall so we issue a separate price-list for each season one of which will be mailed with each copy of this Catalogue, if the request is made. Price of the Catalogue 10 cents. Price Lists free.

No. 2 Catalogue is issued annually about the first of January containing from 140 to 150 pages describing all the leading varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Roses, Green-House, Bedding Plants, etc., and Price List, mailed free on application.

No. 3 descriptive of Holland and other Bulbs, Winter Blooming Plants, Fruit Trees Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc., and Price List free to all, issued in August.

No. 4 is a wholesale or trade list issued semi-annually, Spring and Fall, is intended for nurserymen and dealers and will be mailed to such only. Unknown parties ordering this will please state which branch of the business they are engaged in, whether nurseryman, dealer or florist.

We are now using over 700 acres of land that is peculiarly adapted to the healthy growth of the various kinds of nursery stock to which it is planted, three-fifths of it being closely covered with trees, shrubs, etc. In the green-house department we have kept fully up to the times, having introduced all the modern improvements requisite to the production of the healthiest plants in the most economical manner. We have water works that are supplied with water by both wind and steam power, and have laid several thousand feet of iron pipe to conduct the water to the various green-houses, hot beds, cold frames, cellars, packing houses, packing grounds, etc. We have now twenty-four green-houses averaging nearly one hundred feet long each, supplemented with a very large amount of hot bed sash. In the matter of cellars for winter storing of trees, vines, etc., to preserve from frost and for early spring shipment, we are fully up with the times, having over 12,000 cubic feet, an area that but very few can boast of.

The Painesville Nurseries were established in 1854, and are now entering upon the 35th year of their existence. Having thus given the best part of our lives unremittingly to the business, we feel that we merit the success we have attained.



Owing to the amount of home oversight and labor our extensive establishment requires, we have ceased entirely to employ soliciting agents, but confine ourselves to wholesale and retail—wholesale to nurserymen and dealers in trees, and retailing to planters who can call at our office, or favor us with their orders through the mail.

Our lands vary in quality, ranging from gravelly loam to clay, and by planting each variety on soil to which it is naturally adapted, we obtain a vigorous, healthy growth.

There is probably no section of country where healthier and hardier trees are produced than here under the immediate influence of the lake.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,  
Painesville, O.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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It is always wise to get in orders for nursery stock as early as possible even if it is months before shipping time, as first come, first served, and if orders are received early we have them on our books ready to fill as early in the season as is suitable; the reasons must be extraordinary and pressing indeed, to warrant us in filling an order except in rotation as received, as it would not be right to delay those received first for those coming later.

In ordering please write the name and number of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors; they should also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted. Also whether substitution would be permitted in case we are out of any sorts named in order. Those who are not well posted in the character of different sorts, will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and we will make the selection according to our best judgment.

Our Nurseries are so situated that we have conveniences for sending trees to any part of the United States and Canada.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damage caused by delay or miscarriage.


The necessity of giving plain directions about marking and the mode of conveyance, is one of the utmost importance. When full instructions for marking and forwarding are not given, we use our best judgment, but in so doing assume no responsibility.

We hold ourselves in readiness to rectify any mistake made by us, but we should be immediately notified of such.

All letters requesting information should contain a stamp to insure reply.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill or suitable references.

**Guarantee of Genuineness.**—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

 All dealers are hereby warned against using our Catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our Catalogues or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us and the salesman, as unprincipled dealers sometimes use our Catalogues and operate in our name and then procure their stock elsewhere, frequently filling their orders with almost worthless stock from insignificant establishments who have no reputation of their own. The frequency of these operations has brought much undeserved odium on a profession that is doing its full share to supply

the wants of an enlightened age in furnishing choice varieties of fruits so essential to the highest enjoyment and development of man's physical being, and also furnishing the beautiful in tree, shrub and flower to minister to the æsthetic in human nature.

### SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples Standard.....	25 to 40 feet	Quinces.....	10 to 12 feet
“ Dwarf.....	6 to 8 “	Grapes.....	8 to 10 “
Pears Standard.....	16 to 18 “	Currents.....	3 to 4 “
“ Dwarf.....	10 “	Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 “
Peaches.....	16 to 18 “	Raspberries Red.....	3 to 4 “
Nectarines and Apricots.....	16 to 18 “	“ Black.....	4 to 5 “
Cherries Sweet.....	16 to 20 “	Blackberries.....	5 to 7 “
“ Sour.....	12 to 15 “	Strawberries, Rows.....	1 by 3½ “
Plums.....	16 to 20 “	“ in beds.....	1½ by 1½ “
		Asparagus in beds.....	1 by 1½ “

### NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

4 feet each way.....	2,721	15 feet each way.....	194
5 “ “ “.....	1,742	28 “ “ “.....	135
6 “ “ “.....	1,212	20 “ “ “.....	110
8 “ “ “.....	680	25 “ “ “.....	70
10 “ “ “.....	430	30 “ “ “.....	48
12 “ “ “.....	302	33 “ “ “.....	40

### DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well known fact that thousands of well grown, healthy trees, are annually lost to the purchaser, in their removal from the nursery and through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although this loss may be properly charged sometimes to the nursery man, and dealer in fruit trees, yet it is often the result of bad management in planting out, and after cultivation. To prevent such losses, we give the following directions:

**1st.**—The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, so all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One hour's exposure in the hot sun, or drying wind, would be as sure death to some trees, as putting the roots in a furnace. More particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

**2d. Soil.**—For fruit trees, *soil must be dry*; they will not thrive in wet, soggy soils. The lands should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn. If exhausted by long tillage, it *must* be fertilized by compost or well rotted manure.

**3d. Transplanting.**—As soon as trees are received, they should be so heeled in that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots, and when planting, a few only at a time should be taken out, for, while out of the ground, the roots must be protected from the sun and air. Land to be planted with trees requires deep plowing and harrowing: in properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Before planting, the ends of all bruised and broken roots must be cut off, sloping from the under side; also, remove all unnecessary limbs, and shorten in the remaining ones to three or four buds on each of last year's shoots. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in their position, and when the roots are all covered stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding ground. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground loose in planting, permitting the air to penetrate to the roots. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery.

**4th. Mulching.**—As soon as planted, three or four inches of coarse manure or other litter, should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

**5th. After Culture.**—No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size. The ground between the rows can (with advantage to the trees) be cultivated with potatoes, cabbages, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

### WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season



for planting is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled over winter are not equal to trees fresh dug in the spring. If the heeling is properly done there could be no greater mistake as young trees if left standing in the nursery rows are fuller of sap and much more likely to be injured by frost during the winter, while if dug in the fall the amount of sap is reduced, the wood appears more fully ripened and if treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured and can be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and trees early planted are more likely to live and make twice the growth of late planted trees.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than thirty degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up to the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. When evergreen boughs are not easily obtainable and winters are severe, the trees may be entirely covered with earth.

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## Fruit Department.

For Spring prices, see Catalogue No. 2; for Fall prices, No. 3.

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### APPLES.

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The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn, and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapman, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which, no doubt, is quite within the mark.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the new process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "wind-falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

#### DWARF APPLES.

The planting of Dwarf Apples has been attended with gratifying success. Almost all sorts succeed well when worked upon Paradise stock; producing a very small tree shrub. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and productive are a great ornament and satisfaction. They

should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and will produce fruit without the delay attending standard. Being trained low, they are valuable for the west. Taking up but little room they are especially adapted for village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruit, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

### RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

Great interest is now manifested in what is known as Russian and "Iron Clad Apples."—Varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and North-West and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far North or North-West. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh Red, Rubicon, Red Beitigheimer and Yellow Transparent.

#### SUMMER.

##### NAME AND DESCRIPTION.

- ✓ **Astrachan Red**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom: juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.
- ✓ **Benoni**—Medium size, nearly round: deep red, with rich flavor. August.
- ✓ **Early Harvest**—Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. August.
- ✓ **Golden Sweet**—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good: good bearer. August.
- ✓ **Keswick Codlin**—Large, tender, juicy: excellent for cooking; productive and early in bearing. July to October.
- ✓ **Sweet Bough**—Large, pale greenish yellow: tender and sweet: good bearer, August.
- ✓ **Summer Queen**—Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.
- ✓ **Sops of Wine**—Medium size, red: flesh, white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.
- ✓ **Tetofsky**—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing: bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year: hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red: juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.
- ✓ **Western Beauty**—(*Summer Rambo*)—Large to very large: skin pale, striped and splashed with red: flesh light yellow: tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor first rate. August and September.

#### AUTUMN.

- ✓ **Autumn Strawberry**—Medium, streaked: tender, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable. September and October.
- ✓ **Autumnal Sweet Swaar**—Fruit large, roundish, flattened; rich golden yellow: flesh yellow, tender, rich, spicy and good. October.
- ✓ **Colvert**—A large, roundish striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. October and November.
- ✓ **Chenango Strawberry** (Sherwood's Favorite)—Color whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson: flesh white, tender and juicy. September and October.
- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg**—Russian, medium to large size: skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor: productive. September.
- ✓ **Fall Pippin**—Very large, yellow: tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. October to December.
- ✓ **Fall Jennetting**—Large, greenish yellow, with a faint blush: flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub-acid. October to November.
- ✓ **Cravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful: tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. September and October.
- ✓ **Haas**—(*Gros Pommier*, *Fall Queen*)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed: pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. October and November.
- ✓ **Jersey Sweet**—Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. September and October.
- ✓ **Lowell or Orange**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent: good bearer. September and October.



**Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, obovate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground: flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September and October.

**Munson Sweet**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good; fine bearer. October to January.

**Pumpkin Sweet**—(*Pumpkin Russet*)—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. October and November.

**Rambo**—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. October to December.

**St. Lawrence**—Large, yellowish, streaked and splashed with carmine; flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous; tree hardy and productive. September and October.

**Trumbull Sweeting**—Fruit medium to large, roundish, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet, excellent. September to November.

#### WINTER.

**American Golden Russet** (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate: clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple; good bearer. November to January.

**Bailey's Sweet**—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; fleshy yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. Slow poor grower. October.

**Baldwin**—Large, roundish: deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular Winter apples. January to April.

**Ben Davis**—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality: productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and South-west. December to March.

**Danver's Sweet**—Tree productive and upright, fruit medium size, greenish yellow, with orange blush; flesh yellow, firm and sweet, excellent. December.

**Dominie**—(*Winter Rambo*)—A large, flattened, greenish-yellow apple, with stripes of bright red, flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine for the Western States. November to April.

**Ewalt**—A fine, showy apple: very large, roundish, slightly conical: bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid. November to March.

**Fameuse**—(Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson: flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive, and very hardy. November to February.

**Faflawater** (Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive. November to February.

**Flory**—(Flory's Bellflower)—Medium to large; rich yellow, tender, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. November and December.

**Grimes' Golden**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; originated in Southern Ohio. January to April.

**Green Sweet**—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best Winter sweet apples. December to April.

**Hubbardston Nonsuch**—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer. November to May.

**King**—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best. November to May.

**Large Striped Pearmain**—(McAfee's Nonesuch, Missouri Keeper, Parks' Keeper, &c.)—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red: flavor mild, rich, and pleasant; scarcely sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy. December to February.

**Lady Apple**—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

**Monmouth Pippin**—(Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good; productive. March to April.

**Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed: striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.

**Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red: striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots: flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. January to June.

- ✓ **Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. December to March.
- ✓ **Rawle's Janet**—(Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest. February to April.
- ✓ **Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.
- ✓ **Ribston Pippin**—Fruit medium to large, splashed and mixed dull red on yellow, with slight russet; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, with acid, aromatic flavor; adapted to Northern localities. October to January.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening**—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer. December to April.
- ✓ **Russet, Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping.
- ✓ **Smokehouse**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored. October and November.
- ✓ **Stark**—Originated in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.
- ✓ **Talman's Sweeting**—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April.
- ✓ **Wagner**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young. December to May.
- ✓ **White Pippin**—Fruit large, greenish-white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor. January to March.

#### APPLES—RUSSIAN AND OTHERS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

- ✓ **Alexander**—(Russian Emperor)—Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.
- ✓ **Arnold's Beauty**—This fine new apple is a seedling of the Northern Spy, crossed with the Wagner and Spitzenburg. Tree hardy; an abundant bearer; fruit bright yellow, occasional shade of red, flesh firm, juicy, rich, aromatic. January to May.
- ✓ **Bottle Greening**—Resembling Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.
- ✓ **Delaware Red Winter**—Medium to large, bright red, highly colored, flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, excellent; remarkable for its long keeping qualities; an abundant and early bearer. May to June.
- ✓ **Gano**—This handsome new apple from Missouri, is of perfect form, somewhat conical, good size and very smooth; its deep red color, shaded on the sunny side to mahogany, makes it extremely attractive in appearance; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid, has a thick, tough skin, and is a good shipper and keeper. Tree very healthy, vigorous and hardy, having stood 32° below zero without injury; an early, annual and prolific bearer. February to May.
- ✓ **Hyde's King**—Large to very large, handsome shape, yellowish green, good quality, a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping, all the year round.
- ✓ **Huntsman's Favorite**—Large, pale yellow, sometimes shade of pale red or deep yellow in the sun; flesh pale yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, rich, sub-acid. December.
- ✓ **Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties, a free upright grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly, sub-acid. December to March.
- ✓ **Lawver**—Large, dark bright red, covered with small dots, flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild sub-acid. A beautiful and desirable fruit. January to May.
- ✓ **Mann**—An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. January to May.
- ✓ **McIntosh Red**—Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising. November to February.
- ✓ **Missouri Pippin**—Medium to large; pale whitish yellow, splashed with light and dark red; flesh whitish; crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. January to April.



✓ **North Western Greening**—This promising variety, the fruit of which is said to rival the R. I. Greening in size, is a Russian of the Antinook family. Fruit large greenish yellow, and so remarkable a keeper that fruit of 1884 and 1885 were exhibited side by side at a fair held in Evansville, Wis., in September of the year last named.

✓ **Ontario**—This handsome and excellent apple was originated by Charles Arnold, Paris, Ontario. Fruit large, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright, rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic. January to April.

✓ **Red Bietigheimer**—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

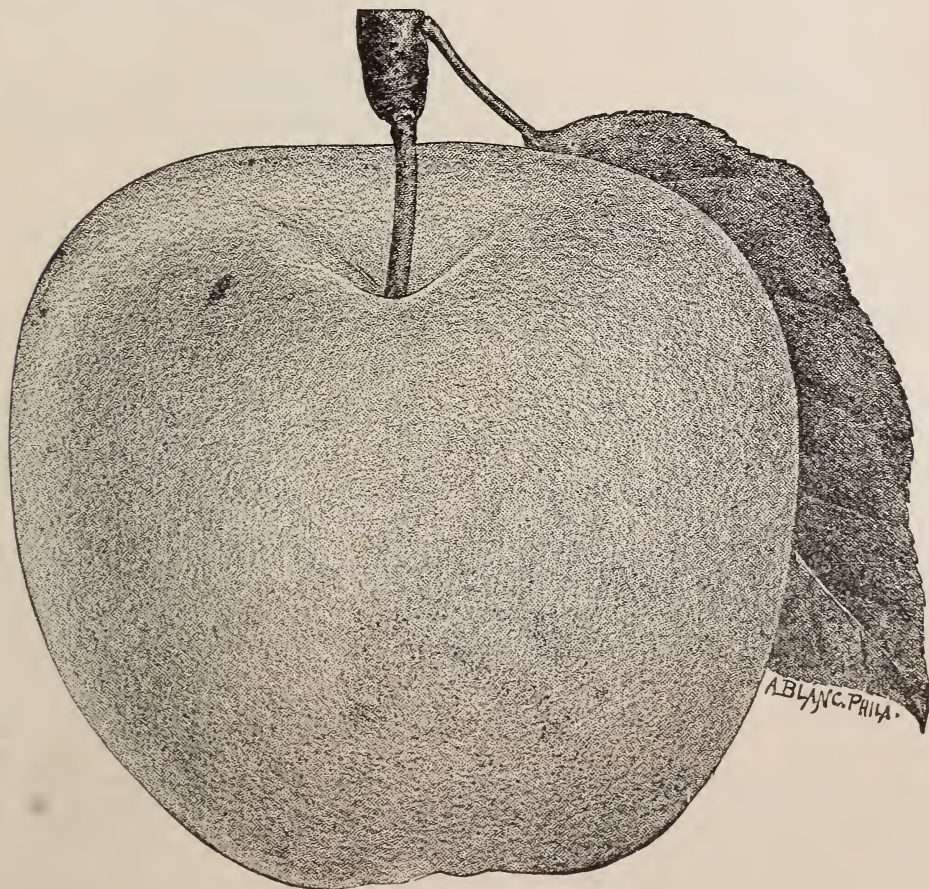
✓ **Stump**—A well-tried apple, but recently introduced to the public. Of good size; roundish, conical. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid. Greenish yellow, shaded with red. Beautifully fair and has commanded the very highest prices wherever shown. October to December.

✓ **Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size: quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July and has been kept in excellent condition until October. May and June.

✓ **Shiawasse Beauty**—Fruit medium, white marbled, striped and splashed with red; flesh firm, very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. October to January.

✓ **Walbridge**—A new early variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Productive. March to June.

✓ **Wealthy**—A new variety from Minnesota: healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. December to February.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.



✓ **Wolf River**—A handsome apple, originating at Fremont, Wisconsin, on the bank of the Wolf River: fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. January and February.

✓ **Yellow Transparent**—(Russian Transparent)—A very early Russian apple, of good quality and decided merits: size medium; color when ripe pale yellow: sprightly sub-acid; great bearer. Early in August.

## CRAB APPLES.

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early—frequently in two years from bud—bearing every year, and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits:

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.

2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

✓ **Cideon**—This is one of the hardy Minnesota sorts, raised from crab seed by Mr. Gideon at the experimental station. A good, rather upright grower; fruit medium to large color yellow with a vermilion blush on sunny side; mild acid, quality very good.

✓ **Gen'l Grant**—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. October.

✓ **Hyslop**—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. October to January.

✓ **Large Red Siberian**—About an inch in diameter; grows in clusters; yellow, lovely scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

✓ **Montreal Beauty**—Fruit large, bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid; very good. October and November.

✓ **Martha**—A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburgh, by P. M. Gideon of Minnesota. Mr. Gideon says: "A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew; a bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season, October and November."

✓ **Transcendant**—All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable of Crab Apples grown. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow striped with red. September and October.

✓ **Van Wyck Sweet**—Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; small core. October and November.

✓ **Whitney**—Large, averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage.

✓ **Yellow Siberian**—(Golden Beauty.) Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.



# PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit—inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will also come a satisfactory profit.

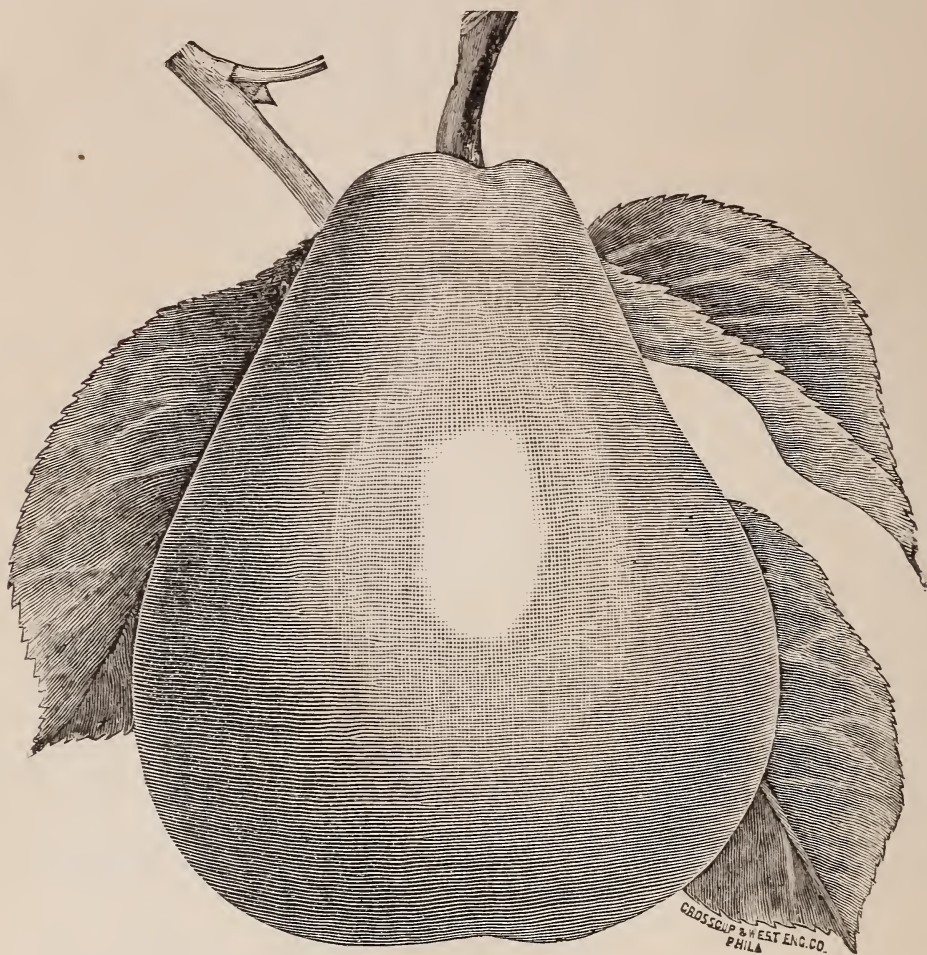
The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards; the latter to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens. The Angouleme has been planted by the thousand and has proved exceedingly remunerative.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

## SUMMER.

- ✓ **Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. August and September.
- ✓ **Bosc**—A large fine pear, russetty yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white; melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed. Tree fine grower and productive. S. September or early October.
- ✓ **Brandywine**—Above medium, yellowish green; melting sweet; productive. D. and S. August.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. August.
- ✓ **Lawson**—(Comet.) Fruit large for so early a pear, the larger specimens measuring more than nine inches in circumference; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant; yet like many of our most popular market fruits not of highest quality, but what it lacks in flavor is offset by its charming exterior, being one of the most beautiful things imaginable in the way of a pear. D. and S. July to first of August.
- ✓ **Le Conte**—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well. Greatly esteemed in some parts of the South. S. September.
- ✓ **Madeleine**—Medium, yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. D. and S. August.
- ✓ **Souvenir du Congress**—Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. D. and S. August and September.
- ✓ **Tyson**—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown; buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S. August.



LAWSON (COMET).

**AUTUMN.**

- ✓ **Anjou**—Large, greenish sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. October to January.
- ✓ **Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety is well adapted, it is always fine; the large size and fine appearance of the fruit makes it a general favorite. D. and S. October and November.
- ✓ **Belle Lucrative**—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive. One of the best Autumn pears. S. September and October.
- ✓ **Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S. September and October.
- ✓ **Boussock**—Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S. October.
- ✓ **Clairgeau**—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, render this a valuable sort. D. and S. October and November.
- ✓ **Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. S. September and October.
- ✓ **Frederick Clapp**—Above medium, lemon yellow, sprightly, acidulous, rich, superior to Baerre Superfine. S. October and November.
- ✓ **Howell**—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D. and S. September and October.



**Kieffer's Hybrid**—This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for canning and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. S. October and November.

**Louise Bonne**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. D. and S. September and October.

**Onodaga**—(Swan's Orange.) A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. D. and S. October and November.

**Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. October.

**Seckel**—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. D. and S. September and October.

### WINTER.

**Bordeaux**—Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S. December to March.

**Dana's Hovey**—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor; too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. S. November to December.

**Easter**—Large, yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best Winter pears. Best on quince. D. December to February.

**Lawrence**—Rather large, yellow covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early Winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. D. and S. November and December.

**Mt. Vernon**—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D. and S. December.

**Vicar**—(Le Cure). Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D. and S. November to January.

## PEACHES.

The Peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation; an occasional dressing of wood ashes will add to the health, productiveness and longevity of the trees. Where wood ashes cannot be procured potash in some other form can be applied.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

**Alexander**—From Illinois; from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early, of good size, well-grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tinge of crimson; rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor. Middle to end of July.

**Amsden**—Very early; two weeks before the Hale's Early, and ten days before the Early Beatrice. The fruit has remarkable keeping and carrying qualities. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor. Middle to end of July.

**Barnard's Yellow Rareripe**—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.

**Beers' Smock**—A large yellow flesh peach described as an improvement on Smock's Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few day's later and is a better annual bearer. Last of September to first of October.

**Bilyeu's Late**—A large, white flesh freestone, with a beautiful flush cheek, ripening two weeks later than Smock Free. October.

- Beatrice**—(Early Beatrice.) A variety of fair size, handsome appearance, and very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; ripens before the Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot.
- Canada**—(Early Canada.) This wonderful early peach is a native of Jordan, Province of Ontario, Canada, a chance seedling brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for so early a peach. July.
- Coolidge's Favorite**—Large white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent; productive. Middle to end of August.
- Crawford's Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.
- Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.
- Chinese Cling**—Large, creamy white, shaded and marbled with red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. First of August.
- Chair's Choice**—Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm, unsurpassed either as a dessert fruit or canned; five days earlier than Smock; strong grower and a heavy bearer. September.
- Foster**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. Last of August.
- Gudgeon's Seedling**—Large; white flesh with red cheek; fine quality; good shipper; highly prized by those who grow it; resembles Old Mixon Free. Early in October.
- George IV.**—Large; white with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of August.
- Golden Drop**—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer and very hardy. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smocks.
- Globe**—An improved Crawford Late. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. Last of September and first of October.
- Hale's Early**—Fruit medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. Middle of August.
- Hill's Chili**—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September.
- Jacques' Rareripe**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.
- Large Early York**—Large, white, with a red cheek fine grained; very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. End of August.
- Lord Palmerston**—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Last September.
- Lemon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek in the sun, somewhat resembling a lemon in form; flesh yellow, tinged with red at the stone. Hardy and productive.
- Lemon Free**—This magnificent yellow peach originated in Summit county, Ohio, and has proved itself to be hardier than any other good peach grown in that section, and by far the most profitable. The name is very appropriate, as it is almost of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex; color a pale yellow when ripe. It is of large size, the finest specimens measuring over twelve inches in circumference; of excellent quality; ripens after the Late Crawford; is immensely productive, and will undoubtedly become one of the leading orchard varieties.
- Louisa** (Early Louisa)—Larger than Early Beatrice; a few days later, but of higher quality; good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent. First of August.
- Marshall's Late**—Very large, deep yellow; immensely productive, ripening midway between Smocks and Salway, filling an important gap. First of October.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. First of August.
- Old Mixon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.
- Old Mixon Free**—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First half of September.
- Prince of Wales**—Large and beautiful cream colored with a rosy cheek; melting and rich. Last of September.



- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A well known and popular old variety; large, oval, yellow, with a deep red cheek, and a good, rich, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive. About 10th of September.
- Rivers** (Early Rivers)—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and one or two weeks earlier than Hale's. Early in August
- Smock Free**—Fruit large, yellow and red, with bright yellow flesh; very valuable for market. Good in this section. Last of September.
- Smock Cling**—Large, oblong; yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. September.
- Salway**—Large, roundish; skin downy. creamy yellow, with a warm, rich clear crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous; one of the very best late peaches. October.
- Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.
- Stevens' Rareripe**—New, and said to be producing remarkable crops in the vicinity of the Hudson river, which are sold at very high rates; fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of very high color and very beautiful. Very productive and free from disease. Commences and ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. About October 1st.
- Stump the World**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.
- Susquehanna**—One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin, Pennsylvania. Last of August.
- Troth's Early**—A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. First of August.
- Wager**—Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin, Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated. Last of August.



WONDERFUL.



- ✓ **Wheatland**—Originated by Mr. Rogers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres, and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 pounds. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. First half of September.
- ✓ **Wonderful**—Large to very large; best specimens from overloaded trees measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces. Uniform in size and shape; color rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine with marblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm; bright red at the pit, which is very small and from which it parts with perfect freedom. Ripens about the middle of October and will keep three weeks after being gathered.
- ✓ **Wheeler's Late**—Originated near Sandusky, Ohio. Tree a strong grower, extremely hardy, a good bearer; fruit large, pure yellow, very juicy and finely flavored. Last of September.
- ✓ **Williams' Favorite**—A seedling of Lemon Cling, but larger, sure bearer and very desirable for market. Parties who have it in bearing claim it as the most profitable variety in the list. About middle of September.
- ✓ **Yellow Rareripe**—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

## PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

After repeated experiments we are fully convinced that sprinkling or syringing the trees two or three times with Paris green (a teaspoonful to a pail of water, not stronger,) first when the fruit attains the size of a pea, followed by two more sprinklings about ten days apart will insure fair fruit, the poison lodging in the crescent where the egg is laid, destroying the larva when it hatches out and commences to feed.

- ✓ **Bavay's Green Gage** (*Reine Claude de Baviay*)—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.
- ✓ **Beauty of Naples**—A new variety of the highest promise; large, greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and remarkably fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.
- ✓ **Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. Early in September.
- ✓ **Ceuii**—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market. First half of September.
- ✓ **German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. Moderate grower. September.
- ✓ **General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. First of September.
- ✓ **Imperial Gage** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **Italian Prune** (*Fellenberg*)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.
- ✓ **Jefferson**—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best. Last of August.
- ✓ **Lombard** (Bleecker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Last of August.
- ✓ **McLaughlin**—Large, yellow; firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.





10477

Very striking. Grows in State, with this specimen, but of small  
fruit quality.





**Moore's Arctic**—New ; originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters ; dark purple ; flavor very fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper. Last of August to December.

**Niagara**—The tree from which this valuable variety has been disseminated is growing in a yard in Lockport, N. Y., and has been named by the disseminator, Niagara. It is questioned by some whether it is a new seedling originating at Lockport, or an imported variety. Be this as it may, it is an exceedingly fine plum of very large size, reddish purple, covered with a light blue bloom ; ripens early ; an excellent plum for home use or market. Tree erect, vigorous and very productive. August.

**Pond Seedling**—A magnificent English plum ; light red, changing to violet ; flesh rather coarse ; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

**Prince's Yellow Cage**—Above medium size ; deep yellow ; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet ; productive. August.

**Richland**—Medium size, oval ; reddish purple, with a thin, blue bloom ; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, su zary, good. Last of August.

**Union Purple**—(Reagel's.) Fruit large, reddish purple, covered with a thin bloom ; flesh greenish, a little coarse, vinous and sweet, adheres to the stone. Good. September.

**Shipper's Pride**—A large, dark purple, oval plum, very showy, often measures two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet ; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. September.

**Shropshire Damson**—Medium size ; dark purple ; good for preserving ; productive ; October.

**Smith's Orleans**—Large size, reddish purple ; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor ; productive. September.

**Spaulding**—Claimed by disseminator to be curculio proof in as much as the eggs that are deposited do not hatch as in other European varieties, or if they do, the larva dies at once and the wound in the plum is quickly healed, leaving the fruit fair and perfect. The tree is a remarkable grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage ; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom ; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, sprightly, sugary and rich. A superb fruit for canning. August.

**Saratoga**—Takes its name from the place of its origin, the noted Saratoga Springs in New York. Its large size, great beauty, fine quality and productiveness have attracted great attention. Its color is a reddish purple, overspread with a handsome bloom. In shape it is a cross between Lombard and Bradshaw, longer and larger than Lombard, broader than Bradshaw. It is a decided acquisition and cannot fail to please. August.

**Washington**—Very large ; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red ; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent ; very popular ; productive. Last of August.

**Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonum**—Very large, egg-shaped ; excellent for cooking ; good and productive. Last of August.

#### JAPAN OR ORIENTAL PLUMS.

This class of Plums unites size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom ; wonderfully productive and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty ; will keep for a long time in excellent condition.

**Botan**—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom ; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose ; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Tree vigorous, hardy as Ogon. August.

**Kelsey**—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom ; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach. Last August.



PRUNUS SIMONI.

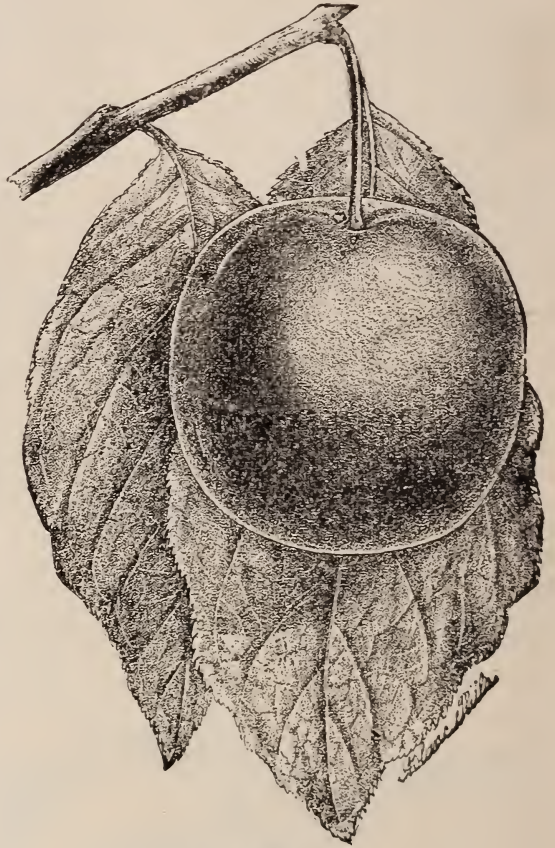


- ✓ **Ogon**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First August.
- ✓ **Simoni** (Apricot Plum)—Tree, except in veining and color of leaves, resembles the peach. Fruit brick-red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum: Hardy, and will undoubtedly prove valuable both for ornament and fruit. Two year trees in nursery rows fruited with us last year (1888.) September.

### IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

THAT THRIVE ADMIRABLY BUDDED ON PEACH STOCK.

- ✓ **De Soto**—A very hardy native variety, originating in Wisconsin; extremely productive and very profitable. September.
- ✓ **Garfield**—A distinct variety of the Chickasaw; a seedling from Wild Goose, producing an abundance of good-sized, reddish-purple fruit; oval in shape. Ripe last of September; will keep till November.
- ✓ **Mariana**—Fruit as large or larger than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal-red when ripe, and so beautiful that it attracts general attention in the market. Skin rather thick, stone small, quality excellent; ripens earlier than any other variety. As free from curculio as any known variety. August.
- ✓ **Newman**—Medium, oblong; skin a beautiful glossy red color, with delicate purple bloom; flesh somewhat coarse, but juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. August and September.
- ✓ **Pottawattamie**—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and an immense bearer. Fruit large and quite superior in flavor; color yellow ground, overspread with a bright pink and prominent white dots. Prof. Budd says: "Far better in quality than the Wild Goose, with absolutely no astringency in the skin or pulp." Claimed by disseminators to be curculio proof. First August.
- ✓ **Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. August.
- ✓ **Wild Goose**—Fruit medium, purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.



MARIANA PLUM.

- ✓ **Wolf**—Prof. Budd says: "This has been fruited more than 25 years in Iowa, yet has been but little known generally. Fruit nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect free stone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums." August.

## CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Many varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.



## HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

**Black Eagle**—Large, black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

**Black Tartarian**—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. June.

**Elton**—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. June.

**Cov. Wood**—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

**Napoleon**—Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy, sweet, and productive; one of the best. July.

**Ohio Beauty**—Large, light ground, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; very good. June.

**Rockport**—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.

**Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive.

**Windsor**—A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. July.

## DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

**Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, round; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Last July.

**Carnation**—Fruit large, light red, slightly marbled, a little acid, agreeable, good grower and great bearer; should be in every collection. Last half of July.

**Dyehouse**—This variety partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive. June.

**English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

**Early Richmond** (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. June.

**Empress Eugenie**—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust and very productive. First of July.

**Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

**Large Montmorency**—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. End of June.

**Louis Phillippe**—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle July.

**May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; productive. June.

**Olivet**—A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

**Ostheim** (Russian)—Rather slender grower, very hardy. Fruit said to be of good size and quality, while the trees are very productive; worthy of trial where an extra hardy variety is desirable.

**Reine Hortense**—Very fine; large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

**Wragg**—This is supposed to hail from North Germany. It is a good grower, and said to be an immense bearer; quite late and a valuable cherry.

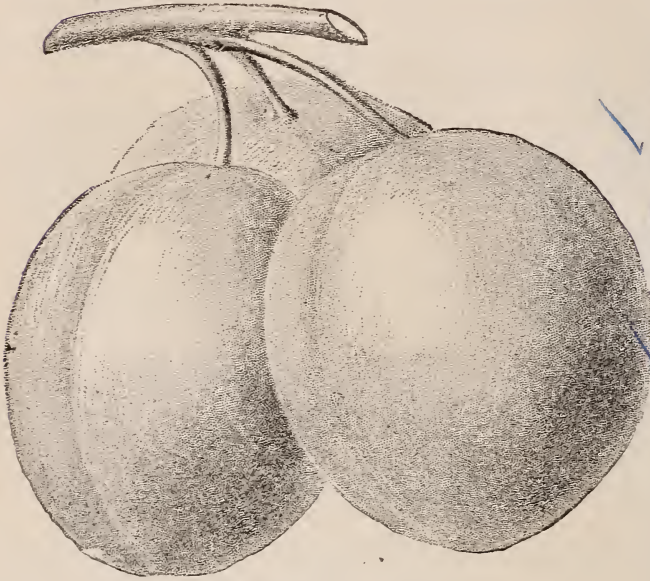
## NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

✓ **Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

✓ **Pitmaston's Orange**—Fruit large, skin rich orange yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor, free. September.

## APRICOTS.



RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops; ripens in July and August.

✓ **Early Golden** (Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

✓ **Moorpark**—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

✓ **Royal**—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. End of July.

### RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

(*Prunus Siberica*.)

These are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are ex-

✓ treme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness and freedom from insect ravages. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested:

✓ **Alexander**—Tree hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

✓ **Alexis**—Tree hardy; an abundant bearer; fruit yellow with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

✓ **Catherine**—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium, yellow; mild, sub-acid, good. July.

✓ **Gibb**—Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy, the best early variety, ripening about with strawberries, a great acquisition. Last June.

✓ **J. L. Budd**—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the Almond; the best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August.

✓ **Nicholas**—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer; medium to large; white, sweet and melting; a handsome valuable variety. July.



## QUINCE.

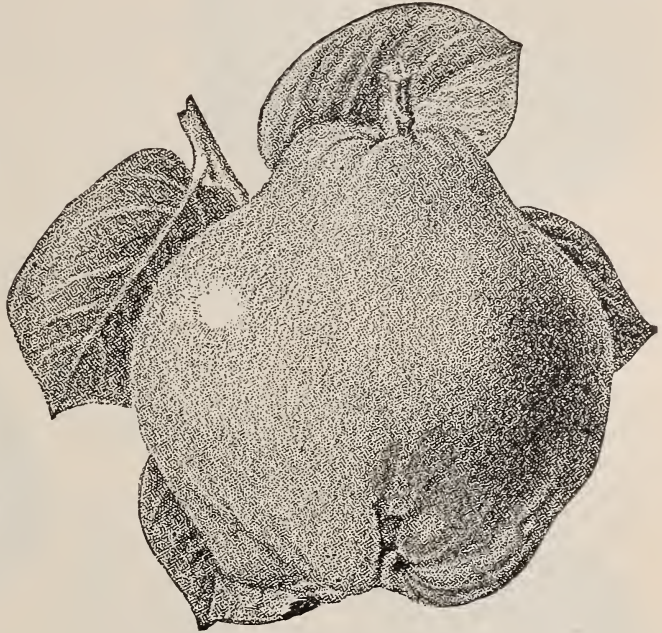
The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

✓ **Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

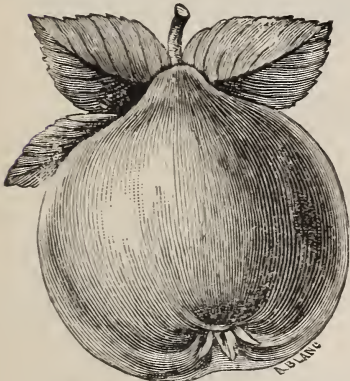
✓ **Angers**—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. October.

✓ **Champion**—A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two year trees in nursery row.



CHAMPION.

### NEW QUINCE.

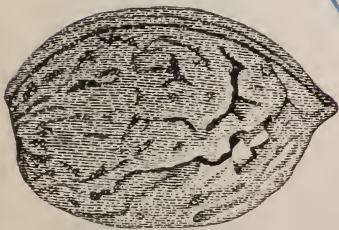


MEECH'S PROLIFIC.

✓ **Meech's Prolific**—This new variety hails from New Jersey and is very highly recommended as a vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age; increasing in quantity yearly to such an extent as to require vigorous thinning to prevent injury to the tree from overbearing. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and productive.

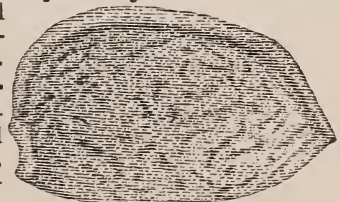
## NUTS.



ALMOND, HARDSHELL.

✓ **Almond, Hardshell**—A fine hardy variety, with a large plump sweet kernel, tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

✓ **Almond, Soft or Papershell**—This is more desirable than the Hardshell wherever it will succeed, is not quite as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

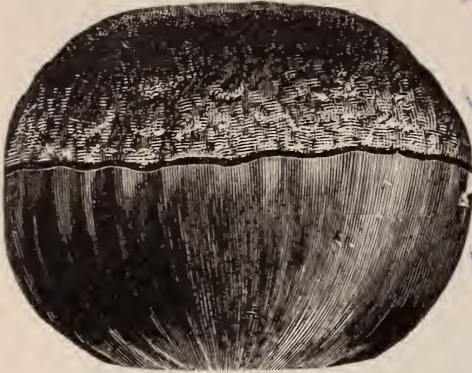


ALMOND SOFT OR PAPERSHELL.



✓ **Butternut, or White Walnut**—A fine native tree, producing a large longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

✓ **Black Walnut**—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting, a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinetware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.



CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT.

No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

✓ **English Filbert**—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor, admired by all for the dessert.

✓ **English Walnut, or Madeira Nut**—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further South it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large



ENGLISH WALNUT.

crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here, prove the estimation in which it is held for the table.

✓ **Hickory Shell Bark**—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.



CHESTNUT, SPANISH.

## MULBERRIES.

✓ **Downing's Everbearing**—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

✓ **New American**—This, we consider, equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.

✓ **Russian**—A valuable tree for its vigorous growth, hardiness, and the feeding of silk worms; fruits of medium size, very pleasant and palatable, but inferior to the above named sorts both in size and quality; fruit varies in color from almost white to jet black.

✓ **White, Morus Alba**—The common variety. Valued more for feeding silk worms than for its fruit.

✓ **Black, or English**—Fruit larger and finer than that of the white Mulberry; one and a half inches long, black, and of good flavor.



NEW AMERICAN.



# PERSIMMON, AMERICAN.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

## GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

### BLACK.

✓ **Bacchus**—Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry below medium, black with blue bloom; sprightly, juicy, an excellent wine grape.

✓ **Champion (TALMAN)**—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness being a number of days earlier than the Hartford and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. August.

✓ **Clinton**—Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

✓ **Concord**—A large, purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease.

✓ **Downing**—This is a remarkable variety, one of the handsomest ever introduced; bunch and berry very large; two clusters on a three year old vine weighed three and a half pounds. It has a fine meaty pulp of excellent quality, more like a first class hot house grape than any other out door variety we are acquainted with. Ripens early, about middle of September, and has been kept in good condition to the end of January.

✓ **Early Victor**—In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, is very pure in flavor, with very little pulp, is exceptionally sweet sprightly and vinous, never cracks, and adheres firmly to the bunch. The vine is hardier even than Concord. Color, black with fine bloom.



DOWNING.



**Eaton**—Originated in Concord, Mass. Hardy, vigorous, productive and healthy; clusters weigh from 10 to 25 ounces, and have been exhibited weighing 30 ounces. Leaf large, thick, leathery. Bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, adheres firmly to the stem: skin thin but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, separating freely from the seeds and dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy, as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor. This is one of the most promising of the new varieties, has been growing and bearing for several seasons by the side of Concord, Worden and Moore's Early, and so far is as healthy and hardy as the Concord, a more vigorous grower, as productive, ripening about the same time, or a trifle earlier.



EATON.

**Hartford Prolific**—Bunches large, berries large, round and dark, of medium quality. Ripens some three weeks earlier than the Isabella. Hardy and prolific.

**Ives' Seedling**—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

**Moore's Early**—Bunch large: berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.

**Merrimac** (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunches large; berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to the 15th of September.

**Mills**—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, with a rich sprightly flavor; skin thick; vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy. Ripens about with Concord or a little later and is a long keeper.

**Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large; round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.

**Worden**—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old standby, and every way as healthy.

### RED OR AMBER.

**Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

**Brighton**—An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

**Catawba**—Bunches of goodsize, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent for both table and wine.

**Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.



✓ **Coethe** (Rogers' No. 1)—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; very valuable in the south.

✓ **Jefferson**—A pure native. A cross between Concord and Iona; resembling Concord in growth, vigor and hardiness; with fruit much like Iona in color, texture and quality; ripens about with the Concord.

✓ **Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9)—Very vigorous; berries medium to large, reddish in color; tender, flesh sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

✓ **Massasoit** (Rogers' No. 3)—A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

✓ **Poughkeepsie Red**—Claimed to be a cross between Delaware and Iona. In a general way, both in vine and fruit, it resembles the Delaware, but the clusters are larger, and it is believed to be an improvement on that grand old sort, not merely in vigor of vine but also in quality of fruit; and like the Delaware it ripens early.

✓ **Salem** (Rogers' No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; hybrid between a native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.



MILLS.

✓ **Ulster Prolific**—A strong, vigorous grower with good foliage and exceedingly productive; clusters medium to small, compact, berries of good size, of dull copper color, skin tough, rendering it a good shipper and keeper, quality rich and excellent, ripens early.

✓ **Vergennes**—Very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.

✓ **Woodruff's Red**—A large, handsome grape from Michigan, said to be a seedling of Concord, but of much stronger native aroma. Its large size of bunch and berry make it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage and entirely hardy. Ripens early.



ULSTER PROLIFIC.



**Wyoming Red**—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware: flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma; ripens a trifle before Delaware, and is a valuable market variety.

### WHITE.

**Duchess**—Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, pale greenish yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, spicy, rich and of excellent quality, lasting a long time after being gathered. Ripens soon after Concord.

**Elvira**—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower: white bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy.

**Empire State**—We consider it has no superior, if it has an equal among all the hardy white or light colored grapes that have ever been introduced. The vine is a remarkably healthy, strong grower, and very hardy. The clusters are exceedingly large, (from six to ten inches long and shouldered); berry, medium to large, nearly round, white with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom, rendering it most beautiful; tender, juicy, sweet, rich, spicy and pure flavored, adheres to the stem with great tenacity, does not crack, ripens early (with Moore's Early).



EMPIRE STATE.



POCKLINGTON.

**Hayes, Frances B.**—A very early grape of excellent quality: fine amber yellow color; skin very firm; flesh tender, juicy, of a delicate texture and fine flavor, free from all foxiness: vine hardy, vigorous and free from mildew.

**Jessica**—One of the earliest to ripen, very hardy, and of high quality, equaling the Delaware, with larger bunch and iron clad vine, enduring the cold of Canada, where Concord perished, and it and Champion only resisted the trying ordeal unharmed. Fruit yellowish green in color, mellowing to clear amber; free from foxiness, pure, refined, sweet, melting, sprightly and aromatic, with scarcely a trace of pulp.

**Lady**—A white grape; seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich; ripens early.



**Lady Washington**—A showy and beautiful white grape; bunch and berry large; skin pale yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, very slightly vinous; of good quality. Ripens about with Concord, and continues a long time in use.

**Leader**—This is a new white grape originated by a neighbor, Mr. B. F. Merriman, and one that we have been watching ever since we first had the pleasure of tasting the fruit four years ago. Each year since then we have visited the vines several times and each time have been more fully impressed with its great value. The vine is as hardy or harder than Concord, a strong, vigorous grower with a Concord leaf on which there has never appeared a blotch of mildew. We have full confidence that it will succeed universally, or at least wherever the Concord will. Bunches and berries of good size, an immense cropper, and we think it sweeter than any other white grape we cultivate. Meeting sweetness is what most people look for in a table grape. The Leader possesses this quality in an eminent degree. Mr. S. Justus, a prominent Grape grower of Mentor, Ohio, a man who has tested nearly all varieties of grapes, and who has shipped nearly two hundred tons of grapes this fall, says in a card to Mr. Merriman: "I think your new grape called the Leader, is the best eating grape that I have ever seen; it is a good hardy grower and good bearer; think it ought to have a very prominent place among the grape growers of this country."

**Martha**—Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

**Moore's Diamond**—From seed of Concord fertilized with Iona, by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y., (the well known originator of the Brighton grape and other new fruits), who considers this the most valuable variety he has ever produced. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It is as much superior to the other leading white grapes as the Brighton is superior to Concord. No collection should be without it.

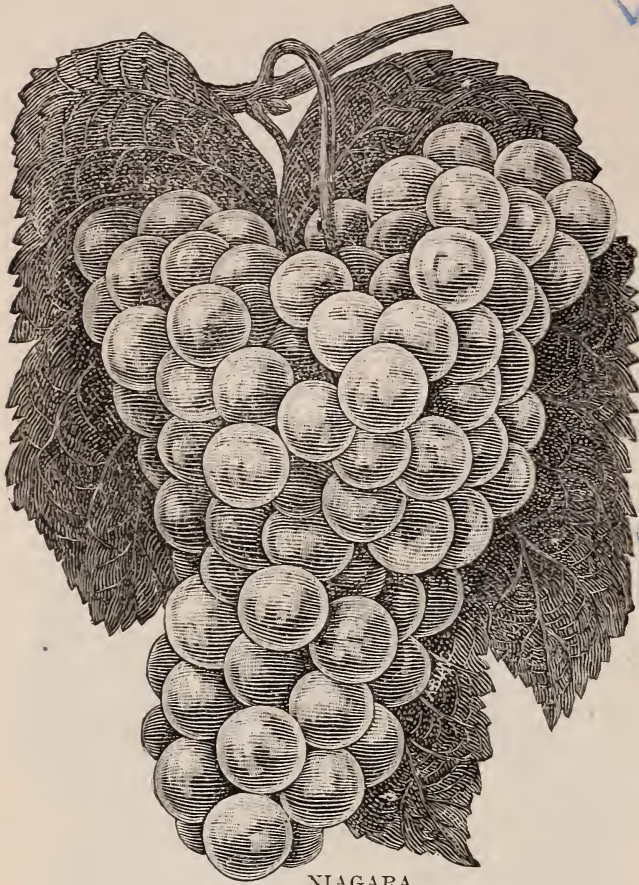


MOORE'S DIAMOND.

**Niagara**—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large, or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good; has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself, much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

**Prentiss**—Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma, free from foxiness; little if any pulp. Ripens with Concord.





NIAGARA.

**Pocklington**—Is a seedling of the Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; *quality when fully ripe, much superior to Concord.* It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use; ripens with the Concord.

**Willis**—Bunch fair to good size, often conspicuously shouldered; berry medium or above, pale green to amber yellow; flavor good; flesh very tender without pulp, rich and sweet, of vigorous growth, not as rampant as Concord, but producing about an equal amount of fruit wood; hard joints, inclined to be short, leaves remarkably thick and leathery.

## STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectation.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut unless troubled with white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch

late in the Fall, uncover crown early in Spring. remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

The blossoms of those marked with a letter (p) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit, and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of the Bi-Sexual, or perfect flowered, and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect.



PERFECT FLOWER.



IMPERFECT FLOWER

**Belmont**—An oblong, egg shaped berry, very distinct in form, handsome in appearance, dark crimson color, very firm and of high quality. Plant very vigorous and healthy. This berry in 1886 won the silver cup at Massachusetts Horticultural Society's show, for the best four quarts, and so remarkable were the specimens that the two quarts that won the first prize were afterwards sold at a private sale for five dollars.



**Bidwell**—A good grower and productive; long, conical berry, glossy crimson, very handsome and good. Succeeds best on rich, heavy soil. Early.

**Bubach's No. 5**—One of the very best of recent introduction. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit it is almost without a peer, being remarkably large and handsome. Quality excellent; not quite firm enough for distant shipment, but a splendid amateur and near market berry. About midseason.

**Crescent Seedling** (p)—Medium size, bright light scarlet, not very firm; continues a long time in fruit; plant very vigorous and hardy, and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other strawberry, and is a good paying variety for both family use and market.

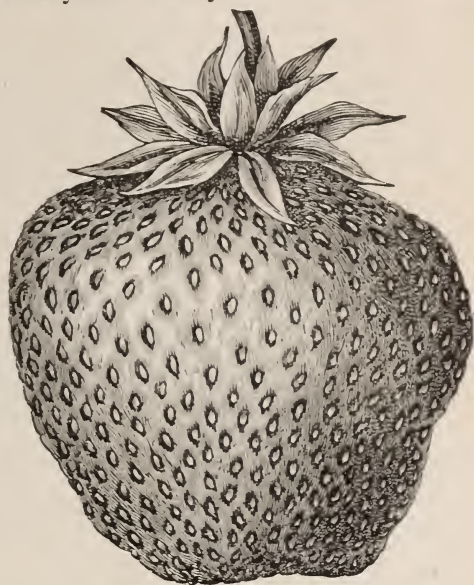
**Cornelia**—One of the largest berries in cultivation. The plant is large and stocky and one of the healthiest and hardiest in every way. The fruit is in shape and size as near like the Jucunda as can be, but scarcely as brilliant in color.

**Charles Downing**—Fruit medium to large, conical; deep scarlet; fine flavor; productive.

**Cumberland Triumph**—A magnificent variety; berries immense, fine, perfect form and of fine flavor; plant very vigorous and productive.

**Early Canada**—Originated with A. M. Smith, Ontario; ripens four or five days before Wilson, and in some soils equal to it in all respects, its earliness giving it a great advantage in the market.

**Clendale**—A valuable late market berry; plant very thrifty, with tall, rank foliage, and very productive; succeeds well on both light and heavy soils; fruit of large size, regular, uniform, conical, bright scarlet, fair quality; very firm, being fully equal to Wilson in shipping and keeping qualities.



BUBACH'S NO. 5.

**Haverland**—Originated in Hamilton county, O., from seed of the Crescent, fertilized by the Sharpless. Few varieties were ever sent out with better recommendations. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large, excellent flavor and bright red color. In market it sells readily and brings the highest price. Prof. Cary says: "I have been a grower of Strawberries for fifty years, and for strength and productiveness of plant I have not seen the Haverland surpassed."

**Jessie**—The plant is a stout, luxuriant grower; foliage light green, large and clean, the berry is very large, continuing large to the last picking; it is a beautiful color, fine quality, good form, quite firm, having been shipped 600 miles in good condition. While it is not perfect in all respects, it combines all the desirable qualities in a high degree.

**Jewell** (p)—Season medium, size large, color bright red, changing to crimson when very ripe; flower pistillate, enormously productive. Berry very solid and firm, promising to make it the great market strawberry. The plant is very robust and vigorous. It makes few runners and does best on well enriched, heavy soil. Claimed to be the most productive large strawberry ever introduced.

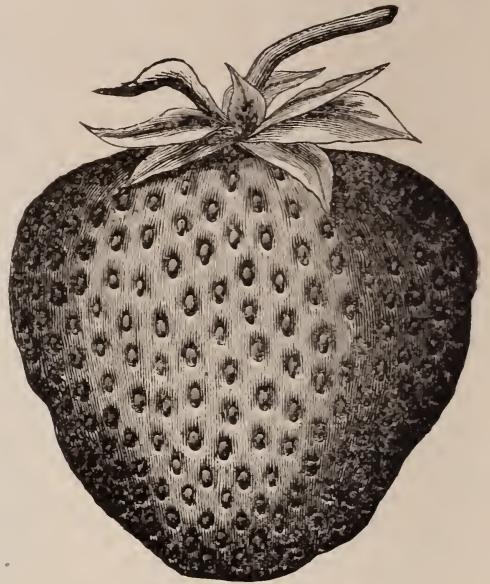


HAVERLAND.



✓ **Jucunda**—A strawberry of the largest size, high color, holding its fruit well up on the vines, bringing the highest price in market.

✓ **Crawford**—We take pleasure in introducing this valuable variety to the public, having purchased the entire right of the originator, Mr. Matthew Crawford, who says of it: "The most valuable seedling I ever raised; after fruiting it a number of years, I was so well pleased with it that I gave it my name and put it in the hands of several growers to be tested. It has generally proved satisfactory. I have never seen a finer show of large and beautiful berries on any variety than on it. The plant is large and stocky, usually free from rust; a luxuriant grower and an abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large and usually of regular form; first berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never cox-comb or misshapen; it has a smooth surface and is of beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage. It is of good quality." In the spring of 1887 Mr. Crawford sent us some to test. They grew vigorously, making strong, healthy plants and produced a fine crop of fruit of superior appearance and excellent quality. The next season, 1888, they surpassed everything else we had in our nursery, and we recommend them with the greatest confidence, both for home use and market.



CRAWFORD.

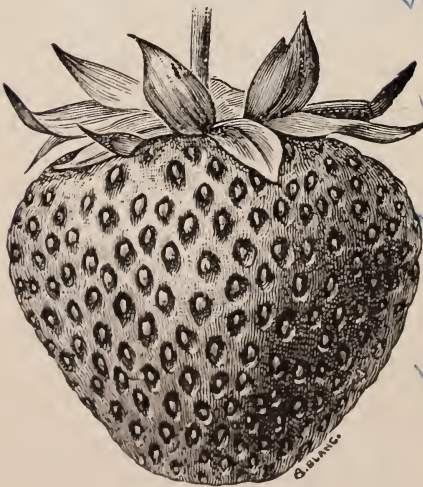
✓ **Jersey Queen** (p)—A large, handsome scarlet berry, flesh firm, melting and high flavored. Plant moderately vigorous and productive. A very fine late variety for amateur culture.

✓ **Kentucky**—A strong, vigorous, productive variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground. Fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

✓ **Longfellow**—A variety from Kentucky, producing large, late, firm berries: one of the best.

✓ **Mt. Vernon**—A large, late, very productive variety, a strong, healthy grower, with strong fruit stalks, fruit conical, bright red, uniformly large and of excellent quality.

✓ **Monarch of the West**—This is a well tested and truly worthy variety: will grow on almost any good soil; stands drouth and wet; berry very large, firm, and of most delicious quality.



MANCHESTER.

✓ **Manchester** (p)—Of good, uniform size and brilliant scarlet color, firm but melting, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; plant vigorous and productive. A very valuable variety: commences to ripen about midseason and continues until very late.

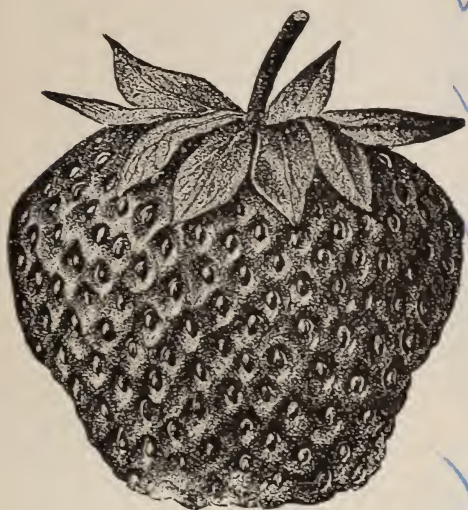
✓ **Miner's Prolific**—One of the best for either market or home use. Similar to the Downing, but larger and darker in color; of rich, mild flavor, and has clean, healthy foliage. Mid-season.

✓ **Monmouth**—A large, firm, good, handsome, productive and reliable, extra early strawberry with perfect blossom. Ripens two weeks before Sharpless, never rusts; large, very firm, brilliant scarlet, regular form, delicious quality, wonderfully prolific, excelling in vigor and productiveness even Crescent.

✓ **Old Iron Clad**—Fruit resembles the Sharpless; color bright scarlet; ripening four or five days before Wilson. Plant very vigorous and hardy; one of the best.

✓ **Parry**—A seedling of Jersey Queen, which was considered by its originator and introducer the most valuable of all strawberries. The Parry has all the good qualities of its parent with a perfect blossom. Possessing, in an eminent degree, large size, beauty, firmness, vigor of plant and productiveness.





SHARPLESS.

✓ **Prince of Berries**—Superior in flavor and quality; brilliant and beautiful in color, productive. Ripens late, firm, a good shipper, large size, with perfect blossoms.

✓ **Sharpless**—One of the very largest berries of the entire collection, and has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma; of fine quality, color clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

✓ **Summit**—The plant resembles that of the Cumberland, being very large and stocky. It is a luxuriant grower, making runners very freely and bearing an abundance of fruit. Color bright red, but somewhat darker than the Cumberland, flesh firmer than the average of good berries, and of good flavor; ripening very evenly, it combines large size and beauty to a remarkable degree, and should find a place in all collections.

✓ **Windsor Chief (p)**—A vigorous grower, with healthy foliage and immensely productive; fruit of large size to the end of the season.

✓ **Wilson's Albany**—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy, prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

## RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry should be planted in good, rich soil, in rows five feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes.

### RED.

✓ **Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.



CUTHBERT.



MARLBORO.

✓ **Crimson Beauty**—This is one of the "earliest and firmest of the large, productive red raspberries." It is of very large size, bright, glossy scarlet, round to oblongish, earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor, equally as hardy and more productive. Requires some other good red raspberry planted close by to fertilize it.





## "Rancocas"

son in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like Black Caps.

**Turner**—The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of fine red color. The bush is very hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter killed outright.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

derfully productive, ripening in mid-season, and will be planted extensively for market and no home garden should be without it.

## BLACK CAPS.

**American Black Cap**—(Doolittle's Improved.) Much superior to the old American variety: of good size, with sweet rich, flavor; bears enormous crops and is an excellent market berry.

**Hansell**—One of the very earliest and most desirable of Red Raspberries; color bright scarlet; quality excellent; very productive and fine shipper. Its great earliness causes it to bring the highest price in market.

**Marlboro**—The largest early Red Raspberry, ripening only a trifle later than Hansell. Beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality, cane hardy and productive. All things considered, probably the best early raspberry for the North.

**New Rochelle**—Large, brownish red, quite firm, juicy, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; valuable for table, culinary purposes or canning; continuing a long time in use.

**Rancocas**—An extra early Red Raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of Brandywine. Bush hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. A most valuable market berry, and indispensable for home use. Fine quality, beautiful color; a good shipper, and ripens its whole crop in ten days to two weeks.

**Shaffer's Colossal**—Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crim-

## YELLOW.

**Caroline**—A seedling from Brinkle's Orange that needs no winter protection: the fruit somewhat resembles its parent in appearance, and as the plant is vigorous and hardy it bids fair to supplant that old favorite variety.

**Golden Queen**—This may be termed a Golden Cuthbert, as it is a seedling or sport of that popular variety. Its leading characteristics are large size, great beauty, high quality, hardness and productiveness. This superb new raspberry is destined to more than fill the place of that old luscious yellow raspberry. Brinkle's Orange, as it gives us the same handsome large golden berries, without the nursing and care the Brinkle's required to bring the canes alive through the winter. The canes are of the strongest growth. It is won-

derfully productive, ripening in mid-season, and will be planted extensively for market and no home garden should be without it.



**Davidson's Thornless**—

Scarcely a thorn on it. This alone is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed, but we may add also, that it has proved to be a week earlier than the "Doolittle," fully equal in size of berry and as hardy. Very sweet and finely flavored.

**Gregg**—This is decidedly the largest Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging, when grown side by side, with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.

**Hilborn**—We give Mr. Crawford's description of it: "This originated in Canada. It possesses more good qualities than any other Black Cap in the market. It has fruited three years with me, and I believe it is all and more than was ever claimed for it. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms.

The fruit is about the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. Nearly every one says 'that is the best Black Cap I ever tasted.' It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time."

**Johnston's Sweet**—Its habits are superior to Souhegan, ripens about the same time, but bush more upright in growth; entirely hardy, very productive, berry nearly as large as Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping; in quality sweeter and more delicious than anything else in the Black Cap line: in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree.

**Mammoth Cluster**—(McCormick.) Of all the Black Cap family, this has proved one of the most wonderful in productiveness, size and uniformity of fruit, and stockiness and hardiness of plant: fruit large and holds out large to the very last picking; black, with a rich purplish bloom; very juicy, high flavored and delicious.



HILBORN.

**Palmer's Seedling**—An early

Black Cap raised by Mr. Palmer, of Mansfield, O., of whom we procured our stock, who says of it: "This year (1888) one acre of the Ohio four years old produced seventy bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop, yet the Palmer alongside of it, with plants of the same age, yielded one hundred and twenty bushels per acre, a difference of fifty bushels per acre, compared with one of our most productive varieties. It ripens at same time as Tyler and Shouhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time and commands the highest price in the market. What we claim for the Palmer is iron-clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.



PALMER'S SEEDLING.



**Ohio**—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

**Souhegan**—Earlier than Doolittle; perfectly hardy: of good size and flavor, and productive. Bids fair to supersede Doolittle as an early market variety.

**Sweet Home**—A Black Cap of superior quality, nearly as large as the Gregg, and more uniform, and so hardy as to have withstood 30 degrees below zero uninjured. Ripens ten days later than Doolittle.

### BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

#### **Ancient Briton**—

This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since, and has gradually risen in public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. The plant is very vigorous and healthy and extremely hardy; the fruit stems are large and profusely loaded with immense luscious berries.

**Agawam** — Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. An eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety.



ANCIENT BRITON.



EARLY HARVEST.

**Early Harvest**—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation: a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well and ships so well, and sells so well, it is of very notable value for a large portion of our country.

**Kittatinny**—Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in every respect than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

**Missouri Mammoth**—Fruit of extraordinary size, and the plant hardy. Originated in Missouri.

**Stone's Hardy** — It is an upright and vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early; turns dark red and is very hardy. The berry, which is not large, is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days later than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer.

**Snyder** — Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.



**Taylor**—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; productive, hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

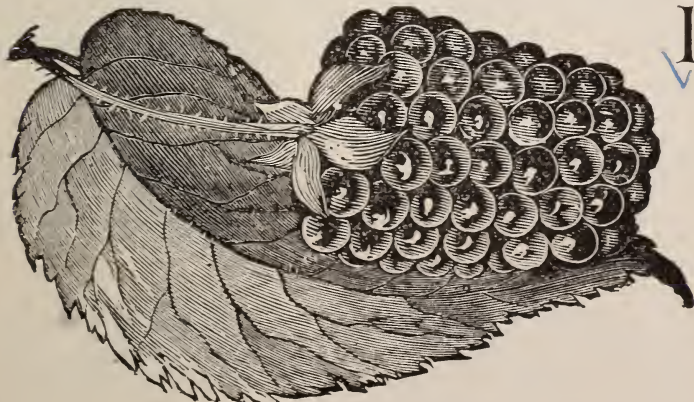
**Wilson's Early**—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.



**Erie**—Claimed to be the best hardy variety yet introduced, even more hardy than the Snyder, having stood unharmed a temperature of 25 degrees below zero; as vigorous as Missouri Mammoth or Kittatinny; very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton; good quality; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson Junior.

**Wilson Junior**—Large and productive. Three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches around lengthwise; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market. Ripens early in July.

**Wachusett Thornless**—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, sweet and good. It is a good keeper and ships well. It is also very hardy, and tolerably free from thorns.



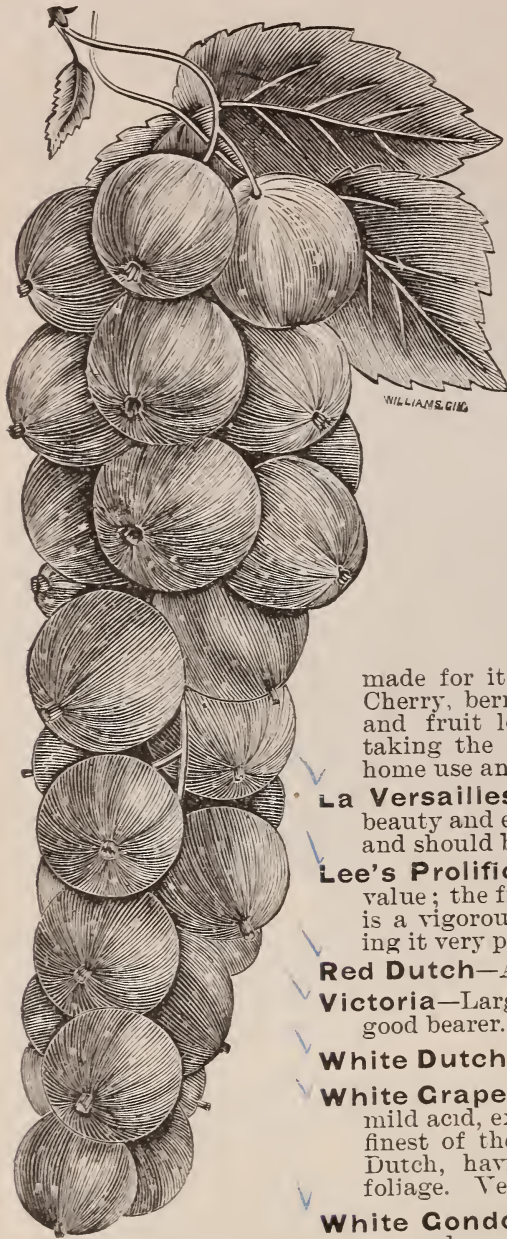
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

## DEWBERRY.

**Lucretia**—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter: soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proved highly satisfactory wher-

ever tried, and many say it is the best of the blackberry family.





FAY'S PROLIFIC.

## CURRENTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long on the bushes without injury as the currant.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore; manure freely.

✓ **Black Naples**—Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

✓ **Cherry**—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

✓ **Fay's Prolific**—Has been cultivated for some years alongside of all the best and most popular old varieties, and has sustained all claims that were

made for it by the originator, which were as large as Cherry, berries much more uniform, with larger stems, and fruit less acid, and far more productive. Is fast taking the place of Cherry and La Versailles, both for home use and for market.

✓ **La Versailles**—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

✓ **Lee's Prolific**—(Black.) An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

✓ **Red Dutch**—An old variety, excellent and well known.

✓ **Victoria**—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

✓ **White Dutch**—An excellent and well known sort.

✓ **White Grape**—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table, the finest of the white sorts, very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

✓ **White Condoin**—A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant three to four feet each way, manure well and after fruit is gathered prune out all old wood.

### ENGLISH VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Industry**—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous, upright growth, and a greater cropper than any known variety, and much less subject to mildew than other English sorts; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.
- ✓ **Crown Bob**—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy, of first quality.
- ✓ **Whitesmith**—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy: of first quality.





DOWNING.

**AMERICAN VARIETIES.**

✓ **Downing**—Very large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use, bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew.

✓ **Houghton Seedling**—Small to medium; roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender; enormously productive.

✓ **Smith's Improved**—Large, pale, greenish-yellow, skin thin, of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking, bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

**ASPARAGUS.**

**Conover's Colossal**—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter, color deep green, and crown very close.

**Palmetto**—Of Southern origin, has now been planted in all parts of the country and reports indicate that it is equally as well adapted for all sections. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite Conover's Colossal.

**FIGS.**

Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted.

- ✓ **Brown Turkey**—Brownish purple, large, rich and excellent.
- ✓ **Black Ischia**—Medium; skin deep purple; flesh sweet, rich.
- ✓ **Celestial or Sugar**—Fruit small, but very sweet.

**RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.**

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

**Linnæus**—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

**ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.**

An assortment of the most desirable kinds for house or tub culture.

**SCIONS.**

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruit, from three to ten scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the Winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.

# Ornamental Department.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our standpoint, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of children are closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

We have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner. He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to take care of them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that when the purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare spot, a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel: they make the out-building warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day not only making the dumb animals comfortable but thereby saving a large amount of food.

## HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and gravel walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreen in circles or ovals, and twice as thick



as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a good show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every fall or winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

## Trees, Shrubs, Etc., for Ornament.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be but little less than a recapitulation of list of Ornamentals contained in the following pages to which the reader is referred, a grouping together according to their habit of growth will however be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable:

**Deciduous Trees of upright growth**—Sugar, Silver, Norway and Sycamore Maples, White and European Ash, Balm of Gilead, Scotch or European White Birch, Cornus Florida, Deciduous Cypress, Speciosa, and Teas' Japan Catalpa, American and Scotch Elms, White Flowering, Double White Flowering and Red Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Judas Tree, American and European Lindens, Scotch Laburnum, European Larch, Mountain Ash, Lombardy, Carolina and Pyramidal Poplars, Maiden Hair, Tulip Trees and the White and Red Scarlet Thorns.

**Weeping Deciduous Trees**—Pendula Beech, Cut Leaved and Elegans Pendula Birch, White Leaf Weeping Linden, Teas' New Weeping Mulberry, Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Poplar, and Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

**Cut Leaved Trees**—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern or Cut-Leaved Beech, the graceful Cut-leaved Birch and Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

**Purple Leaved Trees and Shrubs**—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Berry, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Filbert, Purple-Leaved Maple, Purple-Leaved Plum.

**Variegated Leaved Trees and Shrubs**—Variegated-Leaved Deutzia, Variegated Leaved Cornus, Variegated-Honeysuckle, Variegated-Leaved Weigela, Variegated Leaved Althea.

**Flowering Shrubs**—Altheas, blue, purple, red, white, pink and variegated. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus or sweet scented shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Daphne, pink and rose. Deutzia, white and rose. Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower), yellow. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, double flowering, pink. Japan Quince, red and white. Spireas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snowball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Wiegelia, rose and white. Fringe white and purple.

**Evergreen Trees**—The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones: are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage as trees acquire age, a serious defect in an evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added, and for planting singly or grouping with the Irish and other erect Junipers, the Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ excels all known evergreens, being similar in form to the Irish and Swedish Junipers, which are compact cones of foliage and contrast finely with trees of the ordinary type.

**Evergreen Shrubs**—Among the shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

## HEDGES AND SCREENS.

Neatly trimmed hedges are not only useful but are decidedly ornamental, and screens for the protection of orchards, gardens and farms are an investment that will pay better than government bonds. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium size plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adoption for hedges. We believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will flourish in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We should also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Privet, Box, Red Cedar and Mahonia.

## DECIDUOUS TREES.

### **Abele** (Populus).

Snowy maple leaved, (*alba acerfolia*.) A very rapid growing tree, with large leaves, green above and downy white beneath.

### **Alder** (Alnus).

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

### **Almond** (Amygdalus)—See Ornamental Shrubs.

### **Ash** (Fraxinus).

AMERICAN WHITE—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, &c.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*)—A large spreading tree, with pinnate leaves.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*)—Of irregular and striking growth, and yellow bark. For Weeping varieties, see Weeping Trees.

### **Birch** (Betula).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*foliis purpuris*)—A very desirable novelty, with the habits of the Birches. It has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING—Similar to the American or Canoe Birch, with slender branches and silvery bark, and after a few years it assumes a weeping habit adding greatly to its beauty.

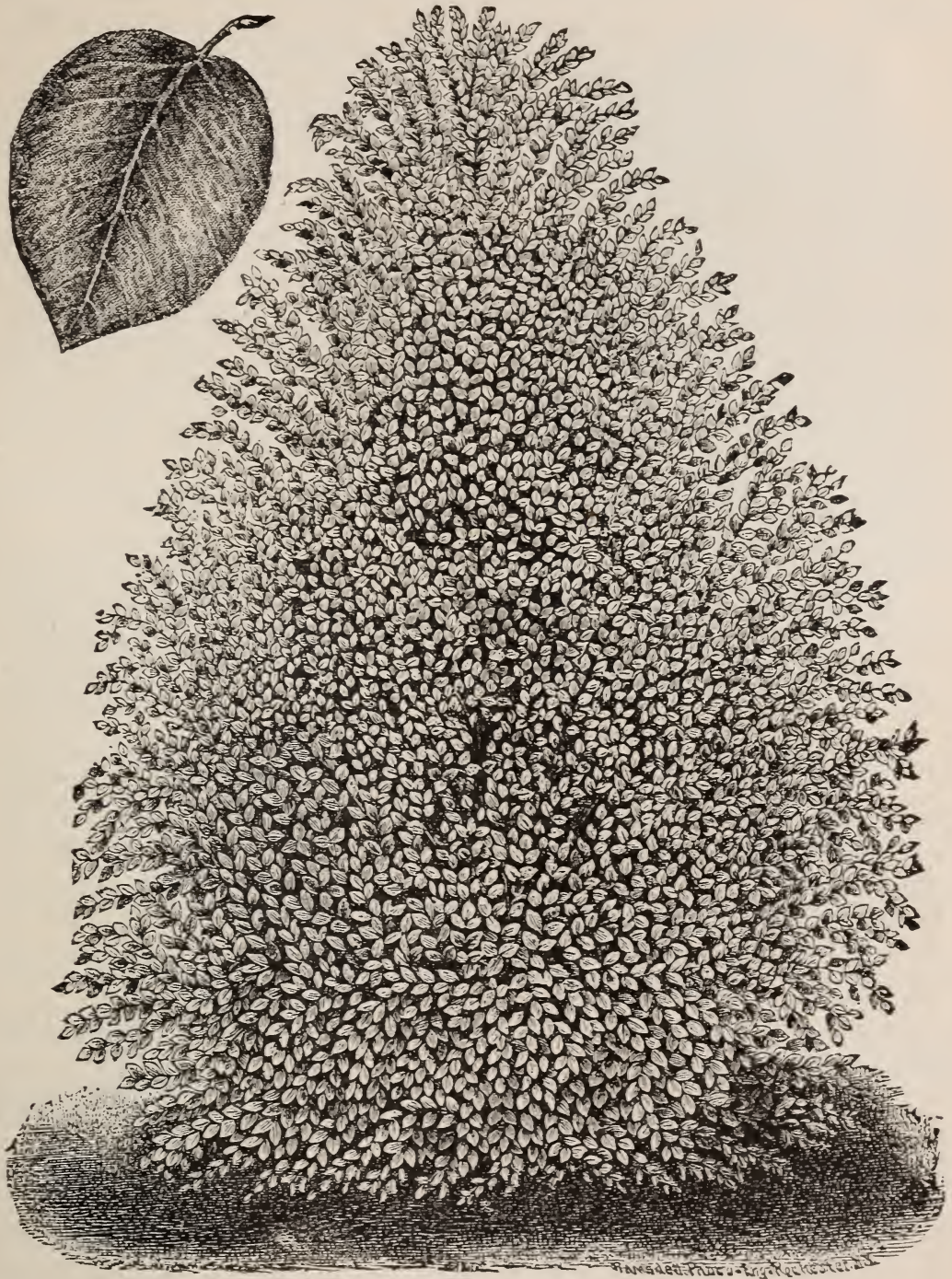
### **Butternut.**

A native tree, of medium size spreading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough.

### **Beech** (Fagus).

CUT-LEAVED (*Incisa*)—A rapid growing tree with striking foliage; very distinct.





PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

**Beech** (*Fagus*).

**PURPLE-LEAVED** (*Purpurca*)—A remarkable tree; dark purplish leaves, in strong contrast to the green leaves of other varieties.

**SYLVATICA** (*European Beech*)—Leaves more shining than the American species.

**FERN-LEAVED** (*Heterophylla*)—Of elegant round habit, and delicately-cut, fern-like foliage. One of the finest lawn trees.

**Catalpa.**

**SPECIOSA**—A variety originating at the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringifolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.



**Catalpa.**

**TEAS' JAPANESE HYBRID**—This is a cross between *Catalpa Speciosa* and the Japanese *Kæmpferii*, and in vigorous, upright growth, it surpasses either. It has large luxuriant foliage and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which have a pleasant, delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odors. In rapidity of growth, it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates, while its hardiness has been demonstrated by its standing uninjured, twenty-five degrees or more below zero.

**Cornus.**

**FLORIDA** (*White-flowering Dogwood*)—An American species, of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear, are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the *Magnolia* flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting in favorable weather, more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season.

**SIBERICA**—A hardy variety from northern Russia, similar in foliage to the Florida, but of more free growth and extremely hardy.

**Cypress, (*Cupressus disticha*).**

A beautiful foliage tree with peculiar characteristics. It is well adapted to wet land, but it thrives nearly as well on well drained soils.

**Chestnut, (*Castanea*).**

**AMERICAN SWEET** (*vesca*)—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendent, tassel like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery grown bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.

**JAPANESE SWEET, or GIANT**—Of the very many good things introduced from Japan none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental, very hardy and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size, and of the sweet, rich flavor of the American Chestnut.

**SPANISH**—A splendid large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet as the Japan or American.

**Elm (*Ulmus*).**

**AMERICAN WHITE** (*Americana*)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

**CAMPESTRIS** (English)—More upright and compact habit than American, also the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

**PURPLE**—A beautiful variety; leaves of a rich purple color when young.

**SCOTCH OR WYCH** (*Montana*)—A fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large.

**Three Thorned Acacia.**

**HONEY LOCUST** (*Gleditschia Triacanthus*)—A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly, handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

**Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).**

**ALBA PLENA**—Double White—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

**COMMON OR WHITE FLOWERING** (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early Spring.

**RED FLOWERING** (*Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later. A very showy tree.

**Judas Tree (*Cercis*). Red Bud.**

**AMERICAN** (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

**Laburnum.**

**ALPINA** (Scotch)—Blooms later than the common and is somewhat earlier.

**COMMUNIS** (Golden Chain)—A small tree of irregular shape; bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers.

**Larch (*Larix*).**

**EUROPEAN** (*Europa*)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.



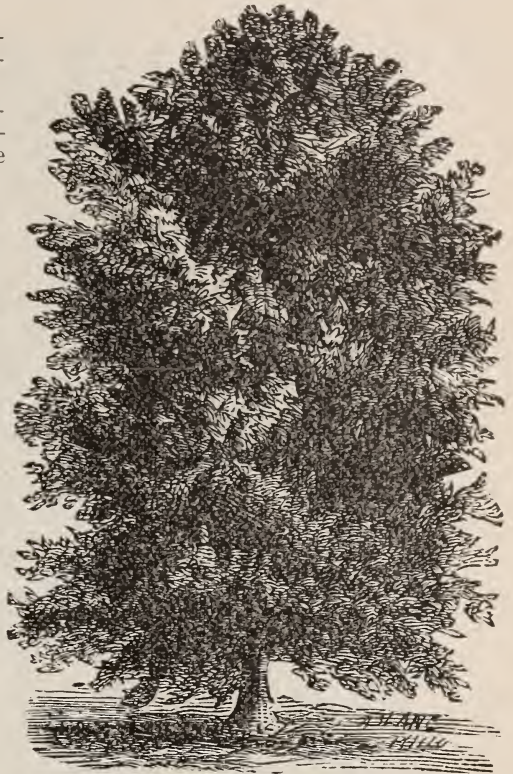
**Linden** (*Tilia*).

EUROPEAN, *Europæa*—A very pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED—(*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves whitish on the



SOULANGEANA.



LINDEN—WHITE.

under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

RUBRA—(Red-Twigged European Linden)—A fine variety with blood red branches. AMERICAN or BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

**Liquidamber.**

STYRACIFULA (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*)—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, and changes to bright red in Autumn.

**Magnolia.**

ACUMINATA—A noble, beautiful tree with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

KIRTLANDI—An elegant variety, nearly white; originated at Cleveland, O., by the late Dr. J. P. Kirtland.

SPECIOSA—(Showy flowered)—Similar habit to the Soulangeana; flowers paler and blooms later.

SOULANGEANA—Scrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple. Foliage large, glossy and massive. A most desirable tree for all planters.

UMBRELLA TREE—*Tripetela*. A smaller tree than the preceding, with enormous leaves and large white flowers, four to six inches in diameter.

**Maple** (*Acer*.)

ASH LEAVED (*Negundo*).—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.

SYCAMORE (*Pseudo Platanus*)—A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as shade trees.

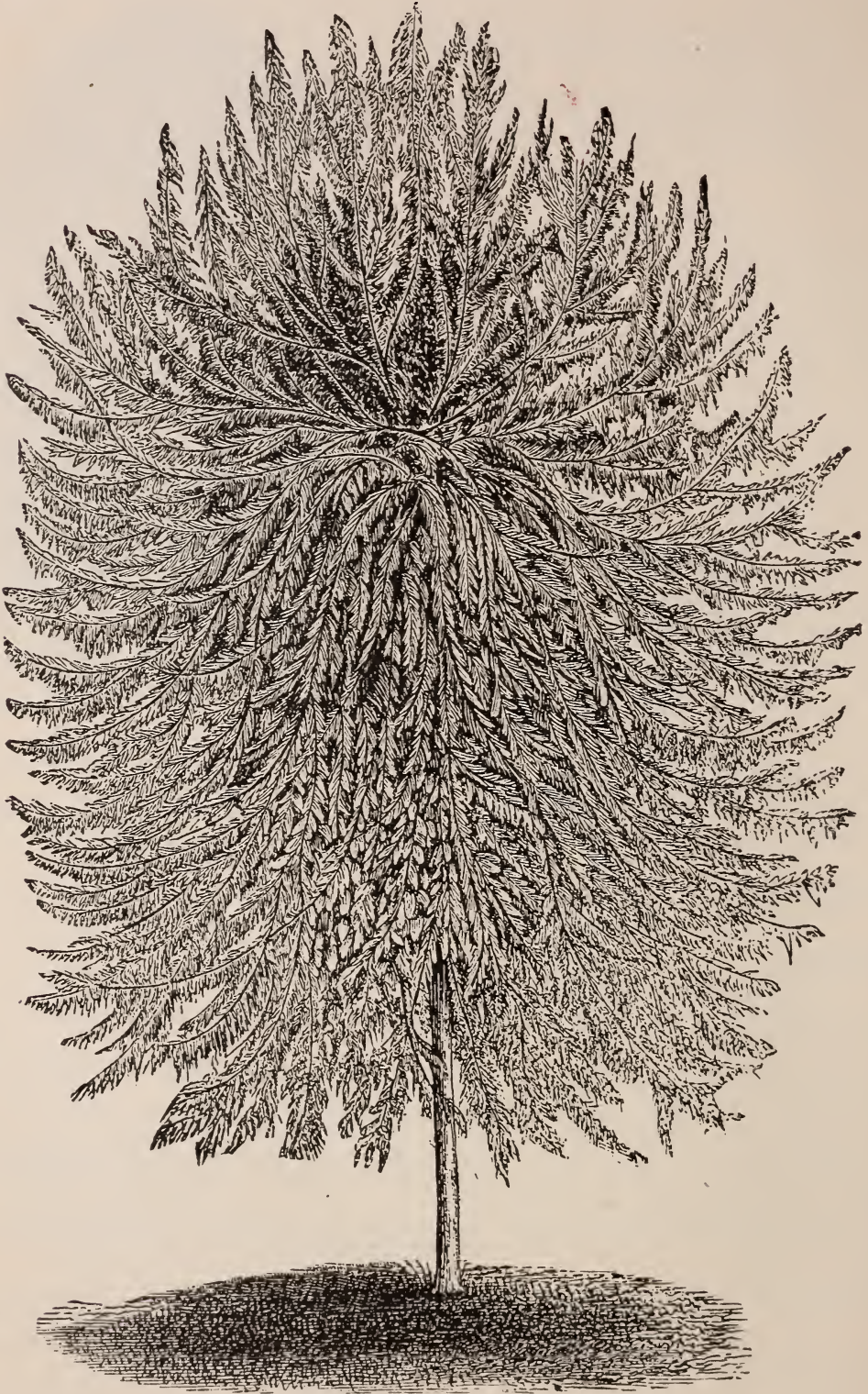
STRIATUM—Small, with distinctly striped bark.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all: leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A rapid growing tree, with red flowers very early in spring.





WIER'S CUT LEAVED MAPLE.

**Maple** (Acer.)

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection.



**Maple** (*Acer*.)

**SCHWERDLERII** (*Schwerdler's Maple*)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well known *Colchicum Rubrum*, the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous.

**SILVER LEAVED** (*Dasycarpum*)—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

**SUGAR OR ROCK** (*Saccharinum*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

**Mountain Ash** (*Pyrus*.)

**EUROPEAN** (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

**OAK LEAVED** (*Quercifolia*)—A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.



MOUNTAIN ASH—OAK LEAVED.

**Oak.**

**CORK**—A fine European specie with rough cork-like bark.

**PYRAMIDAL**—A variety of very compact, upright growth; a most desirable variety.

**SCARLET** (*Coccinea*)—A native species of rapid growth and pyramidal outline; especially fine in autumn when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

**Poplar.**

**AUREA**—Fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season.

**LOMBARDY** (*Fastigiata*)—A well known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

**CAROLINA**—A very rapid grower of compact habit. A very desirable tree, especially for our large cities, where the gas from burning coal kills most trees.

**PYRAMIDAL**—A compact, upright grower; leaves smooth, dark green above, pale green underneath.

**WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR**—See Abele.



POPLAR—LOMBARDY.



SALISBURIA.

**Salisburia** (Maiden Hair Tree or Gingko.)

**ADIANTIFOLIA**—A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

**Thorn** (*Crataegus*.)

**DOUBLE WHITE** (*Oxycantha Plena*)—Has small double white flowers.

**DOUBLE PINK** (*Rosea*)—Similar to the above in all respects, but color, which is pink or rose.

**"PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE"**—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

**Tulip Tree.**

**LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA**—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

**White Fringe** (*Chionanthus Virginica*.)

**VIRGINICA**—Blooms abundantly, bearing curious, snow-white, fringe-like flowers; is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

**Willow** (*Salix*.)

**SALMON**—A rapid growing tree; bark smooth, shining, light green.

**ROSEMARY LEAVED** (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Makes a round, compact head; a very handsome lawn tree when worked upon a straight standard.

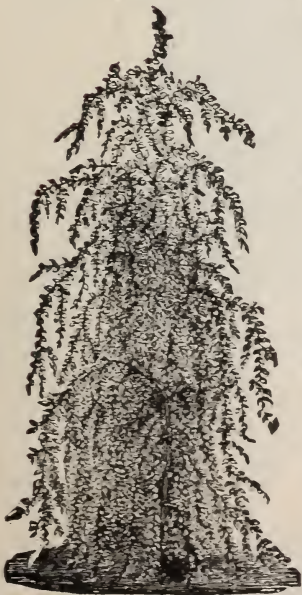
**LAUREL LEAVED** (*Laurifolia*)—Beautiful, large glossy foliage; very ornamental.





DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.



BEECH—WEEPING.

**Ash** (*Fraxinus*.)

**EUROPEAN WEEPING** (*Excelsor Pendula*)—The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

**GOLD BARKED WEEPING** (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety bark in winter as yellow as gold.

**Beech.**

**WEEPING** (*Pendula*)—Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.

**Birch** (*Betula*.)

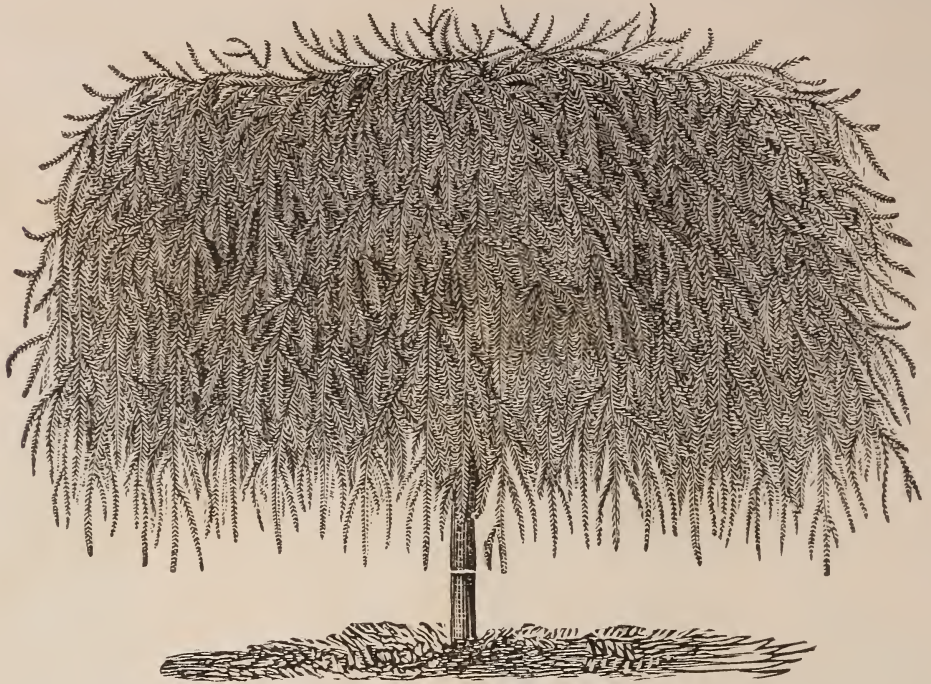
**CUT LEAVED WEEPING** (*Lasciniata Pendula*)—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

**ELEGANS PENDULA**—A new sort from Europe; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow.

**YOUNG'S WEEPING** (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped, and very

pretty. As a small, weeping ornamental tree it has no equal. It is a decided acquisition.





NEW AMERICAN WEEPING WILLOW.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.





3751704

*Philadelphus Syriacus* in 1828 (Horn)

Edenleaved Syringa, suitable for producing a pleasing perfume when planted  
 near fountain-baths and hot air stoves





**Cornus.**

**PENDULA** (Weeping Dogwood)—A variety of *Cornus Florida*, having all its valuable characteristics of early blossoming and scarlet Autumn foliage with drooping branches.

**Cherry** (*Cerasus*.)

**PRIMULA** (Dwarf Weeping)—Very delicate, drooping branches and tiny leaves and flowers.

**Elm** (*Ulmus*.)

**PENDULA** (Camperdown)—Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm.

**FULVA PENDULA**—The most rapid growing of all Weeping Elms. Large, fine foliage. When grafted high on the common white or red elm, soon makes a very handsome weeping tree. One of the finest trees for lawns.



BIRCH ELEGANS PENDULA.



MULBERRY, TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN.

**AMERICAN WHITE** or **WEEPING**—The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields and forests, and so admired by foreigners as to be termed "the crowning glory of American forests."

**Linden, or Lime Tree** (*Tilia*.)

**WHITE LEAVED WEEPING** (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

**Mulberry.**

**TEAS, WEEPING RUSSIAN**—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem; in light airy gracefulness it is without a rival.

**Mountain Ash** (*Pyrus*.)

**WEEPING** (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

**Poplar** (*Populus*.)

**LARGE LEAVED WEEPING** (*Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated.





CAMPERDOWN ELM.



BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

**Willow** (*Salix*).

**WEEPING** (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well known Weeping Willow.

**AMERICAN WEEPING** (*American Pendula*)—An American dwarf, slender, branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more ornamental and hardier than the *Babylonica*.

**KILMARNOCK WEEPING** (*Caprera Pendula*)—Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage, and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. One of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

**WISCONSIN WEEPING**—A fine drooping habit in the style of *Babylonica*, with the additional merit of being entirely hardy as far north as Wisconsin.

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## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

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**Azalea.**

**PONTICA**—A native of Asia Minor, growing 3 to 4 feet high, with small, hairy leaves and yellow orange and red flowers.

**GHENT**—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume, and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the North they are benefited by slight protection.

**AMOENA**—A beautiful low growing shrub, with small, glossy, deep green leaves. The flowers deep magenta rose, borne in the greatest profusion, so much so as to almost hide the plant while in bloom.

**Amorpha** (Bastard Indigo.)

**FRUTICOSA** (Shrubby *Amorpha*, or Wild Indigo)—Native of Carolina and Florida. Flowers dark bluish purple in June and July.





ALTHEA FRUTEX.

lar to the preceding, except in color of flowers, which are a

**Berberry** (*Berberis*.)

**COMMON EUROPEAN**—A very desirable ornamental hedge plant, its pendant red fruit in Autumn making it very conspicuous.

**PURPLE LEAVED**—(*Purpurea*)—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.



DEUTZIA CRENATA FL. PL.

**Althea Frutex** (*Hibiscus Syriacus*.)

**ROSE OF SHARON**—

There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. A hardy plant, easy of cultivation, and especially desirable on account of its blooming during the Autumn months, when there are few other flowers. The following varieties are hardy here: Double Red, Double White, Double Purple, *Elegantissima*, Double Blue and Pheasant's Eye.

**FOL. VARIEGATA**—

Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white; flowers double purple.

**Almond** (*Amygdalus*.)

**DWARF DOUBLE**

**ROSE FLOWERING**—

(*Pumila Rosca*)—A beautiful shrub, with double rosy blossoms.

**DWARF DOUBLE**

**WHITE FLOWERING**

(*Pumila Alba*)—Simi-

delicate white.

**Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice.**

**FLORIDUS**—(Sweet-scented Shrub)—

An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

**Currant** (*Ribes*.)

**CRIMSON FLOWERING**—(*Sanguin-*

*cum*)—Small deep red flowers, blooming very abundantly in early spring.

**YELLOW FLOWERING**—(*Aureum*)—

Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers).



CALYCANTHUS.



**Corcorus** (Kerria.)

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A slender shrub, four or five feet high, with beautiful double yellow blossoms from July to October.

VARIEGATA—A very slender grower with small green leaves edged with white.

**Daphne.**

MESEREUM PINK—(*Mezereum*)—Desirable because of blossoming so early. before any other shrub, pink flowers borne in clusters. A very hardy shrub of dwarfish habit.

**Deutzia.**

CRENATA (fl. pl.)—Flowers double white, tinged with pink.

CRENATE LEAVED (*Crenata*)—Strong grower, profuse bloomer; flowers pure white.

CRENATA (fl. alba plena)—A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

GRACILIS (Slender branched)—A very desirable dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

**Dogwood** (*Cornus*.)

SANGUINEA—A strong growing shrub with clusters of fine white flowers, the stem and branches turning blood red in winter.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A beautiful and attractive free flowering shrub, entirely hardy.

VARIEGATA—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white.

**Elder.**

AUREA (Golden Elder)—The golden yellow foliage of this variety is quite conspicuous on the lawn or where planted with other shrubbery; when leaves first appear they are a bright green, soon changing to a golden green under the influence of the sun's rays; will not produce the desired effect if planted in the shade.

**Exochordia.**

Grandiflora—Vigorous growing, finely shaped shrub, with light colored foliage and wood, and a great profusion in May of the most lovely pure white flowers. A choice and always scarce plant.

**Euonymous—Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree.**

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter: berries rose colored; planted with a background of Evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

EUROPÆUS (*European Euonymus*)—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.

**Filbert** (*Corylus*.)

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine.

**Forsythia.**

VIRIDISSIMA—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

FORTUNII—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

**Fringe** (*Rhus Cotinus*.)

PURPLE SMOKE TREE—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to



EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA.



require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

**WHITE CHIONANTHUS** (*Virginica*)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

**Globe Flower** (*Kerria*).

**JAPAN** (*Japonica*)—A slender, green branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.

**Honeysuckle, Upright** (*Lonicera*).

**RED TARTARIAN** (*Tartarica Rubra*)—A well known shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

**WHITE TARTARIAN** (*Tartarica Alba*)—Like the preceding, but has dull, white flowers.

**Hydrangeas.**

**CYANOCLADA**—A grand variety, producing large heads of deep rose colored flowers, much deeper and brighter than any other variety in cultivation. The new growth of wood is a deep reddish purple, making it distinct from any of the old varieties.

**CLIMBING** (*Scandens*)—This must not be confounded with the *Schizophragma Hydrangeoides*, as it is entirely distinct and much more desirable. Leaves cordate, sharply toothed, long stalked, dark green. White ornamental flowers in loose clusters, throws out rootlets like an Ivy.

**HORTENSIA**—A well known and favorite old plant, producing large heads of pink flowers in great profusion; it thrives best in a shaded situation, with a plentiful supply of water.

**HORTENSIA VARIEGATA**—An exceedingly ornamental plant, with bright green leaves, broadly margined with creamy white; flowers pink.

**OTAKSA**—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

**PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plants should be cut back every Spring at least one-half of the last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plants are treated in this way. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.



**Hydrangeas.**

THOMAS HOGG—The immense trusses of flowers are first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA HYDRANGEOIDES — A climbing variety, producing corymbs of white flowers like the ordinary Hydrangea.

**Halesia Silver Bell.**

SNOW DROP TREE (*tetraptera*)—A fine large shrub with beautiful large white bell shaped flowers in May. A rare shrub and one of the most desirable.

**Lilac (Syringa).**

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED (*Josicca*)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

DOUBLE LILAC (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

PERSIAN (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (*Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

**Privet, or Prim (Ligustrum Vulgare).**

An English shrub with smooth, dark green leaves; flowers white, fruit purple: fine for hedges.

OVALIFOLIUM (*California Privet*)—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil and is very patient of pruning. Makes a very desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

**Plum (Prunus).**

PURPLE LEAVED PISSARDI—This elegant small sized tree or shrub comes to us from Persia. It is perfectly hardy and the leaves are a rich purple with the ends of the growing shoots a brilliant red, retaining its bright purple through the entire season; more perfect in color than any other shrub.

TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China: hardy.



JAPAN QUINCE.

**Quince, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*).**

SCARLET—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

BLUSH JAPAN (*Alba*)—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

**Snowberry**

RACEMOSUS—Has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant)—Produces bright red berries in great abundance.



**Spiræa.**

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

**BILLARDI**—Rose color. Blooms nearly all Summer.

**CALLOSA ALBA**—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine.

**DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED** (*Prunifolia fl. pl.*)—Very beautiful: its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

**DOUGLASI** (Douglas' Spiræa)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

**EXIMEA**—Flowers bright rose color. July. One of the best.

**ELM LEAVED** (*Ulmifolia*)—Leaves somewhat resembling the Elm. Large, round clusters of white flowers.

**FORTUNES** (*Fortuncii* or *Callosa*)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.

**GOLDEN LEAVED**—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

**REEVESII FL. PL.** (Reeves' Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

**THUNBERGIA**—A pretty white flowering variety, with narrow, linear leaves. Valuable for forcing.

**VAN HOUTTI**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But lately introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTI.



SYRINGA.

**Syringa** (*Philadelphus*).

All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

**AUREA, GOLDEN LEAVED**—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

**FLORE ALBA PLENO**—A white variety with partially double flowers.

**GORDONIANUS** (Gordon's Syringa)—Flowers profuse; slightly fragrant; ten days later than other varieties.

**GARLAND** (*Coronarius*)—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

**LARGE FLOWERED** (*Grandiflorus*)—A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.

**Sumach** (*Rhus*).

**CUT-LEAVED**—A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns to a rich crimson in Autumn.





SNOWBALL.

**Wiegela** (*Diervilla*).

**CANDIDA**—This is the very best of all the white-flowered Wiegelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

**ROSE COLORED** (*Rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

**ROSEA, NANA VARIEGATA**—One of the most conspicuous shrubs that we cultivate; leaves beautifully margined creamy white; flowers pink. It is a dwarf grower, and admirably adapted to small lawns or gardens.

**AMABALIS, or SPLENDENS**—Of much more robust habit; large Autumn; a great acquisition.



WIEGELA—VARIEGATED LEAVED.

**VAN HOUTTI**—A new variety of vigorous growth with dark rich crimson flowers, produced in great abundance. Darker than Desboisi, and a decided acquisition.

**Tamarix.**

**AFRICANA** (*Africana*)—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

**Viburnum.**

**OPULUS** (High, or Bush Cranberry)—A large native shrub with Hydrangea-like flowers; the fruit is red and acid, and esteemed by many for culinary purposes.

**SNOWBALL** (*Sterilis*)—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

**PLICATUM** (*Plicata Viburnum*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.



WIEGELA—ROSE COLORED. foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in

**DESBOISI**—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.

**FLORIBUNDA**—Flowers of a rich crimson, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of summer. It is from Japan, and perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate. Being of such a dark, rich color, it is a great acquisition as compared with the pale pink flowers of *Rosea* and other sorts.

**HORTENSIS NIVEA**—Flowers pure white; retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. Foliage large, habit vigorous. A very profuse bloomer.

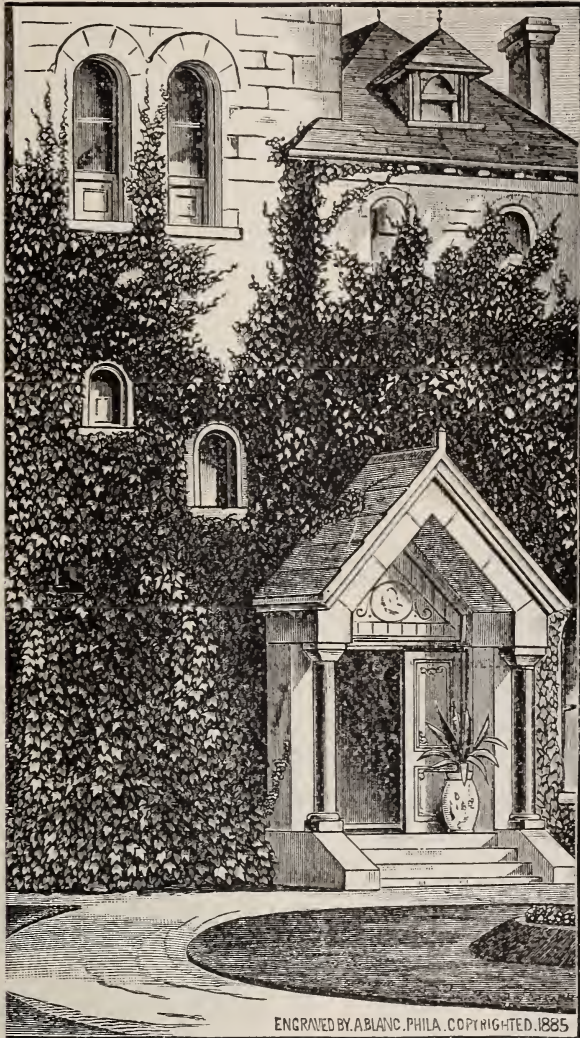
**HENDERSONI**—Flowers rose-color. Fine.

**LEMOINE**—Flowers pale flesh-color at first, then rose and wine red.

**VERSCHAFELDTI**—Deep rose color; strong grower.



# Hardy Ornamental Climbing Vines.



ENGRAVED BY ABLANC, PHILA. COPYRIGHTED, 1885

AMPELOPSIS—VEITCHII.

## Aristolochia Sipho.

**DUTCHMAN'S PIPE**—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

## Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

**SCARLET** (*Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

**LARGE FLOWERED** (*Grandiflora*)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not as hardy as *Radicans*.

## Ampelopsis.

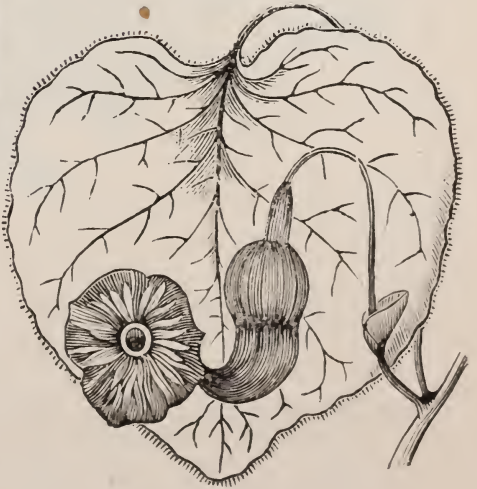
**VEITCHII**—A beautiful, free growing creeper, which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple, perfectly hardy and colors finely in Autumn.

**TRICOLOR**—A variety with leaves beautifully mottled creamy white.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER** (*Quincifolia*)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in Summer not inferior to it.

## Akebia.

**QUINATA**—A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.





CLEMATIS JACKMANI.

- LUCIE LEMOINE—Fine double white. In the first period of its flowering the blooms are semi-circular in shape, resembling a gigantic double white Zinnia.
- LANUGINOSA CANDIDA—Flower large; tinted grayish white; fine.
- MISS BATEMAN—A magnificent plant both in growth and flower; the blooms are large, of good shape, pure white, banded with creamy white.
- MAD. VAN HOUTTE—Pure white, extra fine.
- PRINCE OF WALES—Deep purple flower resembling Jackmani.
- RUBRA VIOLACEA—Maroon purple flowers.

**Clematis**—Most gorgeous climbers, nearly all varieties, with flowers four to seven inches in diameter, growing rapidly and flowering very profusely after becoming well established. They delight in rich soil and a sunny position, and are perfectly hardy. For pillars, trellises, bedding in masses or planting about rock-work, the Clematis cannot be excelled. The following is the most desirable collection in every respect.

**ALEXANDRIA**—Large flowers; color reddish violet; blooms finely through the whole Summer.

**DUCHESS OF EDINBURG**—This is without doubt the best of the double whites; very free flowering.

**GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN**—White flushed with mauve, large and showy.

**HENRYI**—Creamy white, large and fine, very hardy and a strong grower.

**FAIR ROSAMOND**—Blush white, wine red bar on each petal.

**JOHN GOULD VEITCH**—Flowers large: rosette shaped; color lavender blue.

**JACKMANI**—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

**JACKMANI ALBA**—This is a seedling of C. Jackmani, the most desirable of all the dark colored varieties, with which it is identical in every respect, except color. A strong vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and a most prolific bloomer. The flowers are pure white, and make a fine contrast when planted with Jackmani.

**LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE**—Fine flowers from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal.



**Clematis.**

**RAMONA**—This new Clematis originated at Newark, N. Y. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmani, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter and of the most perfect shape. Color deep rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

**AMERICAN VARIETIES.**

**Coccinea—The Scarlet Clematis**—This remarkably handsome climbing plant has proved to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stem dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter). The vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed, one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. If it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine.

**Flammula**—A rapid growing vine; flowers small, white and very fragrant: fine for cemetery decorations.

**Virginica—(American White)**—A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; flowers small, white.



COCCINEA—THE SCARLET CLEMATIS.

**Honeysuckle (Lonicera).**

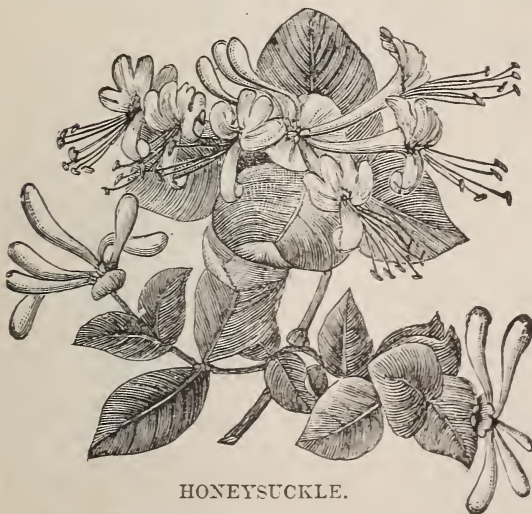
**AUREA RETICULATA**—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; the leaves are netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

**CHINESE TWINING**—Blooms at intervals through the Summer, and retains its foliage late in Winter; flowers nearly white; quite distinct.

**HALLIANA**—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

**MONTHLY FRAGRANT**—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

**SCARLET TRUMPET**—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet shaped flowers.



HONEYSUCKLE.

**YELLOW TRUMPET**—A fine grower, yellow flowers.

**Ivy (Hedera).**

Valuable for covering brick walls, and upon the north or shady sides of buildings; also excellent parlor ornaments and most desirable hanging basket plants.

**ENGLISH (Helix)**—A well known, old and popular sort.

**NEW SILVER STRIPED**—Deep green leaves heavily margined with white; very striking.





IVY.

ivy (*Hedera*).

**JAPONICA ARGENTEA**—A beautiful variety with small green leaves, broadly margined, creamy white. The finest of all the variegated Ivies.

**PALMATA**—Beautiful green, palm shaped leaves, conspicuously veined.

**RHOMBOIDIA VARI-EGATA**—Leaves cordate finely variegated white and green.

**VARIEGATED MAC-ULATA**—Leaves deep green; prettily spotted; shade of light green and white.



WISTARIA.

### Wistaria, or Glycine.

**BRACHYBOTRIA RUBRA**—A strong growing twining vine, producing reddish purple flowers.

**CHINESE (*Sinensis*)**—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

**DOUBLE PURPLE (Flore Pleno)**—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the *Wistaria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

**CHINESE WHITE**—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

**MAGNIFICA**—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color. Vigorous and perfectly hardy.

## HEDGE PLANTS.

**Osage Orange**—One of the very best for defensive hedges where it can be grown without winter killing. It is of vigorous habit and rapid, dense growth, and when kept properly trimmed it not only makes an efficient hedge, but is also decidedly ornamental.

**Honey Locust**—Of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, bearing the shears well: thorny enough to be impenetrable, and is recommended for hedging wherever the Osage does not prove hardy.

**Berberry**—Both the green-leaved and the purple are very desirable for ornamental hedges, the fruit which hangs on late in the fall making them very attractive.

**Japan Quince**—No flowering shrub is more desirable than this for hedging. It is of strong, bushy habit, and when in blossom in early spring it is one of the most attractive objects imaginable.

**Privet**—Largely planted for screens or yard hedges, for which it is admirably adapted, standing the shears so well that it can be trimmed in almost any shape.

Evergreens are more desirable for ornament, as they retain their foliage during the dreary winter months, adding a charm to the landscape that deciduous trees are incapable of. Among the most desirable are the Norway and Hemlock Spruces, American, Siberian, Hovey's Golden, Tom Thumb and other dwarf Arbor Vitae, all of which are described in their respective places in this Catalogue.

For shelter and screens to break the wind or for concealing unsightly objects or for division lines there is nothing equal to the Norway and Hemlock Spruces. Next to these in importance are the Scotch, Austrian and White Pines.



# EVERGREENS.

## Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

**AMERICAN** (*Occidentalis*)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

**AUREA** (Douglas' New Golden)—Of all the Golden Arbor Vitæ we consider this the most desirable especially for the Northern States as the tree is hardy and a free grower with fine golden yellow foliage.

**COMPACTA** (Parsons')—Foliage light green: habit dwarfish and quite compact.

**ERICOIDES** (Heath Leaved)—Of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage.

**ELEGANTISSIMA**—A variety of recent introduction, excelling the Golden in the delicacy of its foliage, and fully equaling it in color, being prettily tipped with golden yellow.

**GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ** (*Aurea*)—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow; a handsome compact grower, requiring some protection.

**GEORGE PEABODY**—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than in any other.

**GLOBOSA**—A very popular little globose evergreen, worthy a place in every garden.

**GLAUCA**—A desirable variety with shining green leaves.

**HARRISONI**—A neat little tree with entire foliage tipped almost pure white.

**HOVEYI** (Hovey's Golden)—A perfectly hardy, compact variety: leaves a bright yellowish green; a delightful hardy sort of the occidental class, a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

**PUMILA**—A neat little dwarf; very handsome both in color and form.

**PYRAMIDALIS**—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

**PLICATA**—Foliage of a rich, dark green, plaited and massive.

**SEMPER AUREA**—A variety of the Aurea of dwarf habit, but free growth, retaining its golden tint all the year round. One of the very best golden variegated Evergreens.

**SIBERIAN**—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

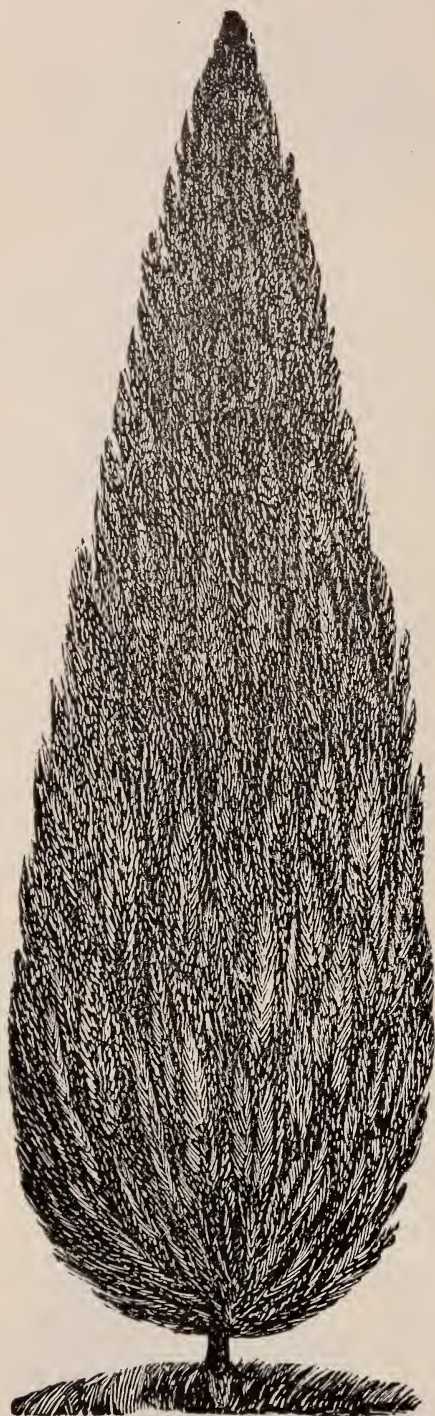
**TOM THUMB**—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit. Excels for borders, or small hedges for cemetery lots, etc.

**VICTORIA**—An elegant small tree, with the entire foliage tipped almost a pure white; a decided acquisition.



ARBOR VITÆ, SIBERIAN.





IRISH JUNIPER.

**Cypress** (*Cupressus*).

**LAWSON'S CYPRESS** (*Lawsonia*) — A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful of all evergreens.

**NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS** (*Nutkaensis*) *Thuopsis Borealis*, erroneously—A very fine evergreen from Nootka Sound, one of the best. Foliage dark green; perfectly hardy.

**Fir** (*Picea*).

**BALSAM**, or **AMERICAN SILVER** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

**FRASERI** — A rare tree, with dense deep green foliage.

**NORDMANNIANA**—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

**Juniper** (*Juniperus*).

**VIRGINIAN** (*Virginica*)—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

**IRISH** (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

**SWEDISH** (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

**SAVIN** (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

**EXCELSA**—A very ornamental, pyramidal growing tree; entirely hardy.

**SUECICA NANA**—A dwarf variety; of compact habit of growth; leaves light green, retaining its color well in Winter; perfectly hardy.

**Pine** (*Pinus*).

**AUSTRIAN**, or **BLACK** (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy tree, with stout erect shoots; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

**CEMBRA** (Swiss Stone)—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.

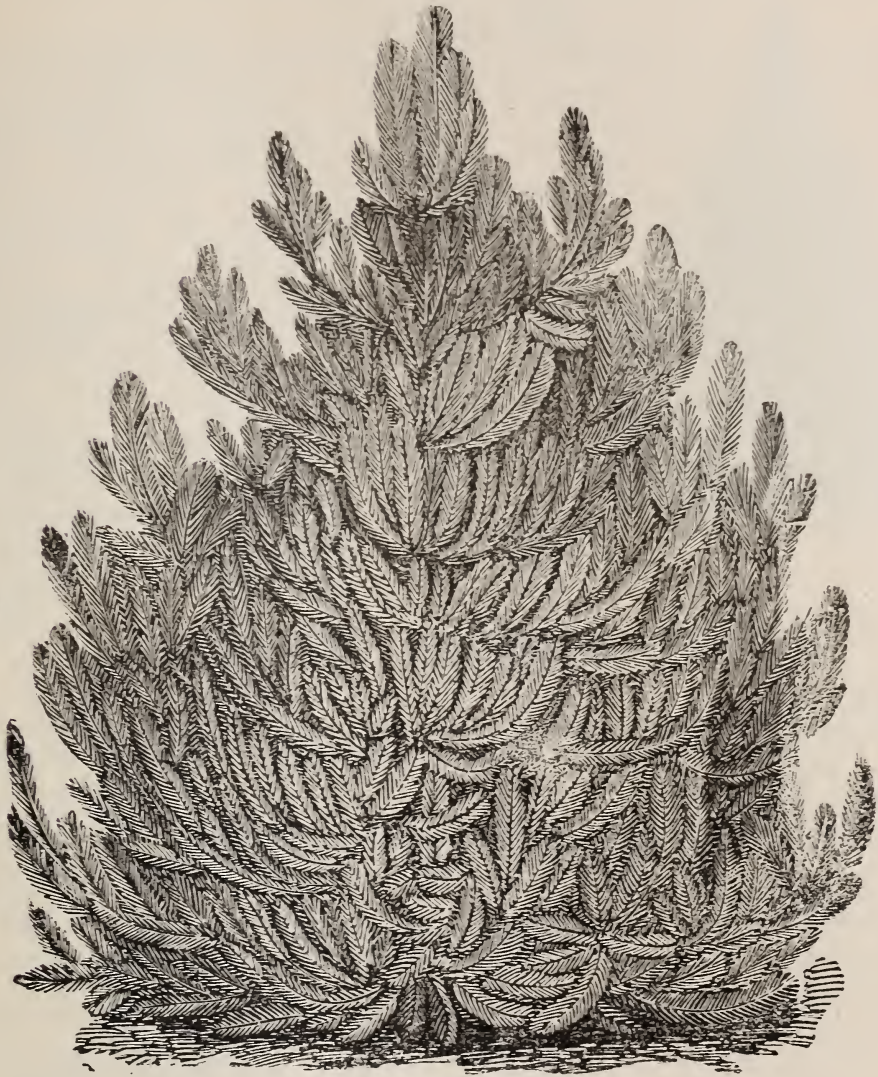
**DWARF** or **MOUNTAIN** (*Pumilio*)—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

**EXCELSA BOHTAN PINE**—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer and it has a more dense habit of growth; not quite as hardy.

**SCOTCH** (*Sylvestris*)—A fine robust, rapid-growing spreading tree, silvery green foliage.

**WHITE** (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.





AUSTRIAN PINE.

**Retinospora** (Japanese Cypress).

A genus very similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.

**PLUMOSA**—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

**PLUMOSA** (*Aurca*)—One of the most striking and desirable little plants of recent introduction: habit of growth compact, with branches and leaves of beautiful golden yellow.

**ARGENTEA** (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.

**SQUARROSA**—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

**Yew** (*Taxus*.)

**ERECT ENGLISH** (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

**ELEGANTISSIMA**—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

**IRISH** (*Fastigiata*)—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; the foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit; half hardy here.





SPRUCE, NORWAY.

**Spruce** (*Abies*.)

**NORWAY** (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

**AMERICAN WHITE** (*Alba*)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches and light green foliage.

**HEMLOCK OR WEEPING** (*Canadensis*)—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE**—A rare elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

**Ashberry** (*Mahonia*.)

**HOLLY LEAVED** (*Aquifolia*)—A beautiful shrub, with smooth shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in May, and a profusion of blue berries in Autumn.

**Aucuba Japonica.**

**GOLD DUST TREE**—A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold blotched leaves; needs protection in Winter.

**MACULA MASCULATA**—Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed; color deep green.

**FÆMINA PICTA**—A fine variety, with broad yellow markings.

**LANCEOLATA**—A desirable variety with deep green, lance-shaped leaves.

**Box** (*Buxus*.)

**DWARF** (*Suffruticosa*)—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

**SEMPERVIRENS TREE BOX** (*Arborescens*)—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places; prefers a shady situation; it can be made to assume any form.

**VARIEGATA**—A variety of tree box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

**Euonymus** (*Japonica*.)

**RADICANS VARIEGATA**—A neat trailing variety, with small, glossy green leaves broadly margined with white. Valuable for rock work or borders of beds; also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the North.

**Holly** (*Ilex*.)

**GREEN-LEAVED**—Deep green, glossy shining leaves, with bright red berries through the Winter. Largely used in Christmas decorations.

**SILVER QUEEN**—An elegant shrub, with shining leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast.

**Podocarpus** (*Japonica*.)

**NUBIGÆNA**—A peculiar charming erect tree from Japan, hardier and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

**Rhododendron, or Rosebay.**

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificently hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. It is abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that it can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July.





RHODODENDRON.

with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime.

The accompanying cut represents but a single cluster of blooms  $\frac{1}{4}$  natural size.

### Juniper (Juniperus.)

**PROSTATA**—A singular creeping variety, with low spreading habit, covering the ground like a carpet.

**SUECICA NANA**—A dwarf variety of compact habit of growth, leaves light green, retains its color perfectly in Winter; entirely hardy.

### Savin.

**SABINA**—An evergreen of low spreading growth, dark green; does not lose its color in Winter, and thrives well in the poorest soil.

## ROSES.

**Cultural Directions.** In selecting a spot for a Rose bed, do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open airy situation with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed dig it up thoroughly to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, as Rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the beds do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drouth. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirring. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to them.

**Roses in Pots.** The Tea, Bourbon and China Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give you a succession of bloom, if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the Summer, more scantily in Fall and Winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until Winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

**What Varieties to Plant.** The EVER-BLOOMING or MONTHLY ROSES are the only really constant bloomers that we have. They begin to bloom early in the season, or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the Summer and Autumn months until stopped by freezing weather. They bloom and flourish luxuriantly in all



parts of the country from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and fullness, delightful fragrance, and embrace all the lovely shades and colors that Roses ever assume. In the North they require protection during the Winter, and being natives of a more genial climate, must not be expected to survive in open ground where the temperature falls much below zero.

**Protection.** They may be protected during the Winter except in the extreme North, in the following manner: First cut all of the soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves; then take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with two to four inches of earth. Over this place four to six inches of leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for Winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated in this way three winters out of four they will go through unharmed.

**Hardy Roses.** If one must have Roses that will withstand the vigorous winters of the North without protection, then select HYBRID PERPETUALS, MOSS and CLIMBERS. These are very desirable, in fact indispensable in all collections; but they do not in any degree take the place of BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES, whose exquisite beauty and delicious perfume are unequalled among flowers.

### TEA ROSES—*Ever Blooming.*

Tea Roses are celebrated the world over for their delicious fragrance, and the exquisite forms and rich charming tints of their flowers. They form the largest and most popular section of the Ever-Blooming Roses, producing an endless succession of flowers in a favorable climate, and even at the North blooming from the time they are planted until stopped by freezing weather. Teas should be planted in a rich, warm soil, where they will be kept constantly growing, for they bloom as they grow. Where they continue to grow year after year without being checked by hard freezing, they form immense masses of foliage, covered with flowers of the largest size, and produced in the greatest abundance.

**Adam**—Blush rose; very sweet.

**Aline Sisley**—A fine Tea Rose of a rare shade of violet red, brightened with crimson.

**Bon Silene**—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color, deep rose; this Rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich dark color and beauty of form.

**Countess Frigneuse**—Light yellow, very free flowering.

**Charles Legrady**—Flowers large and full, of good shape, carmine rose, changing to Chinese rose; strong grower and a first-class rose.

**Cheshunt Hybrid**—Purplish maroon, shaded with crimson.

**Charles Rovelli**—Pure rose color, soft and pleasing. Flower large, perfect when open and handsome in bud, vigorous and free blooming. A very valuable rose.

**Comtesse Riza du Parc**—A finely formed, highly colored flower; coppery rose, heavily shaded with carmine; very fragrant; vigorous. Spl did rose.

**Coquette de Lyon**—A good growing variety and very free flowering. A fine light yellow rose. Called the yellow Hermosa from its free flowering habit.

**Cornelia Cook**—Beautiful creamy white, buds of immense size and very double; does not open well at all times, which is its weak point, but when well grown is a magnificent flower.

**Catharine Mermet**—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

**Duchesse de Brabant**—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; rose color, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

**Duchess of Edinburg**—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

**Devoniensis**—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the magnolia rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.

**Edmond de Biauzat**—A vigorous growing variety with beautiful peach-colored flowers slightly tinted with salmon.

**Etoile de Lyon**—A magnificent rose, color brilliant chrome yellow, deepening in the center to pure golden yellow; flowers large, very double and full and deliciously fragrant.



**Grace Darling**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer: flower large and full; base of petals creamy white, deeply tinted and shaded with pinkish peach.

**Isabella Sprunt**—Bright canary yellow; large beautiful buds; very sweet; tea scented; profuse bloomer.



LUCIOLE.

**Jean Pernet**—Creamy yellow, with deep yellow center; very double.

**La Pactole**—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.

**La Princess Vera**—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

**Luciole**—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of the petals being a coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

**Marquis de Viven**—Flowers pale rose shaded with yellow at the center, of a very delicate and beautiful color; quite single as an open flower, but makes beautiful buds.

**Mad. Welche**—Amber yellow, deepening toward the center to orange or coppery yellow; delicately tinged and shaded with ruddy crimson; the flower is extra large; fine globular form, very double, full and exceedingly sweet. An extra fine variety.

**Mad. de Vatry**—A splendid rose; large full form; very double and sweet; color bright red, shaded lighter. An excellent bedding variety; one of the best dark colored tea roses.

**Mad. Joseph Schwartz**—A strong, vigorous grower, and one of the hardiest tea roses for out-door bedding. The flowers are cup-shaped and borne in clusters. Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

**Mad. Chedane-Quinoiseau**—A variety with fine long buds; very free flowering; sulphur yellow shading to canary yellow.

**Mad. H. Defresne**—Beautiful dark citron yellow, with coppery reflex; a charming color. A strong growing, free blooming variety.

**Marie Van Houtte**—White, slightly tinted yellow, petals often edged with rose; flowers quite full and well formed; a good rose both in bud and in flower. It grows vigorously and blooms freely; one of the best for outside planting as it succeeds well everywhere; very fragrant.

**Mad. Scipion Cochet**—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

**Mad. Bravy**—Creamy white, with blush center; good form.

**Mad. Sapucine**—Dark orange tinted apricot; moderate grower.





MAD. DE WATTEVILLE.

**Mad. Cusin**—Purplish rose, center slightly tinged with yellowish white; very distinct; flowers large, full and well formed; very fine.

**Miss Edith Clifford**—Flowers large, very fine both as bud and open flower; color creamy white, with a very distinct light pink center.

**Mad. Falcot**—Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; a constant bloomer; medium size and fullness.

**Niphotos**—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

**Perle des Jardins**—Unquestionably the finest yellow Rose for either Winter or Summer flowering that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of Roses is complete without Perle.

**Mad. de Watteville**—Also known as the Tulip Rose on account of the beautiful feathery shadings of bright rose around edge of each petal. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white shaded with salmon, outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant; flowers large and beautiful shape.

**Marie Guillot**—White tinged with delicate shade of lemon; large, full and beautifully imbricated in form; one of the finest White Teas; the perfection of form in Tea Rose; highly fragrant.

**Mad. Lambard**—Extra large full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep rosy crimson.

**Mad. Angele Jacquier**—Deep rose in the center, with coppery yellow at base of petals, outer edge white, changing to rose. Large, full and perfect shaped flowers; very free flowering.

**M'lle Caroline Custer**—Beautiful light yellow, full and sweet.



PERLE DES JARDENS.



- Papa Contier**—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.
- Rubens**—White, delicately tinted with rose.
- Souvenir de Madame Pernet**—Salmon pink, base of petals shaded with yellow. Extra. A magnificent variety.
- Sunset**—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.
- Safrano**—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.
- Souv. Gabrielle Drevet**—Salmon pink, with center of coppery rose; of good size and fine form.
- Souv. Victor Hugo**—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow center; outer petals suffused with carmine. A beautiful combination of coloring.
- Sombreuil**—Large, fine formed flowers; white tinged with delicate rose; blooms in clusters.
- Souv. de Therese Levet**—Scarlet crimson, shaded darker; flowers medium size and of fine shape. The buds are long and pointed, making them valuable as a bouquet flower.
- Souvenir d'un Ami**—Fine delicate rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double, exquisitely fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; a Rose that should be in every collection.
- Susanne Blanchett**—Foliage large, erect and beautiful; outer petals large and broad, of a clear flesh color; inner petals shorter, and of deeper shade.
- The Bride**—This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, the finest pink Tea in cultivation, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double on long, stiff stems, and of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extreme hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.
- Valle de Chamounix**—The coloring of this rose is simply exquisite. The base and back of the petals are a bright yellow, the center highly colored with glowing copper and rose.

#### CHINA OR BENGAL.

The China or Bengal Roses are dwarf, and flower with the greatest profusion all through the Summer and Fall, making excellent edges for beds of other roses, and fine pot plants. Their flowers are not equal in size and fragrance to those of the Teas, but they consist chiefly of rich dark colors, which are scarce in the other sections of the ever-blooming roses.

- Agrippinna**—Rich velvety crimson, beautiful bud, for bedding is unsurpassed; few roses are so rich in color.
- Archduke Charles**—Rose, changing to crimson.
- Douglass**—Dark cherry red, rich and velvety, very desirable for forcing and bedding.
- La Phoenix**—Fine brilliant carmine rose, good sized flowers, full and double, profuse bloomer, one of the best bedding sorts in the list.
- Mad. Jean Sisley**—This is a splendid pot rose, blooming very freely. Flowers of fine shape, outer petals finely imbricated. Color pure white; equally as valuable for outdoor culture as for pots; distinct and fine.
- Viridescens**—Deep green flowers; a great curiosity. (Otherwise worthless.)
- Queen's Scarlet**—Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet; very free flowering.

#### BOURBON.

Not quite hardy; but a very slight protection suffices them. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the Autumn. The flowers are, for the most part, produced in clusters, and generally of a light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. Some of the freest and most constant blooming roses are contained in this section.

- Alfred Aubert**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers as well shaped as Hermosa, of a bright red color.
- Appoline**—Light pink; double and compact; a great bloomer.
- Hermosa**—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely.
- Louis Margottin**—Satin rose; large, full and well-formed.

**Madame Isaac Periere**—Beautiful vivid carmine; blooms throughout the season. Growth very vigorous.

**Queen of Bedders**—Very rich, dark crimson, the flowers are large, double to the center, and born in clusters.

**Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Deep blush, very large and full.

### NOISETTE, OR EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBERS.

These are strong healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the Summer and Autumn. Their distinguishing characteristic is their cluster blooming habit. In the South, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of bud and foliage. Useful for growing in conservatories, pits and greenhouses at the North, where they reward the extra care and protection by producing thousands of their magnificent blooms.

**Chromatella** (Cloth of Gold)—Golden yellow; fragrant, large and beautiful.

**Caroline Marinese**—Pure white; medium size, double, Tea fragrance; a constant bloomer.

**James Sprunt**—Bud a rich dark crimson, somewhat lighter when expanded.

**Lamarque**—White, tinged lemon yellow.

**Marechal Niel**—Beautiful deep yellow, very large, full, globular form: sweet scented; free flowering; one of the finest yellow Tea scented Roses yet introduced; a good climbing rose.

**Mad. Alfred Carrier**—Flesh white, with salmon yellow at the base of petals: full and well formed, vigorous grower.

**Reine Marie Henriette**—A strong growing red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the South; flowers full and well formed.

**Setina** (Climbing Hermosa). Light rose, large and full.

**Solfaterre**—Light sulphur yellow; large and double.

**Woodland Margaret**—Pure white.

**Wm. Allen Richardson**—Orange yellow, center copper yellow; very rich.

**Washington**—Pure white; very double; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.



DINSMORE. (See description, page 72.)



## HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class is the result of a cross between the varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas. The great advantage claimed for them is that they combine the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Teas would be killed to the ground.

**Antoine Verdier**—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely the entire season; extra fine.

**Beauty of Stapleford**—Flowers large, double and handsomely formed, color bright pink, shading gradually towards the center to deep rosy carmine. Makes beautiful buds and is a profuse bloomer.

**Camæns**—Beautiful China rose color, shaded with yellow; a vigorous growing and free blooming variety.

**Distinction**—Flowers not very full, but of fine form; color silvery peach tinted with pink.

**La France**—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double, and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. It ranks first, not only in the section to which it belongs but stands first and foremost among roses.

**Madam Schwaller**—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of petals, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

**Pierre Guillot**—One of the finest and most valuable in the whole list; bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round, and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

**Puritan**—A beautiful pure white variety of the most delicious fragrance. In size and shape of flower it very closely resembles the Hybrid Perpetual class, with the flowering habit of the ever-blooming section. The flower is surrounded by a wreath of foliage which sets it off to the best advantage.

**William Francis Bennett**—This is a magnificent variety for pot culture or for forcing flowers in Winter, but as a bedding rose for Summer it is not so satisfactory, as in our hot sun the flowers are poor and faded. It is one of the most popular Roses with the cut flower growers for Winter flowers. The buds are of exquisite shape, long and pointed, like Niphotos, and rivalling Gen. Jacqueminot in its rich glowing crimson color.



PIERRE GUILLOT.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefitted by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the



long canes to a convenient length. The term perpetual might lead some to think that they are as constant bloomers as the ever-blooming roses. This is not the case. They flower freely in June, and at short intervals during the Summer and Fall.

**Anna de Diesbach**—Clear rose; fine color; very large, a showy deep cup form.

**American Beauty**—This variety has been rightly described an ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form, and very double. Color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud. This variety fills a want felt for years. A constant blooming sweet scented Rose of the size and finish of Hybrid Perpetuals.

**Alfred Colomb**—Bright carmine red; large, fine form.

**Achille Conod**—Dark crimson red.

**Baron de Bonstetten**—Rich, velvety maroon, large and full.

**Baron Maynard**—Pure white; very free flowering.

**Coquette des Blanches**—Pure white; sometimes faintly tinged with pink, flowers medium size; very full.

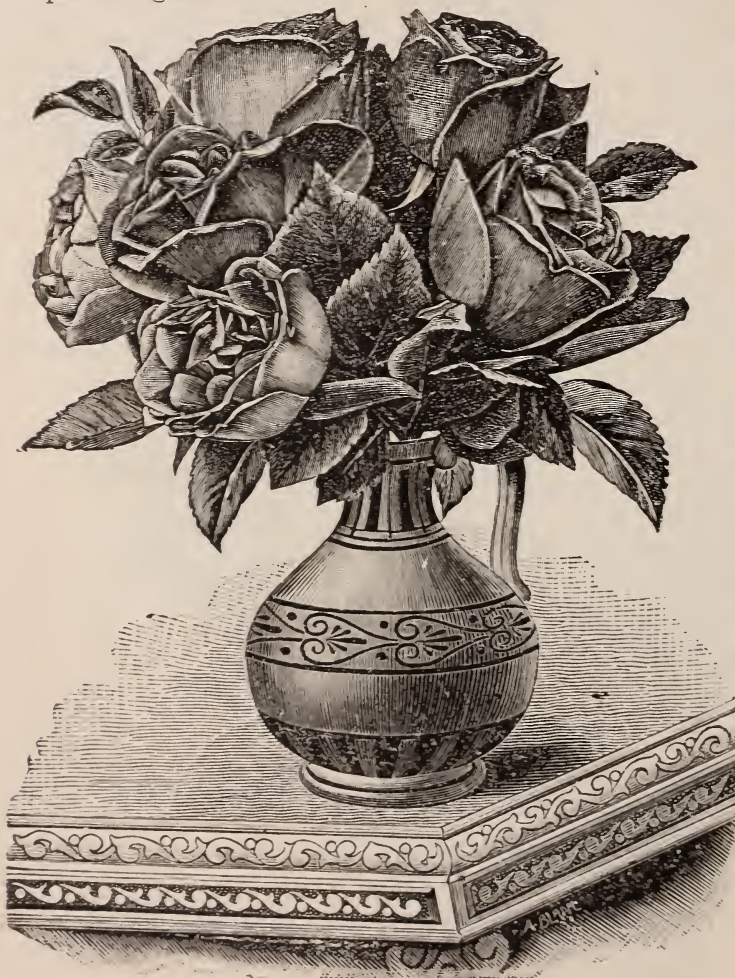
**Climbing Victor Verdier**—Bright carmine rose, strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

**Coquette des Alps**—White tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

**Climbing Jules Margottin**—A sport from *Jules Margottin*; carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; a vigorous grower.

**Captain Christy**—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

**Dinsmore**—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.



JACQUEMINOTS.

**Duke of Edinburg**—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon, very fine.

**Eclair**—A beautiful, large, full Rose, of fine rounded shape; color a vivid crimson scarlet; a strong, vigorous grower.

**Eliza Boella**—A pure white, very full.

**Francois Levet**—A splendid rose, flowering freely, and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large, and of fine form.

**Gen. Jacqueminot**—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson, scarlet color.

**Gen. Washington**—Scarlet crimson. One of the best.

**Giant of Battles**—Large double, and sweet; color brilliant crimson.

**John Hopper**—Deep rose, with crimson center.

**Jules Margottin**—Deep brilliant rose; very large, full and fine.

**Louis Van Houtte**—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed, double flower.



**La Reine**—Deep rosy lilac, large and full, sweet and double.

**Leopold Premier**—Dark crimson; a fine large rose, very full and sweet.

**Marshall P. Wilder**—Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers in the list.

**Madam Charles Wood**—Brilliant red, changing to bright red.

**Magna Charta**—A splendid English sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.



MRS. J. H. LAING.

**Mrs. J. H. Laing**—This we consider one of the finest new hardy Roses that has been sent out for years. It is very free flowering, being in bloom nearly the whole season. It is remarkably strong and healthy. The flowers are of large size, of fine shape and finish. Color an exquisite shade of pink; deliciously fragrant.

**Perfection des Blanches**—Flowers medium size: pure snowy white; very double and fragrant.

**Perle des Blanches**—Very vigorous in growth: flowers medium size, full, well formed, a pure white. A first-class Rose.

**Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep, velvety crimson: large, moderately full.

**Paul Neyron**—Flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter, and perfect in shape. Color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a very strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

**Queen of Queens**—Pink, with blush edges: large, full, and of perfect form.

**Sydonie**—Bright rose color: a constant bloomer.



**Ulrich Bruner**—Flowers are large and full, with exceedingly large shell-shaped petals. Color cherry red. A splendid variety.

**Victor Verdier**—Fine cherry rose, shaded with carmine; hardy, full and fine.



ROSE, POLYANTHA TYPE.

### POLYANTHA ROSES.

Often called Fairy Roses. They are admirably adapted to pot culture, and planted out they flower continually the whole season. The flowers are quite small, borne in large clusters, often 25 to 40 in a single cluster, each cluster making a bouquet by itself. They are quite hardy requiring but slight protection even in the North. An excellent class for cemetery planting.

**Jean Drivon**—The flowers of this variety are the largest of any of the Polyantha class, being nearly one-half larger than Anna Marie de Montravel. Color pure white; growth bushy, fine for pot culture.

**Mignonette**—One of the most beautiful miniature Roses imaginable. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, often thirty to forty flowers each. Color clear pink changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a constant and profuse bloomer.

**Max Singer** (Climbing Polyantha)—A very strong, rampant growing rose; will be useful in the South for covering verandas and pillars; flowers in clusters like the dwarf varieties; color bright pink; not as free flowering as the rest of the class.



**Miniature**—One of the most beautiful miniature roses; flowers quite small and of regular form; plant very dwarf, but vigorous and branching; color white, slightly tinted with a peachy pink.

**Mad. Cecil Brunner**—Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds; color, salmon rose on a yellow ground. This rose is very fragrant and possesses the merit of being the most vigorous grower of its class.

**Perle d'Or**—Color of the buds beautiful nankeen yellow with vivid orange center, each petal tipped with white, changing to buff-tinged rose in the open flower; a splendid variety either for pot culture or bedding out.

**Paquerette**—One of the finest of this class. The flowers are pure white, of the most perfect shape; about one and one-half inches in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer, and one of the finest pot plants.

### CLIMBING ROSES.

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.



### MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for out-door culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. They like rich ground, and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation, still they bear hardship and neglect well, and bloom profusely.

**Aphelis Purpurea**—Rose, shaded lilac.

**Blanche Moreau**—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

**Capt. John Ingraham**—Purplish crimson, violet shade.

**Countess of Murinais**—Large, pure white, beautifully mossed.



MOSS ROSE.

**Anna Maria**—Blush; clusters large; has few thorns.

**Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.

**Beauty, or Queen of Prairie**—Bright red, large and cupped; a splendid grower.

**Gem of the Prairies**—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

**Mrs. Hovey**—Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white.

**Russell's Cottage**—Dark crimson, very double and full, strong grower.

**Seven Sisters**—Crimson, changing all shades to white.



**Henry Martin**—Rich glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers; full and sweet, and finely mossed.

**Luxembourg**—Brilliant red.

**Princess Adelaide**—Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

**Perpetual White**—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

### SUMMER ROSES.

**Harrison's Yellow**—Semi-double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

**Mad. Plantier**—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose; the plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June; a most desirable Rose for cemetery decoration.

**Persian Yellow**—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

**Sweet Briar**—Rosy pink, single flowers, followed in Autumn by bright colored seed pods; foliage very fragrant; fine for hedges.

**Rosa, Rugosa Rubra**—A species from Japan, with beautiful rosy crimson single flowers, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive.

## HARDY GHENT AZALIAS.

This class of Azalias are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

## CHINESE AZALIAS.

These are half hardy and require the protection of conservatory, green-house or frames during Winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents

## HARDY BORDER PLANTS.



We have a fine collection of hardy herbaceous plants that flower from May to November. They are hardy and easily grown on any good soil.

### Anemone.

**ALBA**—A very desirable thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. It blooms in the fall. Very desirable for cemetery lots.

**RUBRA**—Similar to the preceding in habit, but bears a deep rose flower with yellow center.

### Acquilegia.

In variety. June and July.

### Astilbe.

**JAPONICA**—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

### Baptisia.

**CERULEA**—Fine blue flowers in June. 2 feet.

### Centaurea.

**ATROPURPUREA**—Purplish crimson flowers in June.



**Chrysanthemums.**

This class of plants now embrace nearly every shade of color, blooming as they do after the early frosts have destroyed most flowers: they fill a place in the garden or border that few other plants can. Taken up and potted before hard frosts, they make handsome pot plants during the late fall and early winter months. *Chrysanthemum* is perfectly hardy, and grows well in almost any kind of soil with very little care.

**JAPANESE HYBRID**—The large, gay flowers of these varieties are very showy, being much less formal than the ordinary kinds, and their unique tassellated flower petals form a very attractive feature, making the conservatory and green-house look quite gay during the dull winter days.

For varieties, see Catalogue No. 2.

**Coreopsis Lanceolata.**

A beautiful hardy border plant; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut, and should be grown in quantity wherever flowers are wanted for table decoration.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

**Dictamnus, or Fraxinella.**

ALBA—White: 2 feet. June.

RUBRA—2 feet. June. Flowers and seed vessels strongly fragrant.

**Dicentra.**

SPECTABILIS—A very singular perennial plant from China, with curiously formed rose colored flowers in great abundance; one of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated: flowers in April and May. 2 feet high.

**Delphinium.**

FORMOSUM—A strong, robust perennial: 2 to 3 feet high; flowers in abundance: deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flower stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.



DICENTRA.

**Dianthus Pink.**

WHITE FRINGED—A double white sort, quite fragrant: flowers an inch in diameter; fringed perfectly hardy.

**Euphorbia.**

COROLLATA—A perfectly hardy herbaceous plant, completely covered with delicate white flowers, somewhat resembling the white Forget-me-Not. From August until November.

**Erianthus.**

RAVENNÆ—This magnificent plant resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms much more abundantly. A desirable plant for the decoration of lawns, being hardy.

**Hyacinthus Candicans.**

A magnificent Yucca-like plant, producing in July and August a flower stem 3 to 4 feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white pendant, bell-shaped flowers. This plant is gaining well-deserved popularity, and should find a place in every collection. It is perfectly hardy.



**Eulalia.**

**JAPONICA**—A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged; the flowers are surrounded with long, silky threads, which, when fully ripe, or when placed in a warm room, expand, giving the whole head a most graceful and beautiful appearance, not unlike that of an ostrich feather curled. These dried flowers are valuable as parlor ornaments, as they retain their beauty a long time.

**JAPONICA ZEBRINA**—This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every two or three inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide. Late in the fall it is covered with flower spikes, that resemble ostrich plumes in shape, which, when cut and dried, make handsome ornaments for the house in winter. It is perfectly hardy and when once planted, will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

**Helianthus Multiflorus Plenus.**

A beautiful, hardy plant, growing to the height of 3 to 4 feet; flowers a rich golden yellow; very double and as large as a medium-sized Dahlia. Much prized as corsage flowers. It begins to bloom in July and continues until frost. A bed of these on our grounds the past season was the admiration of all who saw it.

**Iris**—Many varieties.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

**Iberis.**

**CANDYTUFT**—Has small white flowers from June to August. Much used for bouquets.

**SEMPERVIRENS**—A shrubby variety, perfectly hardy; blooms very early in Spring.

**Lichnis.**

**ALBA** (*fl. pl.*)—Double white. July and August.

**FULGENS**—Bright scarlet.

**Lily of the Valley** (*Convallaria Majalis*).

One of the most charming Spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.

**Pinks** (Florists').

These are more dwarfish than the Carnation, growing only about one foot in height. The plants are entirely hardy; flowers very double, clove-scented, with various shades of maroon, carmine and rose, interlaced with white. Beautiful in Summer bouquets.



**Phloxes.**

In variety, both the tall and low sorts. They commend themselves to us as among the most interesting herbaceous, perennial, hardy plants, easily cultivated and rewarding the florist with an almost endless variety of flowers of nearly every shade of color. For list of sorts see Catalogue No. 2.



PHLOXES.

**Sedum.**

Valuable for rockeries, baskets and borders generally; of spreading habit.

**ATROPURPUREUM**—Foliage and flowers dark red.

**Thyme** (*Thymus*.)

**VARIEGATED**—Very fragrant; foliage small with tiny blue flowers. June and July. Three inches.

**Tritoma Uvaria.**

A splendid half hardy Summer and Autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange flowering tubes. They may be left in the ground during the Winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the Fall and potted and kept from frost.

**TRITOMA GRANDIFLORA MAJOR**— This is the great improvement over the preceding. The spikes in well-grown specimens are a foot in length and three inches in diameter, of the brightest shades of orange and scarlet.



TRITOMA UVARIA.



**Funkia.**

**JAPONICA**—Large, pure white fragrant flowers ; open daily in August.

**Hollyhocks** (Double).

Of these we have a fine collection.

**Yucca.**

**ADAM'S NEEDLE**—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks 3 and 4 feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

**Viola Odorata.**

**SWEET VIOLET**—Flowers blue, small and exceedingly fragrant. April and May.



YUCCA.



FUNKIA, JAPONICA.

**Viola Tri-Color.**

**PANSY**—We take especial pains with these beautiful flowers and grow them in large quantities in the greatest perfection of size, and shade of color.

**Vinca.**

**MINOR**—A trailing evergreen plant with blue flowers in June.

**MAJOR VARIEGATED**—Larger than the preceding ; foliage beautifully variegated with green and white.

**HARRISONII**—A variety of strong, rapid growth ; margin of leaves rich dark green, with the central portion of light green, furnishing an abundance of star-shaped light blue flowers.

## PAEONIAS.—Tree and Herbaceous.

These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate, and are attracting much attention ; flowering early in the season, before roses. They deserve a place in every garden.

**Herbaceous Chinese Pæonias.**

**AUGUST VAN GEERT**—Deep crimson, slightly tipped blush.

**AMABILIS SPECIOSA**—Outer petals delicate rose ; center blush.

**DELICATISSIMA**—Double ; delicate rose ; fragrant and fine.

**DUCHESS DE NEMOURS**—Rose color, center blush, tipped white.

**FRANCOIS ARTOGAT**—Bright purple.

**NOBILIS**—Outer petals rose color ; center flesh color.

**OFFICINALIS (rosea plena)**—White, striped carmine.

**OFFICINALIS MALABILIS**—White, carmine center.

**QUEEN VICTORIA**—Very large ; outside petals rose ; inside flesh color, nearly white ; superb and sweet.

**ROSEA FRAGRANS**—Deep rose ; double, large and fragrant.

**STRIATA ROSEA**—Blush white ; large and full ; inside petals fringed, striped and clouded with rose ; very fine.

**STRIATA SPECIOSA**—Pale rose ; whitish center ; very large and sweet.

**TRIUMPHANS**—Rose color.

**VICTORIA TRICOLOR**—Outside petals pale rose, mottled with pink ; center canary white ; petals edged with red ; a superb flower.

**Tree Pæonia** (arborea).

**MOUNTAIN BANSKII**—Very double ; deep blush with purple center ; showy and fragrant.





STECHER LITH. CO. BOSTON, N.Y.

—1874—

YUCCA.

Very desirable as a hardy flowering plant for the edges of shrubberies and borders.







**SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.**—That require to be taken up in the Fall, and to be kept from freezing.

**Amaryllis.**

**FORMOSISSIMA JACOBÆA LILY**—Crimson velvet color, flowering early in the Summer. The flowers have a most graceful and charming appearance. To be planted out in May in rich ground. The roots are preserved like Dahlias during the winter.

**JOHNSONII**—Flowers dull brick red, with a white star center.

**ZEPHYRANTHUS TREATIE**—A lovely little species with pure white flowers; of recent introduction.

**VALLOTA PURPUREA**—A very beautiful and showy fall flowering bulbous rooted plant; the flowers are borne on stems growing about twelve inches high, and consists of five or six Amaryllis-like flowers of a brilliant Roman purple color.

**Gladiolus.**

Of all our summer flowering bulbs, the Gladiolus stands eminently at the head as the most varied and beautiful class. The flowers are produced in spikes two feet in height and upwards; the brilliant scarlet and crimson of some form a striking contrast with the delicate shades and pencillings of the lighter colored varieties. By planting at intervals, from May first to middle of June, a succession of flowers can be had from July to October. Our unnamed seedlings are unusually fine, and comprise every shade of color from creamy white through the different shades of pink and scarlet to bright crimson. See Catalogue No. 2 for the list of varieties.

**Tuberose.**

**DOUBLE WHITE**—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from three to four feet high. Late Autumn.

**PEARL**—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

**VARIEGATED LEAVED**—A single flowered variety with leaves beautifully variegated deep green and creamy white. It flowers from two to three weeks earlier than either of the double varieties, and the flowers are much more desirable for bouquets.



GLADIOLUS.



**Boussingaultia.**

**BASSILLOIDES** (Madeira Vine)—An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing in a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

**Dahlias.**

**DOUBLE**—Well-known Autumn flowering plants, growing from two to five feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful forms, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon. We offer a splendid assortment.

**SINGLE**—This new section of the Dahlia family has become exceedingly fashionable, owing to the value attached to the cut blooms, their airy, butterfly-like forms giving their flowers a grace never attained by the finest double sorts. The flowers range from three to five inches in diameter.

**Tigridias.**

**SHELL FLOWER**—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

**CONCHIFLORA**—Yellow.

**PAVONIA**—Red.



HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

## Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall.

**Crocus.**

A universal favorite and one of the very earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds. They should be planted two inches deep. Like the Hyacinth and Tulip, they should be planted in October and November, and for good effect four or six in a clump. For Winter flowering, plant several in a pot and treat same as Hyacinths.

BLUE, WHITE, STRIPED, YELLOW.

**Frittilaria Imperialis.**

**CROWN IMPERIAL**—Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, WILLIAM REX.

**Galanthus.**

**SNOWDROP**—This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.



**Hyacinths.**

Among all the bulbs for Winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in Winter, one is glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil. For list of varieties, see Catalogue No. 3.

**Jonquils.**

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.

**Lilies.**

The Lily has always been a favorite flower. Their perfect hardiness, ease of culture, and rare combination of grandeur and choice beauty bespeaks for them a place in every collection of plants. They thrive best in a dry rich soil, where water will not stand in Winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.



HARRISL



AURATUM.

**AURATUM**—Gold banded Lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright, golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies.

**CANDIDUM**—Large, snow white fragrant blossoms.

**HARRISI** (Bermuda Easter Lily) This new variety is very free blooming; flowering two or three times in succession without rest; trumpet shaped, pure white and very fragrant, large flowers. It can be forced into bloom at any desired time in the Winter.

**LONGIFLORUM**—Large, snow white, trumpet shaped flowers; very fragrant.

**SPECIOSUM ALBUM**—White Japan.

**SPECIOSUM RUBRUM**—Rose spotted.

**SPECIOSUM ALBUM PRÆCOX**—The best white Lily grown; petals tinged with pink.

**TIGRINUM** (*fl. pl.*) Double Tiger Lily—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.



**Polyanthus Narcissus.**

Beautiful early Spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments. They may be planted any time from October to January, one to four in a pot, as desired. Treat the same as recommended for Hyacinths. If planted in the open ground they should be planted five inches deep and protected from frost by covering with leaves as they are not very hardy.

GRAND MONARQUE—White.

GRANDSOLIE D'OR—Bright yellow; deep orange cup.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA—White; deep orange cup.

STATEN GENERAL—Fine lemon.

**Narcissus.**

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

**DOUBLE VARIETIES.**

ALBO PLENO ODORATO—White, fragrant.

INCOMPARABLE—Yellow and orange.

ORANGE PHENIX—Orange and lemon.

SULPHUR CROWN—Light yellow.

VAN SION (Double Daffodil)—Yellow.

**SINGLE VARIETIES.**

BIFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.

TRUMPET MAJOR—Yellow.

POETICUS—White, with red cup.



NARCISSEUS.



TULIPS.

filled with roots, when they may be brought into the house and watered regularly and they will flower freely. They will grow well in the open air, planted from three to four inches deep, and covered with dry litter in winter.

**Tulips.**

The Tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring.

**Gladiolus.**

THE BRIDE—A beautiful pure white form of Gladiolus Colvillii excellent for pot culture or outside planting. It flowers very freely on long stems and can be brought into bloom when flowers are very scarce, five or six bulbs should be planted in a six inch pot. When planted outside in the north it should have a slight protection during winter, but south of the latitude of Washington is entirely hardy.

**Ixias.**

Beautiful little winter-flowering plants. From four to six should be planted in a pot, and they should be protected from frosts till the pots are well





SINGLE HYACINTH.



DOUBLE HYACINTH.

## Hardy Herbaceous Hibiscus.



HARDY HERBACEOUS HIBISCUS.

Perfectly hardy in any situation, and each spring throw up numerous shoots, which from well established plants, grow five to eight feet high, forming dense clumps. The flowers, which are five to six inches in diameter, are produced in the greatest profusion from July to September. The colors range from pure white through all the shades of blush and pink to deep rose. Do not disturb them for several years and they will be larger and finer every year.



