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LAKE VIEW NURSERIES.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

JONES & ROUSE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
INTRODUCTION.

After having been established twenty years and doing a large wholesale business only, we decided, on January 1, 1888, to add a retail department to our trade.

With an immense stock to select from, and ample facilities in every direction for handling the business, we present our Catalogue for 1890 and 1891 to our friends and customers assuring them that it shall be our constant aim to use improved methods of growing, shipping and delivering stock, so that we can always deliver to you, clean, smooth, handsome trees and plants in the best possible condition.

Few people have any idea of the amount of capital required to grow a full line of nursery stock and place it on the market or the immense amount of varied and careful work necessary to conduct a business of this kind successfully.

Our nurseries, from a beginning of seventy-five acres, now consist of three hundred and fifty acres of land on the out-skirts of the city of Rochester, all in one body, the quality of which is unsurpassed for growing Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees.

Both of the partners in our firm reside on the nursery, thus we are enabled to give a constant, careful, personal, supervision to the entire business. This is an advantage in growing good stock that none but a practical nurseryman can fully appreciate.

Our facilities for packing, shipping and delivering stock are excellent. We have three large cellars, frost-proof, for storing stock for early Spring shipments. This stock is dug late in the fall and the roots carefully covered with damp sand, thus giving us stock in perfect condition for our early Spring trade.

IMPORTS.

We are among the largest, if not the largest importers of foreign stocks, plants and trees in the United States. We have made annual trips to Europe for the past ten years, spending from sixty days to four months in buying, selecting and assorting stocks for our own and other nurserymen's use.

Our importations for a single year having been upwards of eight millions of trees and plants.

We are enabled to offer many new and scarce foreign novelties as well as to select fine specimens of the older sorts, of all of which our customers get the benefit.

One word as to prices, while we do not claim to sell cheaper than any one else, we do claim that considering the quality of the stock we send out and the care and attention given to every detail of growing, selling and delivering, our prices will compare favorably even with those usually made for an inferior grade of stock.

It is universally acknowledged by nurserymen and those posted, that Western New York trees, for hardiness, healthiness and vigor, are superior to those grown anywhere else. We get a good growth and we get it well ripened, so that when the Winter comes the stock is in good condition to successfully stand the cold. It is a fact that this condition of things exists in other countries as well, as there are nursery centers in almost every country where trees can be grown, that produce, owing to a combination of soil and climate, the hardiest and most vigorous stock.

It will be our constant aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to carefully watch the interests of our friends and customers, place before them every season, in addition to the standard list, some of the new and well tested varieties which we believe are of value, and in every respect to deserve their hearty support and patronage.

Thanking you again for your trade in the past, and hoping for a continuance of the same, we remain.

Very truly,

JONES & ROUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR SALESMEN.

GENTLEMEN:—You no doubt have frequent inquiries from your customers and from the general public about the size of the Lake View Nurseries and about the Stock planted from year to year, and questions of a like nature. In order to give you the necessary information to meet these questions we have prepared the following memorandum, giving figures on these points.

We have, we believe, at the present time more Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees planted and growing on our own ground than any other firm in New York State, without exception, and we believe that we have more nursery stock including fruit and ornamentals than any concern in the State, with perhaps one exception.

Our planting for the Spring of 1888 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182,000 Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75,000 Dwarf Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 Cherries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 Plums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making a total of seven hundred and seven thousand, exclusive of Apple, Roses, Grapes and Peaches.

Our planting for the Spring of 1889 was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245,000 Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135,000 Dwarf Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000 Apples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000 Plums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 Cherries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making a total of one million and twenty thousand, exclusive of Roses, Grapes and small fruits.

Our planting for the Spring of 1890 was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000 Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000 Dwarf Pears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125,000 Apples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85,000 Plums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 Cherries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making a total of nine hundred and ninety-five thousand, exclusive of Roses, Grapes and small fruits.

The above will give you some idea of the amount of stock we now have growing, as of course in addition to these three lists we have large plantings of previous years now coming into market.

Our packing and shipping facilities are excellent. We have three large cellars in which we store, during winter our foreign stocks as well as such stock as is not hardy, thus insuring their perfect condition for Spring delivery and from the foregoing statement you will readily perceive we are fully prepared to fill all of our numerous orders in the best possible manner with promptness and dispatch.

Yours truly,

JONES & ROUSE.

REFERENCES.

Any inquiries made through R. G. Dun & Co. or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, or any bank in this city, will establish the fact that we are responsible and capable of carrying out all contracts that we may make.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(FOR OUR WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.)

Please read before making out order.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:

1st. All orders by mail should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.
2d. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out the order plainly, on a separate list, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3d. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case, except on orders made through our agents, do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.

4th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a bank draft, post-office order, or money by registered letter; fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kinds of stock, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments.

6th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or post-office order for the amount.

7th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

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**CAUTION**

We caution the public against certain persons who are in the habit of using our catalogues and circulars, and representing themselves as our agents, but who in reality have no dealings with us. The reputation of our establishment has already been injured in several parts of the country by such parties.

See that orders given to agents are made out on our printed blanks addressed in type at the top to JONES & ROUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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**DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, Etc.**

**Preparation of the Soil.**—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil. and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

**Preparation of Trees or other Stock.**—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots render a vigorous cutting back of the former, absolutely necessary in most cases. And therefore, prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off) cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success, Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, well packed.

**Planting.**—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. **OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.** Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys
the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

**Mulching.**—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep, for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

**After-Culture.**—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

**Fall Planting.**—When planted in the Fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until Spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines and other delicate stock in the Fall, the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter. The surplus earth should be removed early in the Spring.

**Injured Trees.**—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

## 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 popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping 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 in over winter are worthless. *If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake.* Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during 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 lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed.* Then add another layer of trees over-lapping the first, continuing 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. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

## BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Apples</td>
<td>30 feet apart each way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke and Morello Cherries</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines</td>
<td>16 to 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Pears</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinces</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Currants and Gooseberries.............................................. 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.......................................... 4 by 5 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture........................................ 1 to 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for hill culture.......................................... 2 feet apart each way.

**NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 feet apart each way</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 feet apart each way</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>680</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>4840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFIT OF FRUIT RAISING.**

**CRABS.**

Mr. Elias Sharpe, of Lockport, N. Y., who has been for many years endeavoring to find a hardy fruit that will be profitable to grow for market, and who has spent time and money with a lavish hand to secure this result, says that the most profitable apples that can be grown are the improved varieties of Crabs. He sent a quantity of this fruit to Boston one Fall, where one variety sold for $18 per barrel, and the others at $10 per barrel. Mr. Lovando Sharpe, of the same place, after growing them with profit for several years, planted an orchard of 1500 trees.

**PEARS.**

The market value of the Pear is a good indication of the amount of attention which this fruit deserves. The following are a few examples: Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburgh, gathered four hundred specimens from a tree of the Flemish Beauty, only eight years planted, which he sold for $30. T. G. Yeomans, of Wallsworth, on one occasion sold nearly his entire crop of one variety at 12 cents each by the barrel; at another time, one barrel, filled with one hundred and twenty-five pears, sold for $35.65, and eleven barrels for $315. T. R. Austin, near Boston (says Hon. Marshall P. Wilder), set out 500 Dwarf Pears. They commenced bearing in about three years, and have borne regular and abundant crops ever since. An account was kept of the sales from them for the second six years, which amounted to $3,498. They occupy about an acre. A wagon load of pears of the Bourre D'Anjou variety was sold by E. Moody, of Lockport, N. Y., in Boston, for $500. We learn that the same man sold at the same place sixty-three barrels of the same variety at about $20 per barrel, or $1,200 for the lot. This is a very choice variety of pear.

**CHERRIES.**

The Cherry can be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and fruit commands a high price in the market. They can be sent by express, in baskets, to even distant markets, and thousands upon thousands of bushels are being dried or canned every year. For canning they bring about ten cents per pound, and at this price $1,000 per acre would be a very low estimate of sales of a full grown orchard.

**PLUMS.**

This fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, and as is well known, the trees are remarkably productive. It is estimated that an acre of Plums should produce on the average from 150 to 200 bushels of fruit, which at $4 per bushel (a low average price) would make the handsome total of $600 to $800 per acre. That this is a low estimate can be seen from the fact that from 135 to 170 trees should be planted on an acre, and that good single trees will produce at least ten dollars worth of fruit.
PEACHES.

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought a fruit farm of fifty acres, about one-half in peaches, and the balance in apples, cherries, grapes and berries. Price paid for farm, $11,000. In the fall of the same year he sold peaches to the amount of $5,000, the buyer doing his own packing and marketing. He also received over $1,000 from the other fruits, thus realizing more than half the purchase money of the farm during the first six months. Equally favorable results could be given in a great number of instances if space permitted.

QUINCES.

Orange Quinces have frequently brought $5 per bushel in the eastern markets, and Champion Quinces will do even better. Planted at 10 feet apart each way we have 430 trees to the acre. After a short time these bushes may be expected to bear from one-half to one bushel each; this gives at least 200 bushels per acre, and at even $2.50 per bushel we have an income of $500 per acre.

GRAPES.

Franklin Davis & Co., of Richmond, Va., say: "There is no fruit, excepting, perhaps, the strawberry that yields so great, so quick and so certain a return for the attention necessary for its production, as the grape. Vines have frequently been known to produce fifty pounds of fruit the fourth year from planting, and at the common price of fine grapes, fifty pounds would be worth from $4 to $6. Planted ten feet apart, an acre holds 436 vines. If each vine produces only two dollars' worth, the income would amount to $872 per acre.

STRAWBERRIES.

Franklin Davis & Co., of Richmond, Va., from whom we have just quoted, report sales from one acre of land, in strawberries, to the amount of $621.72, and they say this was not the result of an extraordinary yield, or an unusual price. Three hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual crop, nor ten cents per quart to the grower an unusual average price.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, both red and black, may be made very profitable with good cultivation. The demand for them is well illustrated by the fact that one of the canning houses in this city canned ten tons of Raspberries in a single day. The canning houses pay from 8 to 10 cents per quart for black and 10 to 12 cents for red varieties, but even at these prices leading growers who have the facilities for so doing prefer to dry their entire crops. Ohio and Gregg may safely be relied on to yield 250 bushels per acre, and Cuthbert 200 bushels per acre.

CURRANTS.

Considering the ease with which Currants are grown (for if our directions are followed, the trouble from worms is not worth considering) there are few fruits that pay better than Currants. They can be shipped to distant markets. The demand for them for household use, canning, drying, preserving and making jelly, is constant and increasing. They may be relied upon to bring good prices. From 200 to 250 bushels per acre is a safe estimate of the yield.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The demand for canned Gooseberries, for use as table sauce and in making pies, seems to be unlimited, and this has caused an unusual degree of interest in this fruit. When we say that some of the most experienced producers of canned fruits have made plantations of from 10,000 to 20,000 plants of Downing Gooseberry, some idea of the interest in this fruit may be gathered. The fruit can be picked while green and shipped 1,000 miles without injury. Good plants produce from 250 to 400 bushels per acre, according to size. They commence to bear at once and bring from $3.00 to $5.00 per bushel.

BLACKBERRIES.

One grower reports that he has received about $850 per acre for his Blackberries. The bushes averaged 100 bushels per acre, and sold at from twenty to twenty-two cents a quart.

William Parry, the well-known fruit-grower of Cinnaminson, N. J., says that "at the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from $400 to $500 per acre, net."

COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

Peter Henderson, one of the largest gardeners, and the highest authority on this subject, says the Asparagus crop sometimes yields $1,000 per acre, and for ten years, beginning with the planting an average annual profit of $400 per acre.
FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

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 judiciously selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of fruit can easily be 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 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 process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the 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 equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock: the former producing a very small tree or shrub; the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes to 10 or 12 feet in height. 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 Standards. Being trained low, they are valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted to village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Great interest is now manifested in what are known as Russian and "Iron-Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and Northwest, 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 Northwest. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, TetoFSky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh, Rubicon, Red Beitzigheimer. Sutton’s Beauty and Yellow Transparent.

SUMMER.

Carolina Red June (Red June)—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet.—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Keswick Codlin—Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive and early in bearing. July to October.
Primate—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a moderate grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Tetoisky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting; and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid-aromatic. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety imported in 1870 through the Agricultural department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning into a pale yellow; flavor, acid, and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Colvert—Of large size; striped; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities, October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, streaked with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium size; pale greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

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

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

St. Lawrence—Large; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.
Sherwood's Favorite, or Chenango Strawberry—Medium size, oblong, and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid, good. September.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.

**WINTER.**

**Bailey Sweet**—Large, deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

**Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. In sections where it thrives, one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

**Bellefleur, Yellow**—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. November to April.

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

**Cooper’s Market**—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

**Fallawater** (Formwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.

**Golden Russet**—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

**Grimes’ Golden** (Grimes’ Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

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

**Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regular and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

**Indian Apple**—This valuable new apple originated in Orange county, Southern Indiana, on an old Indian camping ground. Trees grafted thirty to forty years ago from original tree are healthy and bear large crops almost every year. Tree a strong, upright grower, as hardy as Ben Davis and much longer lived. Fruit as large as the largest Ben Davis, resembles it in shape, a little duller color, and has a richer yellow meat, making it a very pleasant eating or dessert apple; keeps well. We think this one of the best and most profitable apples in cultivation here, and where known is preferred to Ben Davis. An extra early bearer. This apple is bearing in many places in Indiana and elsewhere and highly prized by all who know it.

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

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

**Longfield**—A Russian variety imported some years since. Tree a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a flush on the sunny side like the Maiden’s Blush; rich, sprightly, sub-acid; quality as good as Fameuse and somewhat like it. December to March.

**Mann**—“Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good.” The tree grows straight and
symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and
annual bearer. March to June.

**McIntosh Red**—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canada sort. Medium
size, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy
and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles
the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy and fully equal in quality to this
standard sort. November to February.

**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; in perfection in
January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong upright grower and forms a
very compact head; should be kept open by pruning; so as to admit
the air and light freely.

**Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large,
surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white,
breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the
Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower, and very hardy.
January to June.

**Rawle's Janet** (Never Fall)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow,
stripped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers
in the South and South-west. February to April.

**Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and
rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading; an abund-
ant bearer. December to April.

**Russet, Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large; greenish or yellow
russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very
popular on account of its long keeping. June.

**Salome**—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; an early and
annual bearer; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which
it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July.

**Scott's Winter**—Originated in Vermont, and much esteemed in that State.
Tree very hardy and vigorous; color a bright red, nearly covering the
apple; flesh white, with some stains of red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk
acidity. It is a long keeper, being at its best in April and May.

**Smith's Cider**—Medium; striped; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; very popu-
lar in Pennsylvania and Western States. December to March.

**Stark**—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit
large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark
red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid.
January to May.

**Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium or above; roundish olate conic; waxen
yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh
whitish, crisp. November to February.

**Talman's Sweet**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm,
rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple. Vigorous and
productive. November to April.

**Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and
excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

**Walbridge**—Medium size; striped with red; handsome and of excellent
quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy and considered of
great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

**Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigor-
ous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white;
quality good. December to February.

**Winesap**—Medium; dark red; sub-acid; excellent. Tree a moderate grower
and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December
to May.

**Wolf River**—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated
near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-
clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy,
tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong,
stout grower and a great bearer. January and February.
OTHER VARIETIES.

Summer.

Benninger, Beponi, Early Ripe, Jefferis, Sops of Wine, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, William's Favorite, Western Beauty (Summer Rambo).

Autumn.

Fall Jennetting, Fall Orange, Lowell or Orange, Lady Henniker, Porter, Pumpkin Sweet.

Winter.

Aucubafolia, Bethel, Bottle Greening, Canada Reinette, Clark's Orange, Clermont, Cranberry Pippin, Delaware Red, English Russet, Gano, Green Sweet, Hastings', Jonathan, Krauser, Magog Red Streak, Monmouth Pippin (Red Creek Pippin), Newtown Pippin, Nickajack, Nodhead, Peach, Peck's Pleasant, Pomme Grise, Plumb's Cider, Red Canada, Ribston Pippin, Rolfe, Rome Beauty, Seek-no-Further, Smokehouse, Spitzenburg, Stump, Swaar, Utter's Large Red, Vanderve, Willow Twig, York Imperial.

CRAB APPLES

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use.

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 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive, and one of the best flavored varieties. Ripens in September.

General Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; of high quality, equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple. Deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Lady Elgin—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. November and December.

Martha—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy; producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. 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.

1. X. L. Orange—Tree strong grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.

Quaker Beauty—A new, hardy, strong-growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Fruit very large—from one to two inches in diameter. Excellent for sauce and pies, being juicy and crisp; is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.
**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.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, shows at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

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 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 (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

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 to ripen.

The letters “D” and “S.” appended to the descriptions of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as “Dwarfs” or “Standards,” or both.

**SUMMER.**

- **Bartlett**—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard.

- **Brandywine**—Above medium, yellowish green; melting, sweet; productive. D. and S. August.

- **Beurre Giffard**—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive. D. and S. August.

- **Brockworth Park, or Bonny d’Ezee**—A new, large and beautiful pear; juicy, melting and excellent. D. and S. September.

- **Clapp’s Favorite**—Large size; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree, of a uniform size. It is equally hardy with Flemish Beauty; a good grower and productive. In season during August and September. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree. D. and S.
Dearborn's Seedling—Nearly medium size; light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. D. and S. August.

Doyenne d'Ete—Scurcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early; fine on quince. D. and S. August.

Early Harvest—Originated in Maryland, and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the best and most profitable market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. D. and S. August.

Garber's Hybrid—Tree very vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit medium sized, periform, light yellow, with a distinct quince-like flavor; valuable for canning. September.

Lawson, or Comet—New; the tree is a vigorous, upright grower; productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy; a firm, good shipper, and a saleable and valuable market variety. August.

Le Conte—Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Manning's Elizabeth—Below Medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a moderate grower.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite).—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with Brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a Standard or Dwarf. The finest Pear of its season and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August. D. and S.

Osband's Summer—Medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive. In season during August.

Souvenir du Congress—A remarkably fine variety of very large size and most showy appearance; skin smooth, bright yellow, flushed with brilliant red or carmine; flesh very juicy and firm to the core. The tree is an upright grower, vigorous and very productive. Specimens often weigh from one to two pounds, and are exceedingly showy. August and September.

Tyson—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties. In season during August.

AUTUMN.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Autome)—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting and delicious. One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

Bessemianka—This pear was brought from Russia by Prof. J. L. Budd. If it equals some of the Russian varieties of apples it will be an acquisition. Two year trees for sale this fall.

Beurre Bosc—A large, fine pear; russetty yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. S.

Beurre 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, renders this a valuable sort. D. and S.

Beurre Dieu—Large, dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. D. and S.

Beurre d'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.

Beurre Superfin—Medium, pale green; melting, juicy and good; very productive. October. D. and S.
Buffum—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S.

Duchess d’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 seems well adapted, it is always fine; vigorous. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. October and November. D. and S.

Doyenne Boussock—Large, lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; vigorous. October. S.

Doyenne du Comice—Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; productive. October and November.

Doyenne White (Virgaleau)—Medium, pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor; vigorous. October and November. D. and S.

Dr. Reeder—Fruit medium, skin yellow, covered with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, with musky perfume; tree hardy and very productive; very good. November. S.

Edmunds—Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet perfumed; good bearer. D. and S.

Flemish Beauty—Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting, musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety, a strong grower and great bearer; hardy and desirable. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg among apples. In season during September and October. S.

Frederick Clapp, or Clapp’s No. 22—A very fine pear. Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin smooth, bright yellow; flesh whitish yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic. Ripens from middle to last of October. S.

Groveland—Introductor says: “We claim for the Groveland that it is the best well tested pear on the market for cold climates, as it possesses the following points of excellence:

1st. HARDINESS.—The original tree has withstood 40 degrees below zero.
2d. QUALITY.—Equal to Bartlett.
3d. SIZE.—Average specimens 1½ by 9½ inches, and weighing 10 to 12 ounces.
4th. COLOR.—Beautiful pale yellow dotted with brown.
5th. A first-class shipper.
6th. An abundant bearer.
7th. An early bearer.
8th. Tree a vigorous grower.
9th. A strong, healthy fringed tree.
10th. Entirely free from blight or disease.”

This pear, of which we obtained the exclusive control of C. K. Meyer, Esq., of Pekin, Ill., was originated by the father of that gentleman fifteen years ago. Mr. Meyer planted some forty seedlings of Bartlett along with other varieties, but lost all except the Groveland by blight or frost; Groveland being the only one to withstand the cold winter of 1884-5, when the mercury went down to 40 degrees below zero.

This tree has never shown any sign of injury from blight or frost; it bears early and abundantly, the fruit being produced singly rather than in clusters.

Fruit large, stem short, set in shallow, abrupt cavity, calyx open, very small, set in shallow, uneven basin, seeds small, core lines small and very near the blossom end. Flesh fine, slightly granular, rich and juicy. Flavor slightly sub-acid; quality good; color pale yellow, with numerous small brown dots; surface slightly knobby, very similar in shape to Duchess d’ Angouleme; a good shipper and fine market and table variety. Season three to four weeks later than Bartlett.

Tree resembles the Bartlett in growth. Foliage is good and very abundant.

Goodale—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large; flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October. S.

Howell—Large size, light waxen yellow, sweet and melting, of excellent quality; a strong and Hardy grower and good bearer. One of the best American varieties and extensively planted all over the country. In season during September and October. S. and D.
Kieffer's Hybrid—Said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer and very productive. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. The editor of the Gardener's Monthly says: "We have eaten fruit of the Kieffer Pear which was equal in luscious richness to any we ever ate." Ripens in October. Commands the highest price in the market. The American Agriculturist says: "We have not in a long time seen a fruit that appears to unite so many elements of popularity." S.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large size, oblong, pyriform, pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the Quince than the Pear root. In season during September and October. D.

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

President—A very large handsome Pear, greenish yellow with red in the sun. Flesh juicy, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. November. S.

Rutter—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good bearer. Very good. October and November. S.

Seckel—Small size, yellowish russet, with a red check; flesh whitish, buttery; very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma: the richest and finest variety known, and extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer. September and October. S.

Sheldon—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet, very juicy; melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the Quince; it should, however, have a place in every collection, no matter how small, on account of its good quality. In season during October and November. S.

Washington—Medium size, excellent quality; a native of Delaware. Skin smooth, yellow with reddish dots on sunny side. Flesh white, very juicy, melting, sweet and agreeable. A favorite sort wherever known. Middle of September.

WINTER.

Dana's Hovey—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary rich, aromatic flavor.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—Large size, greenish yellow, with lines of russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet, with an agreeable flavor; a very productive and valuable Winter variety. In season from November to January. S.

Easter Beurre—Large size, yellow, with a brownish red cheek, of excellent quality: rich and melting. A moderate strong grower and productive; one of the best keeping varieties; succeeds best on the quince root. D.

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. November and December. S.

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

President Drouard—A very good looking and large Winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. March to May. D. and S.

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

Winter Nelis—Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best Winter pears; very productive. December. S.
SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

- **Black Eagle**—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. First of July.
- **Black Tartarian**—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender; juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Last of June.
- **Burr's Seedling**—Origin, Perinton, Monroe County, N. Y. Tree a vigorous, spreading grower, productive. Fruit large, heart shaped, whitish yellow shaded with light red, and sometimes mottled. Flesh nearly tender, with a sweet, rich, excellent flavor. Very good. Ripe the last of June.
- **Coe's Transparent**—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive. Last of June.
- **Downer's Late Red**—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of June.
- **Early Purple Guigne** (Early purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. Last of June.
- **Elton**—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Last of June.
- **Elkhorn** (Tradescant's Black Heart)—A fine, large, black cherry of good quality; productive. Middle of July.

- **Schmidt's Bigarreau**.
Gov. 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. Last of June.

Knight’s Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; productive. Last of June.

Luelling—A variety from Portland, Oregon; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation. June.

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

Ohio Beauty—Originated by Prof. Kirtland. Tree a vigorous grower, with a rather spreading head, and has proved so far a productive, valuable kind. Fruit large, obtuse heart shaped; light ground; mostly covered with red. Flesh tender, brisk, juicy. Very good. Ripe about the middle of June.

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

Schmidt’s Bigarreau—This noble cherry originated in Belgium. The tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. A decided acquisition to our list of cherries. June.

Windsor—Originated in Canada; fruit large liver colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. June.

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

**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 de Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. June.

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

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

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. July.

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.

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

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

Leib—A Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior. June.

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

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

Olivet—Of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet; sub-acid flavor. June.
Ostheim—A hardy cherry, from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters in Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; slightly red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. July.

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

Wrage—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy. The tree is a good grower and an immense bearer: fruit a dark liver color, juicy and rich. July.

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. Ripens in August.

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.

Early Newington—Large, pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone Nectarine.

Early Violet—Medium sized, yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored.

Elruge—Medium size, pale green, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green, very juicy and rich.

Hunt's Tawney—Medium; pale orange; juicy, rich and excellent; very early and productive: the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardiness: freestone.

Red Romau—Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull red cheek; flesh yellowish, fine and rich: productive.

APRICOTS.

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

Breda—Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous: productive and hardy. First of August.

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

Hemskirke—Large, bright orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; large and remarkably handsome English variety, and one of the very best. End of July.

Large Early—Medium, orange, with a red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; one of the best early sorts. Middle of July.

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

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored: similar to Moorpark. August.

Romau—A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed: flesh rather dry. End of July.

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.

St. Ambroise—Large, oblong; very sugary and rich; a vigorous grower and very productive. Middle of August.
RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

These are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, having withstood 30 degrees below zero without injury; early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from insect ravages, and diseases. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested.

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

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

Catherine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium sized; yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.
Gibb—Tree hardy; grows symmetrical; productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting; a handsome and valuable variety. July.

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 every year, so as to preserve a round vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

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 Early—From Illinois; very 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 tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; free-stone. July.

Amsden—Very early; the fruit has remarkably keeping and carrying qualities; 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. July.

Barnard's Early—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. September.

Beer's Smock—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow and of the very best quality for the season; freestone; a regular and enormous bearer, making it very desirable for market purposes. Last of September.

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.

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 a peach. Middle to end of July.

Early Rivers—New; large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy, and melting; with very rich flavor. One or two weeks earlier than Hale's. End of August.

Early Silver—Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent. One of the best. Early in September.

Early York—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender. Middle of August.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Massachusetts. 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.
Globe—A rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good, very rich and luscious. September and October.

Lord Palmerston—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Middle to end of September.

May's Choice—A yellow peach of the highest quality, ripening immediately after the Early Crawford; in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color and high vinous flavor; tree a good bearer; very desirable. Last of August.

Morris White—Medium, straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

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 to middle of September.

Schumaker—Originated at Fairview, Pa. Medium to large, bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Middle of July.

Sener—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek; yellow flesh, deep pink around the stone; freestone; rich and very juicy. First of October.

Steadley—Large, round, of deep red cheek; yellow flesh, deep pink around the stone; freestone; rich and very juicy. First of October.

Steven's Rareripe—Fruit resembles our 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. Last of September and first of October.

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 September.

Troth's Early—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. Middle of July.

Wager—Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor; bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fall. Last of August.

Ward's Late Free—Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. First of October.

Wheatland—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 to middle of September.

Wilder—Tree a very vigorous grower; hardy and productive; fruit medium to large; round; flesh very juicy and rich. Last of July.

Wonderful—Originated in New Jersey. Large to very large, uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, high flavored and firm; bright red at the pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Ripen in October, and keeps well.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES.

Arkansas Traveler, Amelia, Briggs' Red May, Blyeou's Late, Chair's Choice, Chinese Cling, Columbia, Fox's Seedling, Garfield, or Brigid, George IV.; Grand Admirable Cling, Hale's Early, Honest John, Hill's Chili, Jacques' Rareripe, La Grange, Large Red Rareripe, Lady Parham, Lemon Free, Mary's Favorite, Moore's Favorite, Picquet's Late, President, Raymond Cling, Reeves' Favorite; Richmond, Scott's Nonpareil, Snow's Orange, Waterloo, Willett, Salway, Sturtevant.
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. It should be done before sunrise. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

**Beauty of Naples**—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color, greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. September.

**Bleecker's Gage**—Above medium; yellow; juicy and rich; productive. August.

**Botan**—Lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

**Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. Middle of August.

**Burbank** (Japan Plum)—The new plum with yellow flesh. Never before offered for sale.

The introducer says: "The fruit is usually from five to five and a half inches in circumference, and varying less in size than the other Japan plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The trees are unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Commence to bear usually at two years of age. Last summer fifty-five large, perfect fruit, ripened on a two year-old tree which was standing with others thick in a nursery row. After thoroughly testing over forty kinds of Japan plums, I think this and Satsuma are the best of all." August.

**Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best late plums. Last of September.

**Columbia**—Very large; nearly round; flesh rich and fine flavored. September.

**Damson**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

**Denniston's Superb**—Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome; quality good; good bearer. August.

**Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well. September.

**Fellenberg**—(Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

**General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good. September.

**German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.

**Genii**—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 by growers along the Hudson river. September.

**Green Gage**—Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality. August.

**Imperial Gage** (Plushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. August.

**Jefferson**—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best. August.
Kelsey—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich, yellow, nearly overlaid with light red and a delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with a remarkably small pit. Tree not so hardy as a peach. August.

Lawrence's Favorite—Large, yellowish green, remarkably juicy and melting. One of the best; productive. August.

Lombard (Bleeker'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. August.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. August.

Mariana—An accidental seedling originating in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Rourke, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvelous, and it ranks among the best of the Chickasaw varieties. August.

Miner (Townsend)—An improved variety of the Chickasaw: originated in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West; productive. August.

Monroe—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. September.

Moore's Arctic—In this plum we find combined a high flavor, power to defy the attacks of the worst enemy of the plum, the Curculio, and a hardiness so wonderful that, unprotected and exposed to Arctic cold, where the mercury freezes, it has for many years borne enormous and certain crops of fruit. Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock, N. B., who is widely known as an experienced and able Pomologist, says that “it is the most prolific of all plums, and in earliness of bearing exceeds all others.” He has tested it thoroughly in his orchard of 1,500 plum trees of the finest varieties, and says that its superiority “is in every case very remarkable and unmistakable.” It originated in Ashland, Aroostook County, Me., and has never been troubled with any disease. It is pronounced by a successful fruit grower the only fruit tree known which may be planted with a certainty of a heavy crop the second year. While it is fit to eat earlier than any other fine plum, yet with care it has been kept until nearly Christmas. Mr. Sharp says in a recent letter that in the “cold soil” of Prince Edward's Island, where other plums, including even the Wild Goose, have failed, the Moore's Arctic are bearing well. He also relates in the same letter the following remarkable fact, which demonstrates clearly its wonderful freedom from the Curculio. “In Mayor Fisher's orchard, here, some grafts were set in the tops of some red plum trees, and while the red plums were riddled with Curculio stings, and there was not a sound plum among them, yet THE MOORE'S GRAFTS IN THE SAME TREES BORE AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF BEAUTIFUL SOUND FRUIT.” The fruit grows in large clusters; large; dark purple; thin skin, pit small. Flavor very fine both for preserving and for dessert. Last of August to December.

Niagara—New. Origin uncertain: very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw, although a stronger grower, more hardy and far better bearer. August.

Peach—Very large and handsome, dull red; good, very productive. August.

Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill—A magnificent English plum; form of Magnum Bonum; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Prunus Simoni—A distinct species from China. Growth erect. Flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow with a peculiar aromatic flavor. September.

Purple Egg (Hudson River Purple Egg)—Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson River; described as one of the richest and finest flavored plums we have; stone free; good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger, with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings good price in market; tree bears young. September and October.
Quackenboss—A popular Hudson River variety; large, deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. September.

Reine Claude de Bavay—One of the best foreign sorts; large; greenish yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting and sugary, with a rich, excellent flavor; vigorous and remarkably productive. September.

"Satsuma" Plum—This purple-fleshed plum was found in Southern Japan, and introduced with a number of other varieties, at a great expense, four years ago. Not having seen the fruit, we did not propagate it extensively, yet its vigorous growth and large, dark green leaves alone would recommend it for cultivation. The next season the tree bore some two hundred fruits, which ripened before the Kelsey was half grown, or in other words it is not less than five or six weeks earlier than that variety; larger, handsomer, more nearly globular, very much richer and better flavored, and in every way superior. The pit is very little larger than a cherry stone. The flesh is a solid clear purple color from pit to skin, and makes a purplish, semi-transparent jelly, which has a peculiar, guava-like, spicy flavor, which all admire. The fruit in the flesh state is exceedingly palatable, and by many thought to be superior to any other plum, either of the Japan, American, or European varieties. July.

Shipper's Pride—Originated in the State of New York near Lake Ontario. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest Winters without injury. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and an unusual good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum.

Smith's Orleans—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

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

Weaver—Dr. Ennis, of Clinton, la., kindly furnishes the following description: "Brought to notice by Mr. H. C. Weaver, of Cedar Rapids, la. It is simply one of our ordinary wild plums, of fine size, good flavor, and wonderfully productive. The tree is very Hardy, never injuring in even our severest winters. Where good cultivated plums can be raised, this plum may not have much value, but in the West and extreme North it will prove the best plum yet found. I am planting them largely for market purposes." Tree vigorous and erect. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

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

Yellow Gage—Large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive; an excellent and profitable variety. Middle of August.

QUINCES.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart, each way, we have 430 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of Quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels which at a very low price would bring more than $500.

Apple or Orange—Large; bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation.
Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable new quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form, and beautiful color; it is shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Missouri Mammoth—New, from Missouri. Tree a strong grower and produces immense crops of very large, fine fruit, of good quality.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth)—We consider this the best of all the quinces. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower and very productive.

NATIVE GRAPES.

The cultivation of the Native Grape has made more wonderful and satisfactory progress within the past twenty years than that of any other fruit in the Catalogue. Previous to this period its culture was confined to a few vines in the amateur gardens, while there were scarcely half a dozen sorts that were regarded as worthy of attention. But few locations were thought to be adapted to successful vineyard culture, and these were planted but sparingly. Since then, however, large numbers of new sorts have been introduced, many of surpassing excellence, greatly increased in number of kinds and adapted to more productive soils and locations. Now there is scarcely a garden that has not one or more of the better sorts of this luscious fruit, and the steep hillsides of many a farm hitherto worthless and unsightly, have become the most productive and profitable acres of the establishment.

The soil for the grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable; a slope to the south or west is the best. If a northern incline must be had, only the hardy, early ripening sorts should be planted. Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart, according to the variety, as some of the more rapid growing sorts require nearly double the room of others equally vigorous, but compact, short-jointed kinds. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the spring with well decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime or ashes every third or fourth year is also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong two year-old vine, such as we furnish, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In November or December, as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe, cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune closely to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. The following spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet long in the full, and should then, or cut back to four to five feet. The next spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the uprights from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an overcrop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they should be pinched to prevent further growth. After the vine has shed its foliage, and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes should be cut back to two buds, and if desirable, the whole vine may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs or earth to protect it through the winter. In the following spring, one bud from each upright should be allowed to throw out a shoot which should be treated as in the previous year, and may be allowed to bear a little more heavily. The same system should be followed each year; thinning vines in the rows by digging up every other plant if necessary, but never growing any grapes above the second wire, and renewing the bearing canes by new shoots from the stump when required.

Gathering andKeeping—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state, should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous
woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruits disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

**CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.**

**August Giant**—A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native frost grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem; when shouldered, the shoulders are always short and very double; berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring 1½ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket besides Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center; very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower. August.

**Champion**—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape. August.

**Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy and productive; succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes. September.

**Downing**—Vine very vigorous, very productive, short jointed; leaves medium sized, lobed, coarsely serrated, thick, and over-lap; bunch very large (ten to twelve inches long), compact shouldered; berry large to very large, oval or roundish oval, black with grayish bloom; flesh firm, meaty, tender, sweet, rather rich; very good. A promising market grape. Ripe September 10th to 20th.

**Eaton**—Large leaf, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick, brownish-yellow down; bunch very large, weighing 12 to 25 ounces; 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; seeds large, from one to four; skin thin but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy; as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

**Mills**—This variety was raised by Mr. William H. Mills, of Hamilton, Ont., by crossing Muscat Hamburg with Creveling. 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, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy, ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper.

**Moore's Early**—Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty days before the Concord.

**Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact shouldered, berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

**Worden**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Destined to become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

**CLASS II.—RED or PURPLISH GRAPES.**

**Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold and damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme north.
Amber Queen—A new and promising variety, which originated in Massachusetts. Bunch and berry of medium size; color light amber; flesh tender to the center: juicy, sprightly and delicious. Larger than and as early as Delaware.

Brighton—Our experience with the vine and fruit of the Brighton has convinced us more and more thoroughly of its superiority as a family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware and bears most abundantly; having thick, large foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the Summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the Winter in extreme localities. We commend this sort especially as a standard variety for the vineyard or garden.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella. requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in Western New York.

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. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Diana—About the same size and color of the Catawba, of which it is supposed to be a seedling: a beautiful and delicious grape; ripens about the same time as the Isabella. Vine remarkably vigorous; rather a shy bearer while young.

Jefferson—Produced by a cross of the Concord and Iona, by J. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y. Bunch large, shouldered, often double shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin rather thick, light red, with a thin like bloom; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich. A handsome, excellent grape where the season is long enough for it to mature.

Lindley [Rogers’ No. 9]—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large; round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Poughkeepsie Red—A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona and Delaware with Walter; somewhat larger than Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.

Salem [No. 52]—Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Ulster Prolific—A native seedling, grown by A. J. Caywood. A red Grape of good quality, healthy growth and great productiveness. Will probably be found valuable for general use as it seems to have all the characteristics of our hardy and healthy native varieties. September.

Vergennes—This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Foliation downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.
Wyoming Red—An extra early red grape, resembling the Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red; skin thin and firm, flesh sweet, a little foxy, but not enough to be objectionable. Much in demand as an early profitable grape.

**CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.**

**Duchess**—Bunch medium to large, long, shouldered, compact; berries medium not uniform, some being quite small, form roundish; skin thick, generally dotted with small black spots about the size of a pin's head; color light green at first, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, fruit almost transparent; flesh tender without pulp, juicy, sweet, crisp, rich, and in quality ranks as best. Vine vigorous and productive here. The foliage is said to mildew in some localities. Grown with care it is no doubt a valuable white grape for the amateur, and perhaps in favorable localities may be cultivated successfully on a larger scale for market. Ripens early, before the Concord.

**Lady**—A seedling of the Concord, from George W. Campbell, of Delaware, O. Mr. C. is a successful grape grower and considers this sort in all points as one of the best White Grapes for general cultivation; two weeks earlier than Concord; berries large and close, of beautiful appearance; flesh tender, delicate, peculiarly rich and sweet. Its health and hardiness adapt it to cold latitudes, and its earliness ensures successful planting where any grapes can be grown.

**Lady Washington**—The following description by Charles Downing, who has been familiar with the original vine from its infancy, does but simple justice to this valuable and beautiful hybrid: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink when exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good. It ripens with the Concord."

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

**Moore's Diamond**—Vine a vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of the Concord; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens about two weeks before the Concord.

**Niagara**—The originators say: "This new white grape originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassady; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens with the Hartford."

**Pocklington**—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vines very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord.

**ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF GRAPES.**

**Class 1.—Black Grapes.**
Barry (Rogers' No. 49), Clinton, Eumelan, Early Victor, Hartford Prolific, Herbert (Rogers' No. 44), Isabella, Ike's Seedling, Merrimac (Rogers' 19).

**Class 2.—Red or Purplish Grapes.**
Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14), Iona, Massaoit (Rogers' No. 3), Norfolk.

**Class 3.—White Grapes.**
Croton, Eldorado, Empire State, Jessica, Rebecca.
SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June until Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.

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

Plant in March, April, May, September, October, 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 three 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 the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover plants early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting; and spade in light dressing of manure.

Bidwell—One of the very best, abundantly productive, full average size, excellent flavor and one of the very earliest.

Bubach—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; a valuable market variety.

Crescent Seedling—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson’s Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

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

Glendale—As a late profitable market berry, this is the very best in many sections; large, oblong-conic, scarlet, and very firm, but rather acid; a strong grower and productive.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Jewell—A native of Connecticut; makes so few runners that it is hard to propagate; when planted in rich, deep soil, and given the highest culture, they make wondrous big hills, and produce enormous big crops of very large berries, of deep glossy scarlet color, that make a most attractive appearance.

Sharpless—One of the best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer, bright color.

Triomphe de Gand—Large, conical, often coxcombed; polished, sweet and fine flavored. Does best on heavy soils. A popular foreign variety.

Warfield—Originated in Illinois. Vigorous grower, productive; ripens early; medium size.

Wilson’s Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Big Bob, Captain Jack, Charles Downing, Col. Cheney, Forest Rose, Gold, Great American, Haverland, James Viek, Kentucky, Lenning’s White, Mammoth, Manchester, Miami, Old Iron Clad, President Wilder.
RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row; pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinckle’s Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety, with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness and extreme productiveness; color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality.

RELIANCE.

Clarke—Large; light red; moderately firm; high flavored; a strong grower; productive and very hardy. One of the very best for home use.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality; a vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. “I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture,”—Chas. Downing “Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others.”—E. P. Roe.
**Golden Queen**—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle’s Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert: immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

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**Doolittle’s Black Cap.**

**Hansell**—Medium to large, bright crimson, firm; flavor fine; canes vigorous, hardy and productive; earliest of all.

**Herstine**—Fruit large, oblong, crimson, moderately firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium; one of the best.

**Marlboro**—The best early red raspberry for the North, ripening soon after the Hansell; hardy and productive.

**Reliance**—Large, roundish, dark red; firm, with a pleasant, sprightly acid flavor; hardy, vigorous and very productive; may be described as an improved Philadelphia. A valuable sort.
Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit large, purple, soft, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; plant very vigorous, hardy and productive. Much esteemed in some localities. Season medium to late.

Turner—A comparatively new red variety from Illinois, which is proving wonderfully successful in northern latitudes. Very productive and hardy; of good size: light handsome red, and of fine flavor. Its success in extreme localities must render it of great value. We believe that there is no other sort, except the Cuthbert, which will stand so much cold without injury.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

Davidson's Thornless—Similar in appearance and quality to the common black cap, but much earlier and nearly thornless, which is alone sufficient to make it very desirable.

Doolittle (Doolittle's Black Cap)—This is an improved variety of the common Black Cap, of medium size; dark purplish black, with pleasant sub-acid flavor: much esteemed for cooking; entirely hardy.

Gregg.—Of great size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Johnston's Sweet—A variety of great merit. It is said it will eventually take the place of many varieties now used for evaporating. Rather smaller than the Gregg, of same color: a good, strong grower, healthy and hardy; ripening with Tyler: stands up well in picking and handling. Its greatest merit is in its high quality and delicious sweetness of berry. Mr. Johnston made an offer of 25 cents per pound for all first-class evaporated fruit of this variety for season of 1888, showing his confidence in its merit.

Mammoth Cluster—Large size, black or dark purplish black; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market. Of all the raspberries of this class this has proved the most valuable and worthy of general cultivation.

Ohio—A very strong growing, hardy sort: fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market; also much esteemed for drying.

Souhegan—A new variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

Tyler—A variety of undoubted merit. Fruit of best quality and a very prolific bearer.

SELECT CURRANTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder be applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Champion—A new variety from England: pronounced to be the finest Black Currant ever brought to notice. The bunches are said to be very large and the flavor of the fruit excellent.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—Originated in Kansas. In form of bush similar to our common currants, but making a stronger growth; fruit bluish black, and in size from 1 to 4 inch in diameter; has a distinct flavor, desirable for pies, etc.
FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.
Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be twice as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

La Versaillaise—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large, and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Moore's Ruby—Originated near Rochester by Jacob Moore. Berries about same size and color of Victoria; bunches are long, bushes vigorous and very productive; less acid than the Cherry.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

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 White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and unlike the latter are not subject to mildew.

Downing—Large size, oval, greenish white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

Large Golden Prolific—Is a decided acquisition to the small list of hardy, mildew-proof American Gooseberries. The variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous, upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong, good samples measuring 1½ inches in length. Color golden yellow, flavor decidedly good; very productive.

Mountain Seedling—A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.

Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling)—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy. Raised from seed by Dr. Smith, of Vermont.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from this drawback, and we therefore offer them believing that they will meet every requirement.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Industry—Large; oval; dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruitted extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.
BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Agawam—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton's; an enormous bearer; berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie—Very large and very early. Perfectly hardy; a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

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 all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

Lawton—Fruit very large and black, of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Minnewaska—Perfectly hardy, very productive and a vigorous grower. Very early.

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. Most prolific blackberry grown.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting without core; very productive and hardy.

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

Wilson, Junior—A seedling of Wilson’s Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.

Wachusetts—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm.

Dewberry or Running Blackberry.

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

Nuts and Miscellaneous Fruits.

Almond, Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Soft-Shell—This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Butternut—A native species, the Juliana Cinerea of botanists. Wood light color; tree handsome.

Chestnut, American—Our native species. Smaller than Spanish, but sweet.

Chestnut, Spanish—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.

Figs—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

Filbert, American—Smaller, and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.
Filbert, English—The fruit of these is so much larger and better than our native species as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where they will succeed.

Oranges and Lemons—Several varieties.

Walnut, Shell-Bark—Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled nuts.

Walnut, Black—The well-known native species, hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.

Walnut, English—This rich and fine-flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

CULTIVATION.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barn-yard manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the sea shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor.
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances, good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkempt grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts, to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light and air with good views. When practicable, upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually be taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawns.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees: May—White Dogwood, Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnut, Double flowering Cherry; June—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa, Syringa, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lutea; July—American Sweet Chestnut.


Evergreen Trees—Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Siberian Arbor Vitae, Irish Juniper, American Arbor Vitae, etc.

Upright Flowering Shrubs: April—Daphne Mezereum; May— Forsythia, Japan Quince, Rhodotypos Kerroldes, Spirea Pruinfolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata; June—Deutzia Gneelis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Weigelia in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Golden-leaved and plain, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Exochorda Grandiflora, Spirea, Lanceolata, Spirea Golden-leaved, Halesia, Japan Globe Flower; July—Spirea Callosa Alba, Spirea Callosa; August and September—Altheas in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Anemon.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs—Clematis in variety (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety (flower all summer), Aristolochnia Sypho (flowers in May and June), Akebia Quinata, Bignonia or Trumpet Vine, Wistaria.
**Evergreen Shrubs**—Rhododendron in variety, Mahonia, Dwarf Box.

**Roses**—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer, and Tender Roses, blooming constantly.

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**UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.**

**Alder** (Alnus). IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF (Laciniata Imparialis)—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

**Ash** (Fraxinus).

AUCUBA-LEAVED (Aucubifolia)—A fine tree with variegated gold blotched leaves, valued for planting near purple trees.

EUROPEAN (Excelsior)—A lofty tree of rapid growth with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds.

EUROPEAN FLOWERING (Ornus)—Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish, white, fringe-like; produced early in June in large clusters at the ends of the twigs.

GOLD-BARKED (Aurea)—A conspicuous tree at all times especially in winter on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED (Salicifolia)—A beautiful variety of fine form, rapid growth, having narrow wavy leaves.

**Ailantus** (Celestial Tree). GLANDULOSA—From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from all disease and insects. One of the most distinct and ornamental trees with pinnate foliage.

**Beech** (Fagus).

EUROPEAN (Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of sixty or eighty feet.

FERN-LEAVED (Heterophylla)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

**Birch** (Betula).

EUROPEAN WHITE (Alba)—A fine tree of moderate size with silvery bark and slender branches.

PURPLE-LEAVED (Pollis Purpureis)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage.

**Butternut**—A native tree of medium size, spreading limbs, grayish-colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailantus. Nut oblong and rough.

**Catalpa**.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (Syringezelolia), 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.

SYRINGEZELOLIA—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

TEAS' JAPANESE HYBRID—This is a cross between Catalpa Speciosa and the Japanese Kämpferi, 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.

**Cherry** (Cerasus).

DWARF WHITE FLOWERING (Humilis, f. pl.)—A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the succeeding are very ornamental.

LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING (Flore Alba Pleno)—A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers.
BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

Chestnut.

American (Castanea Americana)—A well-known forest and nut-bearing tree; of great value for ornamental purposes. This tree is now receiving great attention, and being widely and extensively planted for profit as well as ornament.

Spanish (Vesca)—A valuable species for both ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces fruit three or four times as large as the American variety.
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 when extremely young. Nuts of enormous size and of the sweet, rich flavor of the American chestnut.

Dogwood (Cornus). AMERICAN WHITE (Florida)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

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

ENGLISH (Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree with rather small leaves.

PURPLE (Stricta purpurea)—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

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

Fringe Tree. PURPLE, OR VENETIAN SUMACH, OR SMOKE TREE (Rhus Cotinus)—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers, which being of a pinkish brown color, give it the names "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July, sometimes literally covering the tree, and remaining all summer.

Fringe (Chionanthus). WHITE (Virginica)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage as well as its flowers make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

Hop Tree (Trifoliata)—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June.

Hornbeam. AMERICANA (American Hornbeam)—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

Horse Chestnut (Esclusus).

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

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING—A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud (Cercis). AMERICAN (Canadensis)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum (Cyrtisus). GOLDEN CHAIN—Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

Larch (Larix). EUROPEAN (Europea)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches, drooping, with needle-shaped foliage like the spruce or hemlock.

Liquid Amber. STYRACIFLUA (Sweet gum or Bilsteal)—A fine native or ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, and changes to a bright red in Autumn.

Linden (Tilia).

AMERICAN (Americana)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN (Europea)—A very fine pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED (Argentea)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and have a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species; growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.
Conspicua (Chinese White)—Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous and appear before the leaves.

Lennei (Lenne’s Magnolia)—Recently introduced; foliage large, flowers purplish crimson or magenta, and although not a handsome grower, a superb variety.

Norbertiana (Norbert’s Magnolia)—Tree a fine regular grower, foliage fine, flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best.

Soulangeana (Soulange’s Magnolia)—A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower, foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

Speciosa (Showy Flowering Magnolia)—A good grower, tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of soulangeana, but being produced in wonderful profusion, this is one of the best varieties.

Maple (Acer)

Ash-Leaved (Negundo fraxinifolium)—A fine, rapid-growing variety with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

Norway (Platanoides)—A native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (Purpurea)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Scarlet (Rubrum)—A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In the autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

Schwedler’s Norway (Schwedleri)—A beautiful variety with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction.

Sugar or Rock (Saccharinum)—The well known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage renders it justly popular as a shade tree.

Silver-Leaved (A. dasycarpum)—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

Weir’s Cut-Leaved (Weirii Laciniatum)—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. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

Mountain Ash (Sorobus.)

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 hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet, foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

Mulberries—The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Downing’s Everbearing—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1½ inches long and ½ of an inch in diameter; color blue black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

New American—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree with very large leaves; of rapid growth, hardy.

White—Commonly cultivated for silk. Fruit not equal to the black sorts.
Russian—Brought to notice by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for fuel, is fine for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. It is a rapid growing tree, bears fruit two or three years of age, and every year; color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black; valuable in northern sections.

Oak (Quercus)
American—A tree of coarse growth and foliage with large and bright colored berries.

Concordia (Golden)—A new variety of great beauty. Leaves green, heavily shaded with a rich gold yellow. A most striking and beautiful tree on the lawn, and should be in every collection.

Purpurea—New and admirable contrast to the Golden. Leaves of a very dark, rich purple, presenting a very striking and beautiful appearance. Very valuable.

Variegata.—Leaves distinctly margined with white; effective and pleasing.

Paulonia (Imperialis)—A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appear in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe Winters.

Peach (Persica).

Double Rose Flowering [Flore Rosea Pleno]—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Double White Flowering [Flore Alba Pleno]—Very ornamental flowers, pure white, hardy.

Poplar (Populus).

Carolina—Pyramidal in form, and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.

Lombardy [Fastigiata]—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

Silver-Leaved [Alba]—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

Cut-Leaved Silver[Bolleana]—A beautiful symmetrical growing variety with finely cut silvery-white foliage.

Salisburea. Maiden Hair or Ginkgo Tree (Adiantifolia)—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Thorn (Crataegus).

Double Scarlet (Coccinea fl. pl.)—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

Double White (Alba Flore Pleno)—Has small, double white flowers.

Paul’s Double Scarlet (Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii)—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron). Tulipfera—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

Walnut (Juglandis).

Black Walnut (J. Nigra). A native species of large size and majestic form, foliage, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

English, or Madeira Nut (J. riga)—A handsome tree which produces fine fruit. Should be more extensively planted as it is quite hard.

Willow (Salix). Rosemary-Leaved (Rosmarinifolia)—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round headed, small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Yellow Wood (Virgilea Lutea)—One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.
Weeping Deciduous Trees.

**Ash** (Fraxinus).

**European Weeping** (Excelsior Pendula)—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

**Gold Bark Weeping** (Aurea Pendula)—An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

**Beech** (Fagus). **Weeping** (Pendula)—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves; it is extremely graceful and effective, when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

**Birch** (Betula).

**Cut-Leaved Weeping** (Pendula Laciniata)—Extremely vigorous and hard.

Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

**Elegant Weeping** (Elegans Pendula)—First exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

**Young's Weeping** (Pendula Youngii)—Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots—very beautiful.

**Cherry** (Cerasus). **Everflowering Weeping** (Semperflorems)—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

**Elm** (Ulmus). **Camberdown Weeping**—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

**Linden, or Lime Tree** (Tilia). **White Leaved Weeping** (Alba Pendulai)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

**Mulberry.** Tea's Weeping Russian—The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender willowy branches drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has handsome foliage of a beautiful glossy green. Being a true Russian it possesses the wonderful vigor and health for which that species is noted. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the North, but the far more destructive heat and drought of the South. It is one of the safest and most successful trees to transplant, enduring exposure and hard treatment that would kill almost any other tree. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

**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.

**Sophora** (Japonica). **Pendula** (Weeping)—Foliage and flowers similar to the upright variety; branches angular and drooping; one of the finest weepers.

**Willow** (Salix).

**Weeping** (Babylouica)—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.
AMERICAN WEEPING (American Pandula)—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 than the Babylonica.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (Caprera Pendula)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees have ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

 Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

AMERICAN (Occidentalis)—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedge. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

SIBERIAN (Siberica)—one of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

Tom Thumb—Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places where large trees are not admissible.

Fir (Picea Abies, etc.).

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

NOBILIS—A lofty, majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.

NORMANNIANA—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.

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.

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.

A. PUNGENS—Colorado Blue Spruce. Known for a time under the following names: Abies Menziesii, Abies Menziesii Parryana and Abies Engelmanni. One of the hardest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; an important acquisition.

Pine (Pinus).

AUSTRIAN, OR BLACK (Austriaca)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; 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.

Scotch (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

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

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.

Obtusa—A tall-growing variety, with spreading, graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath. A most beautiful and stately tree.

Nana (Dwarf)—A very dwarf variety of the above. Curious and pretty.

Aurea (Golden Dwarf)—The beauty of its foliage is heightened by the brilliant yellow with which it is colored and which deepens with age.

Pisifera—A small tree with numerous delicate branches and feathery foliage; one of the finest of this genus.

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

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

Spruce Fir.

Norway Spruce (Abies Excelsa)—One of the handsomest and most popular of evergreens; when young, the tree is remarkably rich and luxuriant; as it grows older, its branches droop with a fine, graceful curl or sweep, some specimens, however, more than others; and when covered with its large pendent cones, it is an object exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Plants of all sizes can be furnished. Makes fine hedges.

Blue Spruce (A. Pungens)—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the Northwst with perfect success, enduring a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, in exposed situations, without injury; and also very extensively near Boston, where it has stood out entirely uninjured during the past sixteen years. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all the Spruces. Miss Bird, in her "Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains," mentions it as the most attractive tree she has seen, beautiful alike in shape and color. "It looks," she writes, "as if a soft blue powder had fallen upon its deep green needles; or as if a bluish hoarfrost, which must melt at noon, were resting upon it." Beautiful in color and outline, and hardy, it is a valuable acquisition. Very rare. Price, one foot high, $1.50.

Hemlock Spruce: Common Hemlock (A. Canadensis)—When finely grown, almost the handsomest of all evergreens, with delicate, dark glossy foliage, and drooping branches; when old, it loses its conical shape, and assumes irregular and picturesque forms. Should be transplanted young.

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.

Washingtonii—New, vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage; one of the best.
UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus). The Altheas are fine, free growing flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom.

DOUBLE RED (Rubra flore pleno).
DOUBLE PURPLE (Purpurea flore pleno).
DOUBLE WHITE (Alba flore pleno).
SINGLE RED (Rubrum).
SINGLE PURPLE (Purpurea).
SINGLE WHITE (Alba).

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE FLOWERING (flore pleno fol. variegata).—A conspicuous variety with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.

Almond.

DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING (Prunus Japonica)—A well known beautiful small shrub, with handsome, double, pink flowers early in the Spring.
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (P. Japonica alba)—A pretty sort with double white flowers.

Amorpha (Bastard Indigo)—These are fine large shrubs with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

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

Anemene, Japonica (Alba). A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high. Flowers about two inches in diameter. Blooms in the Fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

Berberry (Berberis).

COMMON EUROPEAN (Vulgaris)—Red fruited.
PURPLE LEAVED (Purpurea)—An interesting and beautiful variety with violet purple leaves and fruit.

Buckthorn (Rhamnus). PURGING (Catharicus)—A valuable, hardy robust shrub, with dark, rich foliage and white flowers, followed by black berries. Used extensively for hedges, and being very hardy, is one of the most desirable plants for this purpose.

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 (Sanguineum)—Small deep red flowers, blooming abundantly and early in Spring.
YELLOW FLOWERING (Aurceum)—Bright shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Daphne.

MESEREUM PINK (Mezereum)—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.
TRAILING (Cheorum)—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November. Flowers rose color.

Deutzia—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.
DOUBLE FLOWERING (Crenata flore pleno)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.
Slender Branched (Gracilis)—A charming variety introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

Rough-Leaved (Scabra)—An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub.

Pride of Rochester—A new variety said to excel all others in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom, and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition.

Dogwood (Cornus)

Red Branched (Sanguinea)—A native species, very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red.

Variegated (Cornus mascula variegata)—Variegated Cornelian Cherry. A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation.

Elegantissima Variegata—An improvement on the preceding; and one of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; foliage beautifully marked with creamy white and tinged with red, while some leaves are entirely white; should be in every collection.

Elder (Sambucus.)—A well-known shrub, which blossoms in the spring, and afterwards is covered with handsome berries. There are several varieties.

Golden (S. Aurea)—A beautiful variety, with light yellow leaves, which hold their color well, and render the plant very conspicuous and effective.

Euonymus (Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree)—A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of Evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

Exochorda. Grandiflora—A most beautiful shrub, producing large white flowers in May. A native of North China, difficult to propagate, and hence will always be rare.

Filbert. Purple Leaved (Corylus avellana atropurpurea)—A vigorous shrub with large, deep purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell (Forsythia viridissima)—A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Globe Flower (Kerria). Japan (Japonica)—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.
**Halesia, or Silver Bell.** Four-Winged (Tetraptera)—A fine, large and very ornamental shrub, with beautiful white bell-shaped flowers, in great abundance in May.

**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.

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**Hydrangea.**

**Large Clustered** (Paniculata)—A fine large shrub bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly or on a lawn in masses.

**Quercifolia** [Oak-Leaved Hydrangea]—A hardy, massive shrub, of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in autumn. Flowers white, changing to purple.

**Otaksa**—Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep, rose-colored flowers in huge tresses; new and very fine.

**Thos. Hogg**—A beautiful variety with large tresses of pure white flowers. Not hardy, but very valuable for forcing.

**Lilac** [Syringa].

**Charles the Tenth**—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves and reddish-purple flowers.

**Chionanthus Leaved** [Josikea]—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.

Plum (Prunus).

P. PISARDI—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn. Flowers small, white, single.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED (P. Triloba)—A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

Quince, Japan (Cydonia).

SCARLET—Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. For defence against boys and cattle it has no superior, and for ornament no equal.

BLUSH—A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

Snowball (Viburnum).

OPULUS STERILIS (Guelder Rose, Snowball Tree)—A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

V. PLICATUM (Plicate Viburnum)—From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Spiraea.

CALLOS A ALBA—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer.

GOLDEN LEAVED (Foliis Aureis)—A beautiful dwarf plant with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season and creates a very pleasing effect among other shrubs.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.

REEVESII or LANCE-LEAVED—A charming shrub with narrow-pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

DOUBLE LANCE-LEAVED—A beautiful double flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best.

VAN HOUTTE'S (S. Van Houttei)—The most showy of all the Spiraeas, and one of the very best flowering shrubs in cultivation. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Foliage curiously lobed and rounded, of a lively green color. Flowers pure white in great clusters and whorls, forming cylindrical plumes two or three feet long. Few plants present a more charming appearance when in blossom, or are more tasteful at other times. This is one of the hardiest of all the Spiraeas.

Strawberry Tree (See Euonymus).

Syringa.

EUROPEAN FRAGRANT, or "MOCK ORANGE," (Philadelphus coronarius)—A well-known, very hardy shrub, with showy white flowers, which are very fragrant.

LARGE-FLOWERED (P. grandiflora)—Large showy flowers. A valuable variety.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (P. foliis aureis)—A beautiful new variety with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs, especially with the purple-leaved varieties.
Tamarix. AFRICAN (Africana)—This is a very beautiful shrub with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

Weigela (Diervilia).
AMABILIS, or SPLENDENS—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.
CANDIDA—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, flowers pure white, produced in great profusion in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.
DESBOISII—A beautiful variety with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.
FLORIBUNDA (Crimson Weigela)—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our customers to this beautiful Weigela. The flowers are dark crimson with the white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuchsia flowers. It blooms in Spring with other Weigelas; but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the Fall. There is a ready sale found for it on account of its beautiful color, and it is conceded to be one of the best of the numerous varieties of Weigelas.
HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large.
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; blooms in May.
VARIEGATED-LEAVED (Fol. Variegata)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Akebia. QUINATA—A fine rapid-growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early summer.

Ampelopsis.
AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER (A. Quinquefolia)—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.
A. VEITCHII (Veitch’s Ampelopsis)—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.
ROYALI—New. A larger and stronger growing variety than the preceding—otherwise quite similar.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman’s Pipe. SYPHO—A rapid growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.
SCARLET (Radicans)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet bowers in August.
LARGE FLOWERED (Grandiflora)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not so hardy.
Honeysuckle (Lonicera).
**CHINESE TWINING** (Japonica)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

**COMMON WOODbine** (Periclymenum)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

**HALL'S JAPAN** (Haleana)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

**JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED** (Aurea reticulata)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

**MONTHLY FRAGRANT** (Belgica)—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

**SCARLET TRUMPET** (Sempervirens)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

**Ivy, American** (See Ampelopsis).

**Ivy.** **COMMON ENGLISH** (Hedera helix)—The Ivy, being an evergreen, not very hardy, and suffering from exposure to the winter sun, should be planted on the north side of buildings or walls. It is very effective, grown in pots, for inside decoration.

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

**Wisteria.**

**CHINESE PURPLE** (Sinesis)—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 introduced.

**CHINESE WHITE** (Sinesis Alba)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

**DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA** (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 Wisteria Sinesis so well-known as one of our best climbing plants.

**AMERICAN** (Frutescens)—A native variety of vigorous habit, and small clusters of light blue, fragrant flowers.

**AMERICAN WHITE**—A native seedling; pure white; bunches short; a free bloomer.

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

**Clematis, or Virgin's Bower**—The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses; some of them, such as our common native sort, (C. Virginiana), and the European Virgin's Bower (C. flammula), are quite fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. The large-flowered varieties, like the well-known C. Jackmanii, are extremely showy, and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars; they are also planted in beds and the stems allowed to run upon the ground, being pegged down to keep them in place, thus producing great masses of bloom which make a grand appearance, especially when contrasting colors are in proximity. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils. They will make themselves at home in any good garden.

**AMERICAN** (C. Virginiana)—One of the most rapid growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

**COCCINEA**—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

**CRISPA**—A handsome native variety, with nodding, bell-shaped, lavender-purple, fragrant flowers, which are an inch or a little more in length and breadth, with revolute sepals; very distinct.

**FLAMMULA** (European Sweet)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; requires a slight protection in winter; very desirable.
WHITE CLEMATIS (Photographed from Nature.)
Viticella—An old European sort, with small blue flowers on long stems; very hardy and vigorous.

Clematis, Large Flowering.

Alexandra—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale-reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Beauty of Worcester—New. A large and handsome eight-petalled flower, of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens. It possesses the singular habit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant for its earlier bloom, and as the season advances single flowers only are borne on the laterals.

Bellev of Woking—A fine new double variety of the Florida type; the color is a delicate tint of bluish mauve or silver gray. A decided acquisition.

Countess of Lovelace—A decided advance on John Gould Veitch, both in habit, color and form. A bluish-lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double white varieties. The flowers are pure white, four inches across, very deep, consisting of from ten to eleven rows or series of sepals, which are short and close set, so as to form a compact and completely filled out flower. They are also remarkably sweet scented.

Duke of Edinburgh—Flowers medium sized, six sepaled; bluish violet; anthers purplish-chocolate.

Fair Rosamond—Free-growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

Gem—A new and valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October, 1871. June to October.

Gloire de St. Julien—One of the best new perpetual white varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

Henry—This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white; consist generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Unfortunately art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any equals. July to October.

Jackmanni Alba—A light colored variety of vigorous growing habit; the flowers are four to six sepaled, of a grayish white. It is the nearest approach yet made to that great desideration, a white flowered Clematis Jackmanni.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lady Boville—This very fine variety has peculiar and well formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.
LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE—A remarkably fine variety of the Lanuginosa type, producing flowers successively through the summer and autumn months. Color pale mauve with lavender bar, anthers pale reddish brown.

LANUGINOSA CANDIDA—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

LAWSONIANA—One of the finest of all; a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. June to October.

LUCIE LEMOINE—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.

MADAM GRANGE—A remarkable and vigorous habituated variety; flowers five inches across; of a rich, deep velvety, maroon-crimson, becoming purplish with age; having a red bar down the center of each sepal. July to October.

MISS BATEMAN—One of the most charming of the spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

PRINCE OF WALES—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

PRINCESS OF WALES—A deep bluish mauve with a satiny surface. An exceedingly fine Clematis.

PURPUREA ELEGANS—Deep violet purple, light colored filaments, and pinkish brown anthers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

RAMONA—Said to be an American seedling of the Jackmanni type; one of the strongest growers; flowers lavender blue, similar to the Gem.

RUBELLA—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

RUBRA VIOLACEA—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

STAR OF INDIA—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

VELUTINA PURPUREA—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. New and choice. July to October.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA VENOSA—A beautiful Clematis of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

WILLIAM KENNETT—A choice new variety, having large flowers of a deep lavendar. July to October.

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CAMELLIA.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture and requires artificial warmth and protection. It blooms through the Winter and early spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well rotted compost, thoroughly mixed.

**Alba Plena**—White; one of the best known and best varieties in cultivation.

**Carswelliana**—Variegated. Fine.

**Chandlerii**—Red and white.

**Elata**—Dark crimson.
**Duchess d'Orleans**—Flesh colored, striped with white.
**Jeffersonii**—Bright crimson. Fine form.
**Lady Hume's Blush**—Flesh color.
**Sherwood**—Rosy crimson.
**William IV.**—Splendid; variegated red and white.
**William Penn**—Cherry red. Fine.
**Wilderii**—Bright rose. Fine form.

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**HARDY GHENT AZALEAS.**

This class of Azaleas 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.

**LIST OF VARIETIES WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS.**

**Amœna**—Bright purple and double.
**Calandulacea Flammea**—Scarlet.
**Coccinea**—Dark orange.
**Cordon**—Light orange.
**Bouquet de Flore**—Pink and white; fine.
**Cruenta**—Scarlet; fine.
**Dr. Gray**—Scarlet.
**Ne Plus Ultra**—Orange; fine.
**Penicellata Stellata**—Straw color and salmon.
**Wm. C. Bryant**—Pink and orange.
**Narcissa Flora**—Splendid yellow, double.
**Nudi Flora**—Pink and white.

**CHINESE AZALEAS.**

These are less desirable, half hardy, and require the protection of conservatory, greenhouse or frames during Winters. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents.

**Alba Perfecta**—Fine White.
**Amarantina Splendida**—Rosy purple.
**Adolphe de Nassau**—Large rose.
**Coloris Nova**—Superb crimson.
**Georgiana**—Copper red scarlet.
**Louise Margottin**—White, semi-double, striped with crimson.
**Iveryana**—White, striped with rose.
**Marie Van Houtte**—Large, semi-double; white, striped and blotched with rosy salmon. Extra fine.
**Madam Perrine**—Variegated.
**Marie Vervaine**—Variegated, crimped. Fine.
**Symmetry**—Good form; rosy salmon.
**Triomphe de Ledeburg**—Scarlet crimson. Fine.
RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and, like Azalias, are most effective when grouped.

The following varieties are entirely hardy and adapted to a Northern climate:

Album Elegans—Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower.

Abraham Lincoln—A superb crimson; very fine foliage.

Bertie Parsons—Lilac Blush.

Bicolor—Dark Rose.

Blandyanum—A very bright rose; one of the best.

Catawbiense (Seedling)—Having lilac colored and red flowers simply.

Everestianum—Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye. Very fine.

Grandiflorum—Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer. One of the best sorts.

Perspicuum—White.

Purpureum—Purple.

Roseum Elegans—Rosy tinted. Very fine.

Roseum Superbum—A good late sort; rose colored.

Speciosum—A light pink; late bloomer.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry (Mahonia)—HOLLY LEAVED (Aquifolia)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box (Buxus).

DWARF (Suffruticosa)—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX—Several sorts.

Euonymus—Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit. It is perfectly hardy, and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are valuable as a defence against animals, as wind brakes to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot.

HEDGES FOR DEFENCE.

Honey Locust—For turning cattle and as a farm hedge, it is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

Osage Orange—In the South and Southwest is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing, it makes a very efficient hedge.

HEDGES FOR WIND BRAKES.

Norway Spruce is the best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth, when properly sheared or pruned, large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other Evergreen.

American Arbor Vitæ comes next. Belts of Pines are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES OR SCREENS.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Hemlock, and especially Japan Quince and Purple Berberry, all described in their appropriate places in this Catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges.

Privet—A pretty shrub with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers; also makes a beautiful hedge.
ROSES.

Cultivation—Roses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they, too, are similarly protected.

Insects—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its gluing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp. The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.

Our Roses are strong plants grown out of doors, well rooted and every way desirable. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are in every respect much better and stronger plants than the ones that are so fully advertised and sent out by mail, which are small, tender shoots, started in a greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND HYBRID REMOTANT ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson, very large, full, of fine globular form and extremely fragrant.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. Has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing, and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.

Anne de Diesbach—One of the best and most satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses. A strong, vigorous grower, extremely hardy; producing very large, double flowers of a lovely shade of carmine, and delightfully fragrant.

Annie Wood—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in autumn; one of the best.

Antoine Mouton—Deep rose, tinged with lilac; hardy and fragrant.

Antoine Quilhon—Very deep velvety crimson, darker than Prince Camille. A good grower, of bushy habit; very desirable.

Augusta Mic—Delicate pink; finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; a strong grower, and one of the best of its color.

Clemence Raoux—Beautiful silvery rose; very free bloomer and fine form; very double; strong grower and wonderfully fragrant. One of the best.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form. It should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety is particularly desirable on account of its vigorous constitution and free flowering habit.
Comtesse Cecile de Chabrilant—Deep pink; of medium size; full, fragrant, of perfect globular form. A lovely rose; very hardy.

Coquette des Alpes—White, slightly shaded with carmine; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower, but continuing to produce immense quantities of beautiful white roses in large clusters throughout the season, until frost appears.

Dinsmore—A new seedling from New Jersey. A splendid budding sort; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, and produces an abundance of bloom all summer. The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of a bright crimson color.

Duke of Edinburgh—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant; foliage large and attractive; a free bloomer early in the season.
MOSS ROSE.

**Duke of Teck**—Bright crimson scarlet, clear and distinct in its vividness of color beyond anything else; a real march towards a true scarlet rose. The flower is large, very double, of good, bold, pointed, globular form; very free flowering habit, and bold, erect growth, with grand foliage.

**Empress of India**—An imperial rose in every respect; splendid form, very large, full and double; very fragrant; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.

**Etienne Levet**—Carmine; one of the finest of U. V. Class.

**Fisher Holmes**—Deep glowing crimson; an improved Jock.

**Fontinelle**—Bright, shining scarlet, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; petals edged with violet; very large, handsome flowers; full and double, and exceedingly sweet. A vigorous grower and very hardy.
Francois Levet—Cherry red; medium size; well formed; one of the Paul Verdier style; very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color; beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown; of fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

General Washington—Fine crimson; very full and double; a moderate grower; one of the handsomest of roses when well grown.

Gloire de Margottin—New. This is the brightest colored rose yet introduced, and is in every way a most desirable variety, being a good, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; good for either forcing or out-door culture.

Hyppolite Jamain—Bright Rose, large, full and fine.

Jean Liabaud—Fiery Crimson; large and double; fragrant; one of the best dark roses; vigorous.

John Hopper—Rose with rosy crimson center; splendid form.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

La Reine—Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

Lion of Combats—Deep colored crimson; showy and fine.

Lord Raglan—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose and a vigorous grower.

Louis Van Houtte—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full; of fine shape; deliciously perfumed.

Madam Alfred de Rougemont—White. This is one of the fine new, free blooming sorts of recent introduction; flowers rather small, but bloom in clusters, forming a rose bouquet.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose out-doors; pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Marie Rady—Vermillion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form; a fragrant, superb sort, but a shy bloomer in autumn. A free grower.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage; a free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry carmine; in wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colcomb.

Maurice Bernardin—Bright crimson, large, moderately full; a good, free-flowering sort, often coming in clusters.

Mrs. Jowett—Dark red, nearly black.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.

Meteor—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer, this variety will become a great favorite.

Paonia—Red; large or very large; fragrant, and a free bloomer. A good garden variety.
Paul Neyron—This magnificent Rose should be in every collection. By far the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are of immense size, many of them being five to six inches in diameter, very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant, borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season. As showy as the Peony, it has the delicate coloring and exquisite scent of the Rose. The wood is nearly smooth and foliage tough and enduring. We recommend this variety very highly for general planting, as it is calculated to give more satisfaction to the masses than any other known variety.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Pierre Notting—Blackish red, shaded with velvett globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses. Needs winter protection.

Pius IX—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Queen of Queens—Pink, with blush edges; undoubtedly the finest Rose of its color; extra free flowering.

Sydonie—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and an abundance of flowers.

Ulrich Brunner—A superb Rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing crimson, elegantly lightened with scarlet; fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

**ADDITIONAL LIST.**

Carmine, Achille Gonod, Countess of Oxford, Francois Michelon, Leopold Hausburg, Marie Bauman, Blush; Victoria, Cherry; Color; Beauty of Waltham, Madame Boutin, Madame Victor Verdier, Crimson; Admiral Lapeyrrouse, Doctor Arnal, Giant of Battles, James Sprunt, John Bright, John Keynes, Lord McCartney, Madam Charles Wood, Madam Laffay, Marquis of Salisbury, Marshal Foye, President Lincoln, Star of Waltham, Flesh Color; Madame Vidot, Perles Des Blanches, Maroon, Richard Smith, Pink; Baroness Rothschild, Louise Margottin, Purple; Carl Coers, Red; Charles Lefebvre, Leopold Premier, Pius IX, Rose Color, Baronne Prevost, Belle of Normandy, Mademoiselle Eugenie Verdier, Merveille de Lyon, satin-pink; Mrs. Elliott, William Griffith, Scarlet; Boleldieu, Senator Vaisse, White; Alba Carnea, Baron Maynard, Eliza Boelle, Mabel Morrison, Madame La Charme, Portland Blanche, Reine Blanche, Vermillion; Sir Garnet Wolseley, Velvety Black; Xavier Olibo.

**HYBRID TEA ROSES.**

These are produced by crossing Tea Roses with Hybrid Perpetuals. La France, is of this class, and is probably more highly prized than any other Rose. They are not quite as robust as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but sufficiently so to endure our climate with a little protection in winter.

Captain Christy—Very tender, flesh-colored, center of deeper tint; very large, Centifolia Rose-shaped; fine.

Charles Margottin—A seedling from Jules Margottin, reddish crimson; form semi-cupped, very large, full and sweet; retains color well and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped.

Chestnut Hybrid—Cherry carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A fine bloomer in Spring; but not in August; distinct and fine.

Jean Sisley—Lilac; rose; large or very large; very full, without fragrance. A very fine bloomer, always in flower, but having too much substance it is not valuable for forcing, the buds not opening well; probably it will be more useful for open air culture than for the house.
Hybrid Tea Rose.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.

Michael Saunders—Free or moderate. Bronzed rose, a distinct color; large, beautifully-formed flowers, which from their great fullness, do not always open well under glass, but are fine in open air; somewhat fragrant.

Additional List.

Countess of Roseberry, cherry red; Duke of Connaught, crimson; Duchess of Connaught, silvery rose; Duchess of Westminster, carmine; Nancy Lee, satiny rose; Pierre Guillot, crimson.

Bourbon Roses.

These are not quite so hardy as the preceding class, requiring slight protection in the North. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth with rich, luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Lafitte—Pale flesh color; full and beautiful.

Hermosa—Light blush, or flesh color, large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.

Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, fine form; a free bloomer and a superb new rose.
Louis Odier—Fine bright rose; large, full cupped form.
Omar Pasha—Scarlet crimson; fine and vigorous; one of the very best.
Queen of the Bourbons—Fawn colored rose; beautiful and profuse bloomer.
Sir J. Paxton—Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower, fine, rich foliage and free bloomer.
Souvenir de la Malmaison—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, full, beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest Autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring a little protection during severe winters.

Augusta—Sulphur yellow; large and full; very fragrant; strong grower; similar to, if not identical with Solfaterre.
Caroline Mariesse—Creamy white; small and full, nearly hardy; flow- ers resemble those of Felicite Perpetual.
Celine Forestier—Fine bright yellow; highly fragrant; a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.
Cloth of Gold (Chromatella)—Rich, deep yellow; large, double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.
Lady Emily Peel—Has pure white flowers in large clusters; a free grower and fine for pillars.
Lamarque—White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.
Narcisse—Pale yellow; a beautiful tea-scented Rose.
Solfaterre—Bright sulphur yellow; large and globular.
Woodland Margaret—Pure white; rather small; a free grower.
Yellow—Sulphur yellow; rather feeble grower.

TEA ROSES.

The perfume of these Roses is most delicate and agreeable, indeed they may be called the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh-color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in Winter. They are most desirable for pot culture.

Bou Silene—Purplish carmine.
Catherine Mermet—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery luster possessed by La France; large, full and of beautiful form; decidedly one of the finest Tea Roses.
Marechal Niel—Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form; the petals are extra large and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.
Papa Gontier—Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semidouble, fragrant, free-growing, profuse-flowering; very popular for winter forcing.
Perle des Jardins—A beautiful straw-color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems; and very free flowering.
Reine Marie Henriette—Flowers large, full, of fine form; color, beautiful cherry-red with a shade of violet; flowers somewhat flat, highly scented, and in color and form have some resemblance to Chestnut Hybrid; an extra fine climbing variety.
Safrano—Fawn, shaded with rose.
Sunset—Tawny shade of saffron and orange, very double and handsome, and has beautiful rich foliage; one of the best roses of recent introduction, and excellent for forcing.
The Bride—A lovely, pure white Tea Rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for Summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphetos, are full and double and possess the good characteristics of Cath. Mermet.
Triomphe de Luxembourg—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.

Wm. Francis Bennett—In shape the flowers resemble Niphetos, and rival in coloring the rich, glowing crimson of Gen. Jacquemimot, while they resemble in fragrance the lovely La France. It is of vigorous growth and the utmost freedom in bloom.

Yellow Tea—An old and popular rose; very fragrant; straw color; very fine bud.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

Clara Sylvain, Flesh color; Cornelia Cook, White; Devoniensis, White; Duchess of Edinburgh, Crimson; Empress Eugenie, Silver; Gloire di Dijon, Yellow; Isabella Sprunt, Yellow; Jeanne d'Arc, White; La Sylphide, Yellow; Madame Bravy, White; Madame Maria Sisley, Yellow; Pearl, Flesh color.

CHINA, or Bengal Roses.

These are very appropriate for beds on account of their dwarf habits of growth. They bloom all through the Summer in open ground, and may be protected through the Winter in a pit or house.

Agrippina, or Cramoisie Superior—Rich velvety crimson.

Arch Duke Charles—Rosy crimson; distinct and fine.

Douglass—Rich velvet color; a fine, free bloomer.

Daily, or Common—Light pink; a constant bloomer.

Eugene Beauharnais—Bright amaranth; distinct and fine.

Sanguinea—Deep crimson; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerable darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New and a great acquisition.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

Mrs. Hovey—Pale, delicate blush; becoming almost white; resembles Baltimore Belle.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.

Triumphant—Color rose; darker than Baltimore Belle. Strong grower, free bloomer; a very excellent sort. A desirable addition to the list of climbing roses.

MOSS ROSES.

Ætna—Bright crimson; very double; superb.

Blanche Robert—White; free bloomer; fine.

Captain John Ingram—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Countess of Murinais—White; slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Crested—Rose; beautiful and curious mossy fringed calyx. Finest of all for buds.

General Drouot—Deep crimson; very mossy and a free bloomer; dwarf habit; perpetual.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

Madame Edward Ory—Reddish carmine; large and full; a very moderate grower; perpetual.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.
Foliage very full, globular, bright various Clirysanthemums and Baptisia A. P. white, Madame Moutan—of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. Madame Hardy—White; large, full and double. Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

**PÆONIES.**

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

**Class I.—PÆONIA MOUTAN. TREE PÆONIES.**

P. Moutan—The parent species is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May.

P. Banksii (Chinese Double Blush Pæony)—Very large, fragrant flowers; rosy blush with purple center. One of the finest.

P. Alba Plena—Double white, shaded with purple at the center.

**Class II.—CHINESE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.**

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

**BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.**

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. Most of these will live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. The leading varieties for this purpose follow:

Anemone—Double and single, white and scarlet; single the most brilliant. Plant five inches apart and cover three inches deep. They flower after the Hyacinths, and continue a long time in bloom. Excellent for cemetery plants.

Bell Flower (Campanula)—Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.

Baptisia (False Indigo). Handsome spike of blue. Lupin-shaped flowers; in June and July.

Carnations—White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in Fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums—The prettiest of late Autumn and early Winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—Well known flowers, hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors.
**Daisy** (Bellis)—Red, white and pink, double and quilled.

**Dahlias.**

The Dahlia is the grandest Autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary Show Dahlia; the Dwarf or Bedding Dahlia, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the Pompon or Bouquet, with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a Fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May, or even later.

**Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dicelytra** (Bleeding Heart)—A beautiful hardy border plant with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

**Feverfew** (Pyrethrum)—Fine, double Aster-like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, blush, rose, scarlet and crimson.

**Forget-me-not** (Myosotis)—Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August.

**Fox Glove** (Digitalis)—Long-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

**Fraxinella** (Dictamnus)—A strongly perfumed plant with pretty spikes of white and reddish purple flowers. June.

**Hollyhock**—There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as pure and perfect as those of the Camellia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seed sown in the Spring produce plants that will bloom the second Summer. Plants set out in the Spring will flower about midsummer, and for several years if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants grown from seed, that if planted in the Spring will flower the first Summer, and usually for two or three Summers after. The colors are nicely assorted, so that almost every color, from white to purple, may be expected.

**Milfoil** (Achillea)—Low growing plants with abundant, showy flowers; white and red. June to August.

**Perennial Larkspur.** The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

**Perennial Phlox.** The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

**SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS,**

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

**Amaryllis.**

**FORMOSISSIMA** (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

**JOHNSONIA**—Dull brick red with a white star center.

**Boussingaultia** **BASSILOIDES** (Madeira Vine)—An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing over a porch, or a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

**Gladiolus.** These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers
of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

**Trigidiu**

**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.

**Tuberose.**

**Double White and Single**—Flowers very fragrant. Stems from three to four feet. 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 eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

**Vallotta.** **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.

**FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.**

**Colchicum Autumnale.**

**Crocus**—In various colors.

**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.**

**Fritillaria Imperialis.**

**Galanthus.**

**Snow Drop**—This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

**Hyacinths.**

Among the bulbs used for Winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in Winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil. Double and single varieties can be supplied.

**Jonquils.** Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.

**Lilium (Lily).**

The Liliums are extremely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

**Auratum,** Gold banded Lily of Japan.

**Candidum,** common white.

**Candidum, fl. pl.** double white flowering.

**Lancifolium Album,** white Japan.

**Lancifolium Roseum,** rose spotted.

**Lancifolium Rubrum,** red spotted.

**Tigrinum, fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

**Lancifolium Punctatum,** pink and white.

**Tenuifolium**—One of the earliest flowering Lilies; foliage slender and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

**Umbellatum**—Vivid orange.

**Lily of the Valley.** The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what are called “pips,” young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted. Pips for winter flowering in the house, we can send out in December, as they will not suffer injury from frost. For the garden we can ship either in the Spring or Autumn.

**Narcissus.** **Garden Varieties.** Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy; very showy and fragrant.
**Single Varieties.**

**BILFLORUS**—White with yellow cup. **NANAS MAJOR.** **POETICUS**—White with red cup. **TRILOBUS.**

**Double Varieties.**

**ALBA PLENO ODO RATA**—White, and fragrant. **INCOMPARABLE**—Yellow and orange. **ORANGE PH ENIX**—Orange and lemon. **VAN SION** (Double Daffodil)—Yellow.

**Polyanthus Narcissus.** Beautiful early Spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservative ornaments.

**Tulips.**

Owing to the late Spring frost, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early Spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful Spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

**Double.** Early Flowering named Varieties.

**Single.** Early Flowering named Varieties.


**Parrots**' named varieties.

**TOURNESOL.** Orange and red; double; early.
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