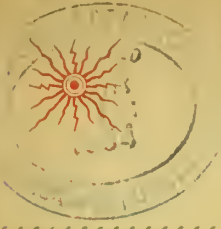


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1891



ATLANTA NURSERIES



SOUTHERN
STOCK FOR
SOUTHERN
PLANTERS

REC'D
JUN 21 1920
U.S. Department of Agriculture

TREES AND PLANTS

▲ ▲ FOR ▲ ▲

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

ATLANTA
NURSERIES.



W. D. BEATIE

W. D. BEATIE

Proprietor.

(SUCCESSOR TO M. COLE & CO.)

ATLANTA, GA.



Suggestions for Transplanting and Management of Trees.

The beginning of many errors in planting fruit trees is delay in preparing the ground until the trees are received, when it must be done hurriedly and imperfectly. Have the ground well prepared by thorough and deep plowing, so deep that a hole will not have to be dug in the hard sub-soil, in order to plant the tree. But if the ground is not prepared when the trees arrive, they may be kept without damage by digging a trench, in well-drained ground, wide enough to receive the roots of the trees, and a few inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row; untie the bundles and place the trees in the trench, carefully packing the soil among the roots; fill up the trench, packing the soil among the trees, raising it a little higher than the surrounding surface, to prevent water from settling around the roots.

CARE OF TREES.—If the trees are received in good condition, keep them so by protecting their roots from the sun and wind; if from delay or otherwise the roots are dry and the trees are shriveled, bury them entirely in the ground, eight or ten days, and they will be restored.

PLANTING.—Prune off, with a sharp knife, all broken or mutilated roots, and plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery row, the Dwarf Pear excepted, which must have the entire quince stock on which it is budded about two inches under the surface. Prune the top of the tree in proportion to the roots it has; a young tree is never killed by a preponderance of the roots over the top, but scores die because they have not sufficient roots to sustain the top.

TRAINING.—Training with short bodies and low heads has the advantage of protecting the whole trunk of the tree from the injurious effects of our hot summer sun, which may be observed upon the south-west side of trees trained with long bodies, the bark being very much scarred, if not literally burned off, preventing a free flow of sap between the roots and the branches, making an unsightly and short-lived tree. With short bodies this is obviated; a free flow of sap and equal distribution is obtained, making a symmetrical and well-shaped tree. The following heights may be adopted as a rule for training the bodies of fruit trees: standard apples, pears and cherries, two and one-half feet; peaches, apricots, nectarines and plums, two feet; dwarf apples and pears, nine to twelve inches.

CULTIVATION.—It is as essential to cultivate a young orchard as it is an ordinary field crop, but as most persons cannot afford to cultivate an orchard without some remunerating crop, we recommend cotton, peas and potatoes, as it has been demonstrated that these do not injure an orchard. Corn or small grain, and particularly the latter, is not only injurious, but ruinous to orchards. Manure well annually whatever crop is planted, and cultivate clean, at least until the orchard comes into bearing; and as long as can be done without injury to the trees.

We are satisfied that orchards would be improved by being laid down in grass after they come into bearing, provided the ground is rich enough to sustain the trees and a crop of grass. The roots would thereby be shaded during our hot summers, and the trees would retain their foliage.

THINNING FRUIT.—The practice of thinning fruit, *i. e.*, taking all over a reasonable crop from the trees that have set more than they can perfect is what should be done in all instances. Over-fruiting injures the constitution of trees, and is the cause of so much inferior fruit.

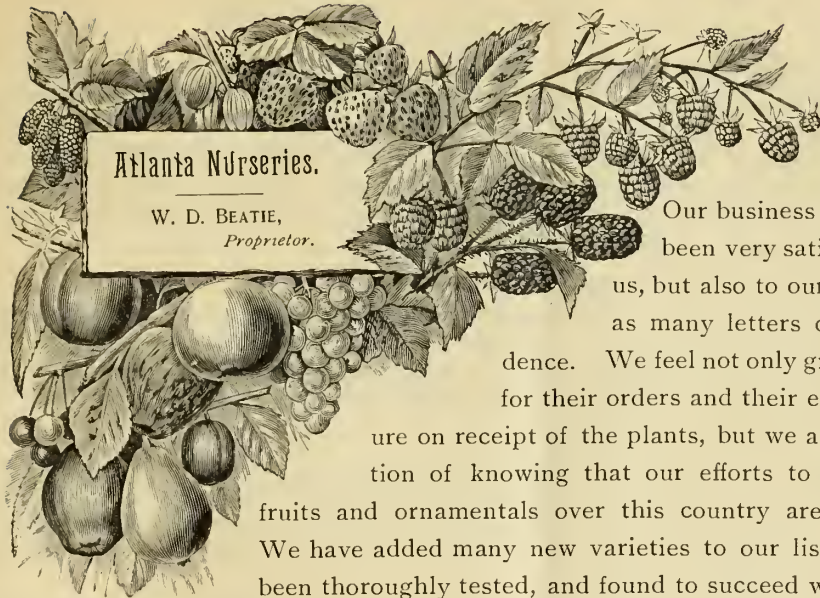
Fall Planting.

We wish everybody knew the important fact that the very best way to handle nursery stock is to have shipped in the autumn, and either heeled on one's own grounds for early spring planting, or planted at once in the orchard, field or garden. Our springs are treacherous. If the procuring of trees and plants to be planted is deferred until spring, the preparing of the soil where they are to be set is liable to be also; and by the time the stock can be obtained and planted, it is so late that growth has started, and dry, hot weather almost always follows before it has had a chance to get a hold of the soil and established, causing a good share of the very best plants and trees to die. Not only this, but those that live become more or less stunted and make only a feeble growth compared with those planted in early spring and autumn, for these have the advantages of the early and heavy spring rains to settle and firm the soil about their roots, and the first warm days to make growth which will not be checked. In the autumn the planter has more time to prepare his ground carefully and thoroughly than in the spring, and the rush upon the nurseries during March and April is often such as to render it practically impossible to make shipments promptly. When trees are planted in autumn, a small mound of earth should be made at the base of each one to prevent swaying, which should be reduced to the level in the spring as soon as the ground has become "settled." A similar but smaller mound of either soil or manure should be made at each blackberry, raspberry, etc., after planting, to prevent repeated and severe freezing of the roots, and removed as recommended for trees. The best and most thrifty fruit growers throughout the country—the progressive, forehanded ones—practice getting in their supply of nursery stock in the fall.

A Rule to find the Number of Plants Required for an Acre.

Multiply the length by the breadth, in feet, and see how many times the number is contained in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. For instance, plants set 2x3 feet, each plant would require six square feet—43,560 divided by 6 gives 7,260—the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.

1866 ◀ 25th Year ▶ 1891.



Atlanta Nurseries.
 W. D. BEATIE,
Proprietor.

THANKSGIVING is indeed a pleasure when one has something to be thankful for!

Our business for the past year has been very satisfactory, not only to us, but also to our numerous patrons, as many letters of thanks give evidence. We feel not only grateful to our friends for their orders and their expressions of pleasure on receipt of the plants, but we also feel the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts to distribute the best fruits and ornamentals over this country are fully appreciated. We have added many new varieties to our list, all of which have been thoroughly tested, and found to succeed well in this latitude.

Many other new varieties are now in our testing grounds which are not ready as yet to recommend; they will be offered later if they succeed as they should.

We celebrate our quarter centenary in 1891, and having been so long established is in itself a proof that we have been dealing honestly with our customers, which is a guarantee that we will in future do so. We also claim to know our business, and to be able to tell what varieties are best for you to plant—and it would seem that 25 years active study would enable us to do so.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

To encourage the formation of clubs, we offer the following discounts on trees and plants, at each and dozen rates only, provided the cash accompanies the order:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Persons sending \$2.00 may select | Trees and Plants to amount of | | \$2.25 |
| “ 3.00 | “ “ “ “ | | 3.50 |
| “ 5.00 | “ “ “ “ | | 6.00 |
| “ 8.00 | “ “ “ “ | | 9.75 |
| “ 10.00 | “ “ “ “ | | 12.50 |
| “ 15.00 | “ “ “ “ | | 19.00 |

All who send \$15 may order to the value of **one-third more.**

Advice and Terms.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unequalled by those of any nursery in the south, as we are located near and ship from the "Gate City," which, with her nine railroads penetrating in all directions, gives easy access to all parts of the country. We have nine railroads now, but before this catalogue is mailed two more will be added. We deliver all goods to forwarders without charge, after which our control ceases, hence our responsibility also. We guarantee the payment of transportation charges to all points, thus obviating the necessity of our patrons remitting money to prepay such charges, which otherwise are payable in advance.

BY MAIL we send all roses and chrysanthemums at the prices quoted "from pots."

TERMS.—Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory reference. Remittances may be made by draft on New York or Atlanta, Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express at our risk. Money enclosed in letters unregistered is at the risk of the sender. Parties who wish their goods sent C. O. D. must send one-fourth of the amount cash with the order.

TRUE TO NAME.—We warrant everything true to name, and we are careful to keep everything pure and true, but mistakes in this respect sometimes occur, and in such case, we will supply others in place or refund the money paid. Beyond this we will not be bound. Everything is carefully labelled. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to favor us with their orders.

PACKING is done with the greatest care, by men who have had years of experience; and we pack plants so they will carry safely to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. We pack lightly as well as securely, thereby reducing transportation charges to the minimum.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after the receipt of the goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory. We send out only good stock, well packed, but so much depends upon the management after being received that we can not guarantee stock to live, or replace that which fails.

SUBSTITUTION.—Even in the largest nurseries the supply of certain varieties will be exhausted, so it is our custom, unless otherwise ordered, to substitute, when necessary, a variety of the same season and very similar to the one ordered. When it is desired that we shall not do so, it must be so stated in the order.

ORDERING.—Order early; don't wait till the ground is ready, and then order to be sent at once. While we will very gladly send at once, still all orders must be filled in the order received, and if other orders are ahead, yours must wait its turn.

AGENTS.—We use agents, both local and traveling, to push our business; and it is just as sensible and as good business policy to try to run a grocery or dry goods business without drummers as a nursery business without agents. Drummers and agents are the life of trade. Because some agents are dishonest, don't condemn all; we assure you that there are honest, straightforward Christian gentlemen acting as agents, because we have some of them. All of our agents are furnished with a certificate of the fact that they are our agents; compel all who call on you in our

... certificates

Warranted to be true

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart each way.

A bountiful supply of this valuable fruit may be had the year round by a judicious selection of varieties, and a proper treatment of the trees and the fruit—the earliest kinds maturing the last of May, other sorts following in succession the entire season, and the late varieties embracing some that will keep until apples ripen the next spring. Some varieties of apples are exceedingly local in their habits, and while summer and early fall varieties of northern origin will succeed at the south, we must rely upon southern seedlings for late fall and winter sorts. Even in the state of Georgia some kinds that succeed well in the mountainous regions are worthless lower down in the state; hence, it is best to buy your trees from a southern nurseryman, and, unless yourself well posted in varieties, leave the selection to him. Good, rich, mellow soil and clean culture are required if success in apple culture is desired. Plenty of ashes or potash in the shape of suitable commercial fertilizers should be applied. There is very little danger of making the apple orchard too rich. We collar-graft all our apples on whole roots; this with our very favorable situation enables us to distance all competitors in the size and vigor of our trees.

Dwarf apples are as a rule so unsatisfactory and of so little value that we do not grow them at all.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Aromatic. Medium to large; slightly streaked with pale red; flesh tender, with highly aromatic flavor; middle to last of August; tree vigorous and a great bearer.

Early Harvest. Above medium; pale yellow; fine quality, valuable for market and table; tree rather poor grower, but an abundant bearer; ripens in June.

Early Red Margaret (*Southern Striped June*). Medium; yellow, with dark red stripes; sub-acid, high flavor; June 10 to July 20.

Family. Medium, conical; brown and red, narrow stripes; crisp, juicy and highly flavored; middle of July to last of August; very productive and profitable.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, beautifully dashed with light and deep red; tender, crisp and highly flavored; one of the very best, vigorous and productive; middle of August. From Germany.

Hames. Large to very large; yellow, striped with bright carmine; flesh white, acid; good for market and cooking; vigorous grower and heavy bearer; middle to last of June.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy; good for table and cider; cooks well; one of the best; July.

Palmer or Pear Apple. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm and juicy; very good; prolific; June.

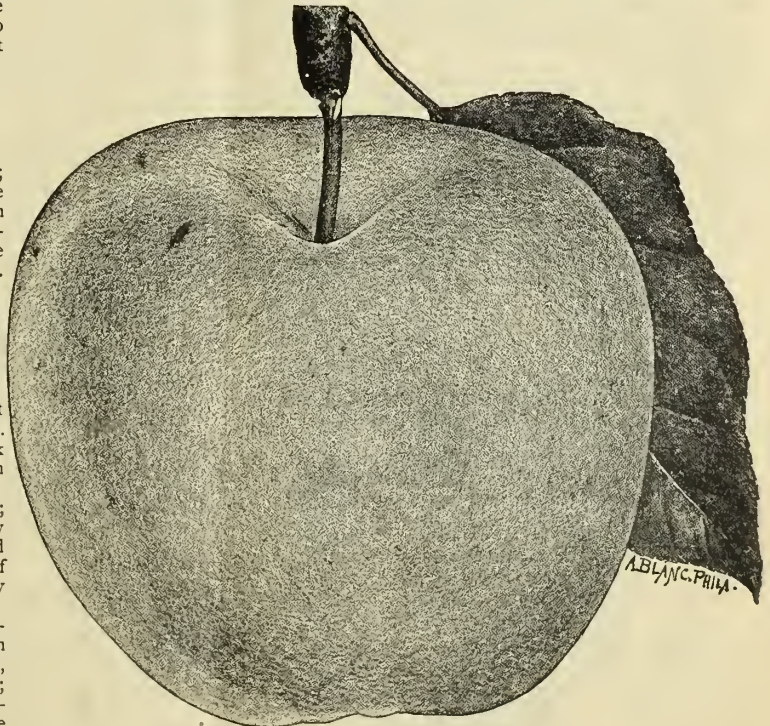
Red June. Medium; bright red; a well known and valuable southern apple; early, prolific; very good; bears young; profitable for market and good for table.

Red Bietigheimer. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; good market variety; August.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large, bright crimson; very handsome; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid, fine flavor; very prolific; profitable for market and good for table; early in June.

Striped Sweeting. Large; yellow, beautifully splashed with red; sweet, sprightly and good; August.

Sweet Bough (*Sweet Harvest*). Medium to large; pale yellow, sprinkled with brown dots; sweet, rich, sprightly flavor; good for the table; moderately productive; first of July.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.



TRANSCENDANT CRAB APPLE.

Yellow May. Small, yellow; valuable for being the earliest known variety; slow grower, but very productive; and useful for its early maturity; last of May.

Yellow June. Large, golden yellow; a southern seedling of great merit; valuable for market; vigorous grower and abundant bearer; a fine apple, ripening last of June.

Yellow Horse. Large, yellow; a true southern variety; superior for cooking and drying; very prolific; lasts two months, July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; white, changing to lemon yellow; smooth, waxy surface; of good quality, with crisp flesh; very early, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper, and very valuable for market; June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

American Golden Russet. Below medium; yellow, sprinkled with a thin russet; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; September.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large, nearly all red; tender, juicy, with sub-acid flavor; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer; good market sort; October.

Buncombe (Meigs' Red Winter Pearmain, Red Fall Pippin). Large; dark red; tender, juicy and well flavored; a very beautiful and valuable North Carolina apple; ripens early in October and will keep till January; tree remarkably vigorous, and a regular, prolific bearer.

Bradford's Best (Kentucky Red Streak). Medium to large; green, striped with dull red; an early and abundant bearer; October.

Carter's Blue (Lady Fitzpatrick). Large; greenish, washed and striped with dull red and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, aromatic; very good; September.

Equinetelee (Bachelor, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, Ne Plus Ultra). Very large, oblate; yellow, with red cheek and stripes of darker red; flesh rich, sub-acid and juicy; September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich sub-acid; very good. October, and will keep to January.

Hamilton. Rather large, oblong; deep crimson, with white spots; smooth; beautiful; flavor rich sub-acid; September.

Horn. Medium, roundish; deep crimson; flesh juicy, aromatic, good; tree open grower and productive; October.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow, with small black specks; flesh firm, yellow, spicy and juicy; tree vigorous grower, very prolific; good keeper; October.

Mangum (Carter). Medium; yellow, overspread with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and delicious; tree fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best; October.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; tree thrifty and fruit good; October.

Shannon Pippin. Large; greenish yellow with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant; September.

Southern Golden Pippin. Very large; golden yellow; flavor first-rate; tree good grower; first of September to middle of October.

Taunton. Very large; yellow, striped with red; good quality, showy; should be largely grown for market; tree luxuriant grower and very prolific; first of September, for six weeks or more.

Winesap. Medium to large; skin smooth, dark red, with a little yellow on shady side; flesh crisp and juicy; very good; tree an irregular grower, but heavy and early bearer; good for cider; September. The merits of this apple for the south have been overlooked.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chattahoochee. A southern seedling; medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; tree vigorous, upright, productive; November to April. A valuable apple.

Green Crank (Carolina Greening, Southern Greening, Green Cheese). Medium to large, greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous; October to February. A good early winter apple.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; a regular and heavy bearer; a superior cider apple; October and November.

Limbirtwig. Medium; greenish yellow, striped with dull crimson; juicy, with brisk, sub-acid flavor; a fine keeper; tree fair grower and profuse bearer; November to April.

Nickajack. Very large; yellow, splashed and striped crimson; very showy; flesh firm, sub-acid, good flavor; tree vigorous, regular bearer; a good market variety; best for mountain region; November to March.

Oconee Greening. Medium to large, green; flesh crisp, rich and aromatic flavor; tree vigorous and profuse bearer; valuable both for market and family use; October to February. The best greening in cultivation.

Rawle's Genet. Medium; striped with dull red; good keeper; tree vigorous, productive; blooms very late and so escapes injury by late frosts, and is, therefore, very valuable for the south and southwest, where it is much grown; November.

✓ **Stevenson's Winter.** Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; tree good grower and moderate bearer; November to March.

✓ **Shockley.** Medium, conical; yellow, overspread with bright red; flesh juicy, crisp, saccharine, slightly vinous and very pleasant; will rank as the best southern winter apple; tree vigorous, bearing heavy yearly crops; best in sandy loam; November to June.

✓ **Terry's Winter.** Small to medium; bright red, with many light and brown dots; quality best; keeps until spring; November. It has grown in this vicinity over thirty years, and so is thoroughly reliable.

✓ **Yellow English.** Medium; yellow, covered with pale red; a most excellent winter apple; tree vigorous and a yearly bearer; November to March.

✓ **Yates (Red Warrior).** Small; dark red, with many gray spots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; tree a slow grower and a profuse yearly bearer; November to March.

CRAB APPLES.

These produce large crops of small fruit, very desirable for preserving, cooking and for cider. Trees are also very ornamental.

✓ **Red Siberian.** Small; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful; bears young.

✓ **Hyslop.** Large; dark red, with blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; fruit produced in clusters.

✓ **Golden Beauty.** Medium; fine golden yellow; very ornamental.

✓ **Transcendent.** Medium; yellow, striped and splashed with red; very beautiful.

✓ **Yellow Siberian.** Small; beautiful yellow; early bearer and very ornamental.

✓ **Whitney's Seedling.** Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, flavor pleasant; should be in every collection.

PEARS.

This most delicious fruit can be had in great abundance, with proper care. The tree is perfectly hardy, and is subject to but one disease—blight—the cause of which horticulturists are not agreed upon; and until it is well understood only partial remedies can be suggested. When a tree is attacked with blight the foliage turns black and the bark shrivels, and if not soon checked the entire tree will be destroyed. The remedy is to cut all the diseased parts off well down into the sound wood, so as not to leave any of the blighted wood on the tree. Do this as soon as the disease appears, or at whatever stage it is discovered, and wash the trees with linseed oil about the time they put on their foliage in the spring.

While the pear tree is hardy, and bears great extremes of heat and cold, it appears peculiarly adapted to this climate, maturing its fruit in greatest perfection, and most varieties that succeed here grow twenty-five to fifty per cent. larger than they do in the northern states.

The ground pears are to be planted on must be thoroughly drained, and, if not rich, should be well supplied with wood ashes and ground bone or superphosphate of lime. An application of these annually, well forked in at the extremities of the roots, will be found beneficial. When the fruit has matured, lift it from the tree with the hand, taking care that it be not bruised; lay it upon shelves in a cool, dry room, where it will ripen to great perfection.

Our descriptive list embraces a complete succession of the best varieties that succeed here, from the earliest to the latest, with the merit of but few kinds at the same season, and those of the best in cultivation.

Standards are grown on pear seedlings, while Dwarfs are worked on Angers quince. We import from France our pear and quince stocks, as they

have proven to do much better than American grown stocks. Varieties marked S are only grown as Standards, and those marked D only as Dwarfs. Those marked S and D, both as Standards and Dwarfs.

EARLY VARIETIES.

✓ **Beurre Giffard.** (S. and D.) Size above medium; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a delightful perfume; a valuable pear; ripe last of June.

✓ **Bloodgood.** (S. and D.) Size medium; skin yellow, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish white, buttery and melting, aromatic flavor, very good; ripe last of June.

✓ **Doyenne d'Ete.** (S. and D.) Small to medium; melting, sweet, perfumed; a pear of great value; ripe early June. Best as standards.

✓ **Petite Marguerite.** (S. and D.) Small; ripe before or with Doyenne d'Ete, and better quality.

✓ **Sterling.** (S. and D.) Medium or above; skin yellow, with patches of russet and crimson cheek; juicy, melting, good; ripe in July.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

✓ **Bartlett.** (S. and D.) Large; one of the best pears in cultivation; buttery, melting, rich flavor; a regular and profuse bearer; ripens last of July.

✓ **Belle Lucrative.** (S. and D.) Medium to large; when well grown and fully ripened it has few equals; exceedingly rich, perfumed flavor; ripens first to middle of August.

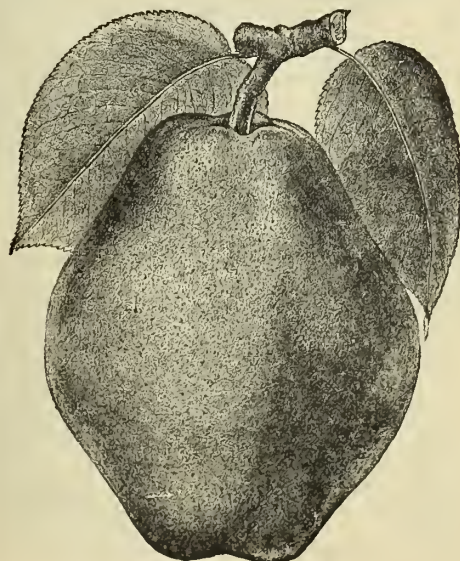
✓ **Buffum.** (S. and D.) Medium, sweet; very good; tree a compact grower and very productive; ripens in August.

✓ **Brandywine.** (S. and D.) Above medium; greenish and russet; flesh white, juicy and melting; a good late summer pear.

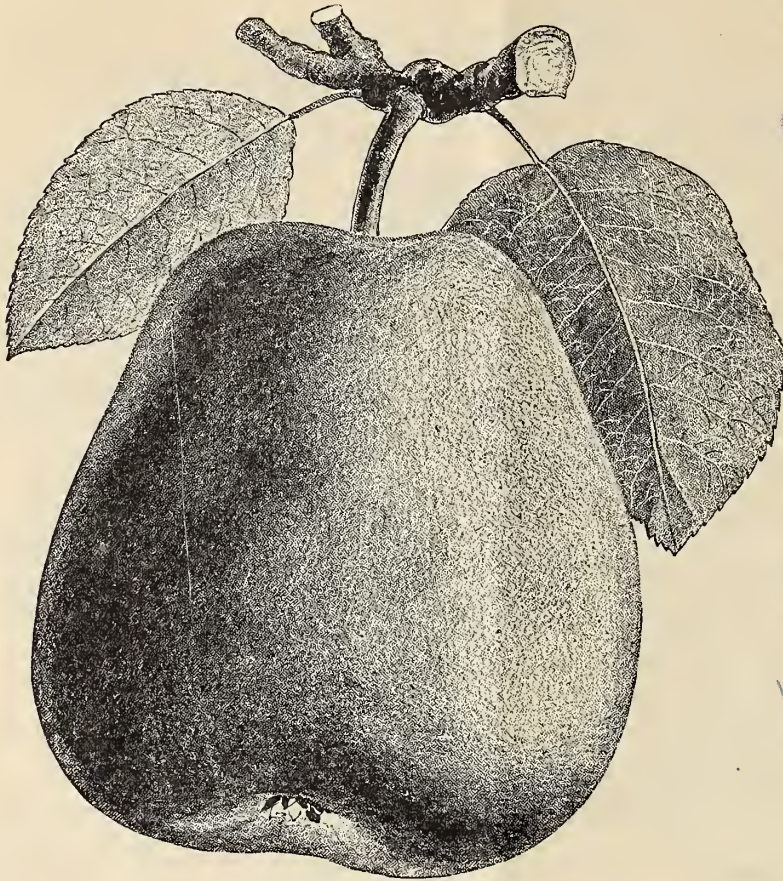
✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** (S. and D.) Large; buttery, juicy, sweet, vinous flavor; tree a vigorous grower; an excellent variety; ripens in July.

✓ **Flemish Beauty.** (S. and D.) Large; pale yellow, russet, bright cheek; melting, sugary, delicious; requires to be picked early; tree vigorous and bears young; ripens in August.

✓ **Howell.** (S. and D.) Rather large; oval or obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet; flesh white, somewhat coarse, but with an exceedingly pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor; August.



KIEFFER PEAR.



LAWSON PEAR. (See page 7.)

Louise Bonne de Jersey. (D.) Large; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, melting; sometimes a little gritty; tree good grower and heavy bearer; does best on quince; ripens in August.

St. Michael Archangel. (S. and D.) Rather large; flesh a little coarse, but rich, aromatic; ripens in August.

Tyson. (S. and D.) Medium; melting, sweet, fine flavor; tree vigorous and rapid grower; ripens in July and August.

Urbaniste. (D.) Large; pale yellow, handsome; melting, rich and juicy; a fine, desirable pear; tree a compact and good grower; ripens in August.

White Doyenne. (D.) Large; skin pale yellowish green; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, melting, buttery, sweet; very good; ripens in August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Bosc. (S.) Large; flesh juicy, buttery, rich, perceptibly perfumed, sweet, excellent; ripens in early autumn.

Beurre Clairgeau. (S. and D.) Large; melting, sweet; reliable and regular bearer; tree slow grower and sheds its foliage; ripens in September.

Beurre Diel. (S. and D.) Very large; flesh rather coarse, rich, sugary, buttery, juicy; ripens in September; good keeper.

Beurre d'Anjou. (S. and D.) Large; juicy, melting, sometimes a little astringent; fine tree and a regular bearer; September.

Buerre Superfin. (S.) Large; melting, sub-acid; fine tree and regular bearer; September.

Duchesse d'Angoulême. (D.) Very large; flesh yellowish white, melting, buttery, juicy; good when well grown; ripens in September.

Easter Beurre. (D.) Large, roundish oval; yellow, with a red cheek; melting, rich; a good grower and an abundant bearer; one of the best winter pears.

Glout Morceau. (S. and D.) Large; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, rich, sweet; ripens in October.

Lawrence. (S.) Medium to large; flesh whitish, buttery, with rich aromatic flavor; good bearer; fall.

Mt. Vernon. (S. and D.) Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; tree good grower and early bearer; an excellent late pear.

Seckel. (S. and D.) Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early; ripens last of August.

Winter Nellis. (S.) Medium; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, rich, excellent; ripens in October.

HYBRID PEARS.

These are conspicuous for their remarkable vigor

and perfect adaptability to the southern states. They are much less liable to attack of blight than the older varieties of the European type, but are not perfectly blight-proof, as claimed by some; however, by their vigor of growth they are enabled to more successfully resist the encroachments of the dread disease, and, taken all in all, are very desirable in the south.

Kieffer. Originated near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for thirteen years past. It is said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the China Sand pear. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality good; strong grower, early bearer and immensely productive. Ripens September to October. The fruit should be gathered during September and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table pear is greatly improved.

Le Conte. Large, oblong-pyriform; basin deep and irregular; smooth, skin pale yellow; quality variable, but if picked as soon as mature and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark room, the quality is improved remarkably. The tree is of remarkable vigor; foliage dense and luxuriant, hardy everywhere, but of greatest value in the south. Le Conte and Kieffer are so far the most desirable varieties of this class. My Le Conte are grown from cuttings and Kieffer are grafted on Le Conte, thus preserving to the fullest extent the vigor and blight-resisting qualities which have marked these hybrids.

A NEW PEAR.

Lawson or Comet. This remarkable summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it has sold in the markets of New York for many years, as high as \$4 per half-bushel crate, and as the tree is a heavy annual yielder the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper and can be placed upon the market several weeks earlier than Bartlett, and at a time when it has absolute control, there is nothing perhaps that can be planted by the fruit-grower (particularly at the south) that will yield such lucrative returns. The original tree, now supposed to be over one hundred years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm formerly belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster county, N. Y., where it still stands; and during its long life has never been affected with blight or other disease nor injured by insects, maintaining perfect health and vigor. The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, some specimens being nine inches around, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality, and should be used before getting over-ripe.

CHERRIES.

We work our cherries on Mahaleb stocks, thereby giving them a dwarf character; then trained with short bodies, as directed in "Remarks on Planting and Management of Trees," any one can have an abundance of this early and delightful fruit.

Plant enough trees to divide fruit with the birds, as they will pay you good interest in the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation.

**HEART AND BIGAR-
REAU CHERRIES.**

Belle d'Orleans. Rather large; roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, with a sweet, excellent flavor; ripens middle of May.

Black Eagle. Rather large; roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; nearly black, flesh dark, deep purplish crimson, with a very rich, high, excellent flavor; ripens first of June.

Bigarreau or Yellow Spanish. Very large; obtuse, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a handsome red cheek to the sun; ripens first of June.

Coe's Transparent. Size medium; nearly globular, very regular; skin thin, pale amber, reddened in the sun; very tender, melting, sweet, excellent; ripens middle or last of May.

Downer's Late. Size medium; round, heart-shaped; red, light amber in the shade; fruit in clusters; flesh tender, melting, rich, very highly flavored; rather late.

Early Purple Guigne. Size medium; round, heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens in May.

Elton. Large; pointed, heart-shaped, somewhat oblong; pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; rich, highly flavored; ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; roundish, heart-shape; light yellow, shaded and marbled with light red; nearly sweet, rich, excellent; ripens middle of May.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive.

Smelling. A native of Oregon; fruit very large; shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well; tree a vigorous grower, an early and profuse bearer.

**DUKE AND MORELLO CHER-
RIES.**

Belle Magnifique. Quite large; roundish, inclined to heart-shaped; color a fine red, beautiful; sub-acid, tender, rich and juicy; excellent for cooking.

Belle de Choisy. Medium; skin amber, beautifully mottled with red; the most delicious variety known, but a shy bearer.

DeKalb. Size medium; pale red; sprightly, acid; fine for cooking; remarkable for being very late bloomer, and consequently a sure bearer.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy and rich acid; one of the most valuable cherries for this climate.

English Morello. Large; dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; ripening very late.

Late Duke. Large; bright red; a fine late variety.

May Duke. Large, roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color red at first, when mature nearly black; very juicy and melting, rich and excellent; ripens middle to last of May.

Native Morello. This is too well known to describe. It is a certain bearer, and when well ripened is a good cooking cherry. A slow grower on its own roots, but worked on Mahaleb stock it is improved.

Olivet. A Duke variety of French origin. Unlike most others of this class it is very early, and ripens over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous.



EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.



MARIANNA PLUM.

PLUMS.

The only enemy to the plum in this climate is the curculio, and a little patience and perseverance will conquer him. Plant the trees where pigs and poultry can have access to eat the stung fruit as it falls. Jar the trees daily for several weeks while the fruit is young, and feed the chickens under the trees, and by every means that suggest themselves destroy the little "turk."

- ✓ **Bradshaw.** Large, obovate; dark purple, with light blue bloom; flesh a little coarse, juicy, slightly acid, good; ripens in July.
- ✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large and handsome; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet, highly flavored, excellent; ripens middle of August.
- ✓ **Green Gage.** Small, round; yellowish green; very rich and sweet, fine flavor; ripens middle of July.
- ✓ **Imperial Gage.** Large, greenish yellow; rich, juicy, delicious, remarkably fine; ripens middle of July.
- ✓ **Jefferson.** Large; golden yellow, with a red cheek; juicy, rich, luscious, excellent; ripens first of August.

- ✓ **Lombard.** Medium; violet red; rich, juicy and pleasant; ripens first of July.
- ✓ **Shropshire Damson.** An English variety of great merit for preserving; tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.
- ✓ **Blue Plum.** A native; fine for preserving.
- ✓ **Washington.** Very large; yellowish green; juicy, sweet, excellent; ripens last of July.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

- These are valuable by reason of their hardiness, enduring extremes of cold and heat, their immense productiveness and their ability to resist the attacks of curculio. They are very valuable for the south.
- ✓ **De Caradenc.** Medium; yellow, with dull red cheek; juicy, sweet and very good; June. Originated in South Carolina. June.
 - ✓ **Marianna.** Native of Texas; seedling of Wild Goose; round, as large as its parent and somewhat earlier; deep red when fully ripe; of fine quality.
 - ✓ **Newman.** Medium; bright red; very prolific and of fair quality; first of July.

Wild Goose. Very large; deep red when fully ripe; beautiful; one of the best of native plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the genuine is very large and deep red in color, and ripens early in July.

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

A distinct race of plums of great beauty and productiveness. The trees resemble our most vigorous American varieties, but the foliage is larger, and rich light green, with smooth branches, which makes them quite distinct and very ornamental. They are early and very prolific bearers, and the flesh is so firm and meaty that they can safely be shipped long distances and kept for a long time in excellent condition.

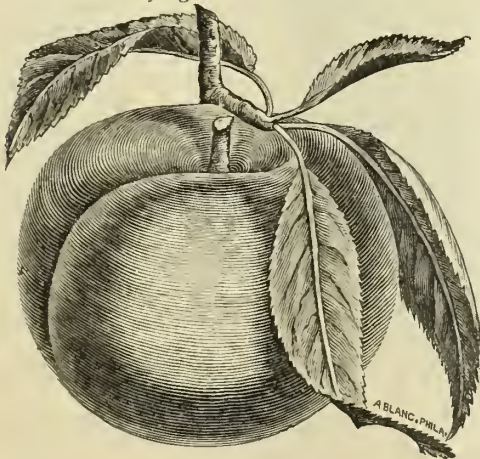
Kelsey's Japan. Large to very large, heart-shaped; sweet, juicy, firm, with remarkably small pit; rich yellow, heavily shaded with carmine, with beautiful bloom; valuable for domestic use and market; wherever tried in the south it has given great satisfaction, and is highly recommended; August.

Ogon. Large, round, with deep suture; golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet and good; tree vigorous and entirely hardy; last of June.

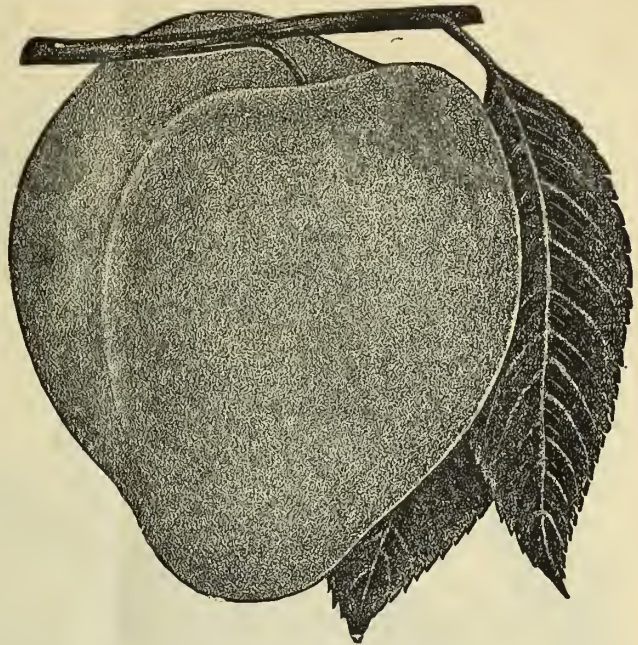
Simon's (*Prunus Simoni* or *Apricot Plum*). From northern China. Large, tomato-shaped; cinnamon red color; flesh firm, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, with strong pineapple flavor; very small stone; tree medium height, upright in habit; leaves long, dark green; prolific; highly recommended; hardy; September.

Satsuma or Blood Plum. A very large plum, more globular in shape and from five to six weeks earlier than Kelsey; color dark red—almost solid color except a slightly lighter shade in the suture; flesh solid, and of a dark red color from pit to skin; vigorous grower, with dark red bark and large, green leaves; pit exceedingly small. Highly spoken of by H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, and Luther Burbank, of California, who first fruited it in this country.

Chabot. 2½ inches long by 2 inches broad. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone; last of July. Valuable for table, market and drying.



PRUNUS SIMONI PLUM.



KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.

A NEW PLUM.

Abundance or Botan. This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. We have seen even little one year old saplings but two feet high white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums adding to its special value. No one need longer be without plums, for all who plant trees of Abundance will have an abundance of plums. First-class, 75 cents each; medium, 50 cents; per dozen, \$5.

PEACHES.

Georgia peaches are famed the world over for their size, beauty and exquisite juiciness and flavor. In order to produce such fruit, the soil and climate of Georgia must be very favorable to the growth and vigor of the tree. In growing the peach, we use stones of natural fruit only, and this with our very favorable soil and climate enables us to produce trees which for health and vigor are absolutely unrivalled. Seedlings from budded fruit are by no means so vigorous as those from natural fruit, and are apt to be tainted with the "yellows."

The peach will grow in almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable.



ALEXANDER PEACH.

Early winter (November or December) is the best time to transplant, although it may be done with increased risk in the spring. Plant the same depth as the trees stood in the nursery, and firm the soil well around the roots. It is very important that the young tree should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a few inches of the main stem, and that cut at about two-thirds of the height. Small trees should have the main stem cut back very nearly one-half the way from the ground. The after-culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free from weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. Grain crops of all kinds are very injurious, and peaches seldom succeed in sod or grass. Unleached wood ashes and pure ground

bone are the proper fertilizers for the peach, and are best applied broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If wood ashes cannot be obtained, muriate of potash may be used in its place with excellent results. The only enemy of the peach tree at the south is the peach tree borer (*Ageria exilis*), and this insect, so destructive to peach orchards, can readily be exterminated in two or three seasons by banking the earth around each tree during the month of April to the depth of ten or twelve inches and allowing it to remain until November, when it should be scraped from the tree, exposing the collar and main roots to the frosts of winter. The borer, in its moth or egg-laying state, is by the above process forced to deposit its eggs on the dry bark of the tree, where the few worms that hatch and escape the cold of winter can be easily found and cut out with a sharp knife.

FREE-STONES.

Amelia. Large; beautiful; skin white, mostly

covered with bright red; juicy, high flavored, excellent; first of July. Too tender for shipping, but for home consumption is truly magnificent.

Alexander and Amsden. Absolutely identical in every respect. Above medium; red, on yellow ground; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, good quality; adheres to the stone somewhat; matures with the earliest varieties; in this locality about June 1.

Albert Sydney. (*China strain.*) Medium, oblong; yellowish white with red cheek; flesh melting and of highest flavor; last of July.

Briggs' Red May. Above medium; highly colored; flesh greenish white, vinous, good; adheres to the stone; ripe early in June.

Beatrice. Medium; mottled red cheek; flesh juicy, vinous, good quality; matures just after Alexander; very prolific; June 1st to 15th.

Baldwin's Late. Medium; white, with red cheek; flesh white; variable in size and quality, but often handsome and of fine flavor; ripens October 25th to November 10th.

Berenice. (*China strain*.) Large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, excellent; July 20th to August 10th.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly; very productive; a standard market sort. July 1st to 10th.

Crawford's Late. Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles much in shape, color and quality; July 15th to 31st. One of the leading market varieties, and unexcelled for table use.

Conkling. Large; golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh firm, juicy, of good quality; July.

Early Admirable. Medium; pale yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of good quality; one of the best of its season; ripens early in July.

Early York. Large; skin whitish, with marbling of red, clear, rich red cheek in the sun; flesh almost white, juicy, rich, excellent; ripens middle of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw color, with pink cheek; good flavor; ripe 25th of June.

Elberta. Very large; golden yellow, slightly streaked with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, high flavor; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. My trees are grown from buds of fruiting trees, and are guaranteed true. Many inferior kinds are now being sold for Elberta. Be sure to get the genuine.

Foster. Very much like Crawford's Early, but a week or ten days earlier.

George the Fourth. Large; white, with deep red cheek; juicy, delicious; one of the best; ripens middle of July.

Great Eastern. Very large; greenish white, with a slight wash of red; flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit; ripens July 25.

Honey. Medium; oblong, with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled with carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific; it is very successful in Florida, and pays handsomely as a market fruit; June 25th.

Lord Palmerston. Very large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh juicy, rich, very good; September.

Mountain Rose. A large sized and good peach; white, washed with red; flesh tinged with pink, juicy, sub-acid, very good; ripens last of June.

Oriole. (*China strain*.) Large; yellow, rich, buttery, excellent; middle of August.

Oldmixon Free. Large; greenish white, red cheek; juicy, with sprightly flavor; very good; ripens last July.

Pacc. (*Columbia*.) Large; skin dingy yellow, downy, marbled with red; juicy, melting, rich; ripe early in August.

Pallas. (*Seedling from Honey*.) Medium, creamy white; flesh white, melting, with a rich vinous aroma. Two weeks later than Honey in both bloom and maturity. Valuable for Florida and the Gulf coast.

President Robinson. A freestone seedling from Chinese Cling; large size; of good flavor; ripens last of July. Originated at Downhill Nurseries, and named by the Atlanta Pomological Society.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large; roundish; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, sweet, good; ripens 20th of July.

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous, quality best; middle of August.

Salway. Medium; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. The merits of this peach for market have been overlooked by most growers; being a very late yellow freestone, coming in after all others are gone, makes it very valuable.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a very attractive peach of good quality; ripens last of July.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, of good flavor; stands carriage, and a fine market variety; July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but free; of good quality and very large; ripens last of July.

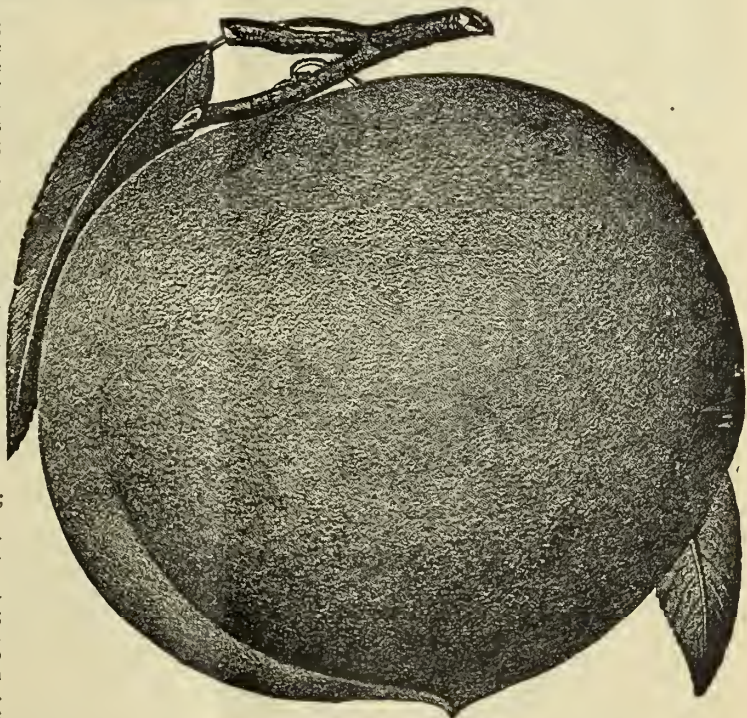
Yellow St. John. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, very good; ripens last of June.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

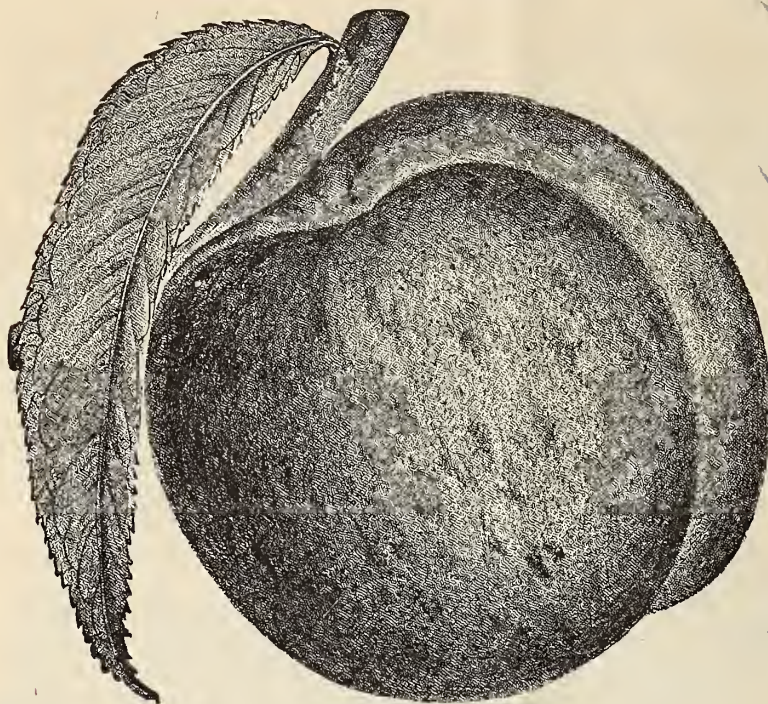
Bustian's October. Large, white; small stone; high flavor, sweet and delicious; ripe in October.

Chinese Cling. Very large; skin clear and straw color, almost transparent, with a delicately mottled light red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and when fully ripe most delicious; remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness; ripens middle of July. Inclined to rot.

Flewellen. Large; deep red, with decided red veins; flesh red, juicy, vinous, good; ripens 20th to 25th of July.



STUMP THE WORLD PEACH.



MOUNTAIN ROSE PEACH.

✓ **General Lee.** (*China strain.*) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; ripens July 5th to 15th.

✓ **Heath Cling.** Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends; skin downy, cream-colored white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh tender, melting, juicy, excellent; ripens early in September.

✓ **Indian Blood.** Large; dark scarlet, with deep red veins; flesh very juicy, vinous and refreshing. August 1st to 15th.

✓ **Juno.** (*China strain.*) Very large; deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid, quality best; August 10th to 20th.

✓ **Large White Cling.** Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, tender, melting, sweet and luscious; ripens last of July.

✓ **Lemon Cling.** (*Pineapple.*) Large, having a large, projecting swollen point like a lemon; skin yellow, with a dark brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid flavor; ripens last of July.

✓ **October Beauty.** Large; white, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; one of the best very late peaches; first of October.

✓ **Oldmixon Clingstone.** Large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting and juicy; truly delicious; ripens last of July.

✓ **Orange Cling.** Very large, round; deep orange, with dark-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich vinous flavor; ripens last of July.

✓ **Old Newington.** Fruit large; skin pale yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich; ripens middle of August.

✓ **Peen-to or Flat Peach of China.** A truly remarkable peach; fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very finely grained, juicy, with a delicate almond aroma, quality good; clingstone; matures in Florida April 1st to May 10th.

✓ **Stonewall Jackson.** (*China strain.*) Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with crimson shading; flesh very finely grained, melting, juicy and of high flavor; tree compact and very productive; July 20th to 30th.

✓ **Sylphide.** (*China strain.*) Very large; straw color, with light red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of high flavor; similar to Chinese Cling; August 10th to 20th.

✓ **Tuskena.** Above medium, oblong, skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh sub-acid, vinous, good; ripens last of June; origin Mississippi.

✓ **Wallace.** Extra large—specimens measuring 10½ inches in circumference—white, with slightly mottled cheek to the sun; flesh white, stone small, suture distinct on one side, swollen point at apex; juicy, sweet; a fine peach; ripe 15th and 20th of August.

✓ **White English.** Large; white, flesh white, sweet; fine for preserving; ripe 18th of August.

✓ **Florence.** Our No. 1 Seedling. Very large; round, white, with slight blush cheek; flesh white to the stone, which is small; juicy, sweet, tender; ripe middle of September.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

✓ **Italian Dwarf.** Grows four or five feet high; fruit large, green; flesh juicy, almond flavor; leaves large and drooping; quite ornamental.

✓ **Van Buren's Golden Dwarf.** Grows larger than the above, and fruit of better quality; both desirable as ornamentals.

✓ **Ornamental Peaches.** See Ornamental Trees.

A NEW PEACH.

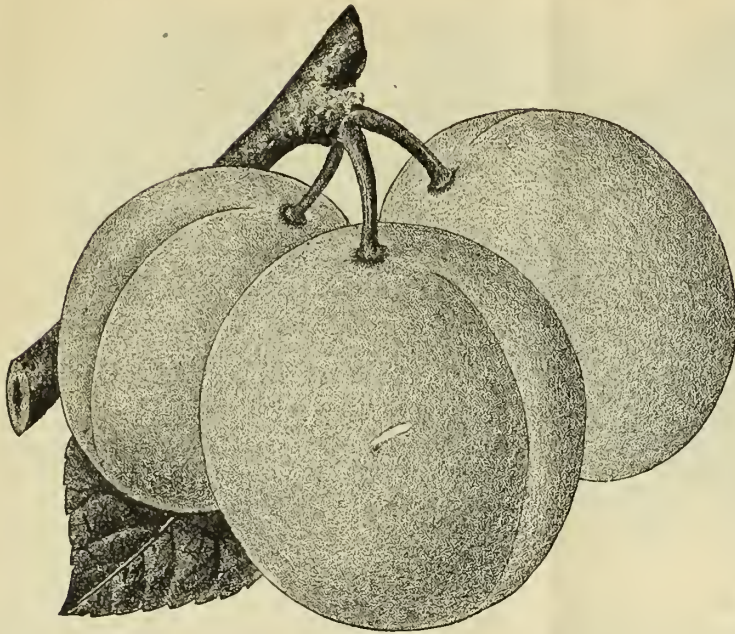
✓ **Lady Ingold.** Originated on the farm of Alfred Ingold, near Greensboro, N. C., from seed planted by him. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, of high flavor. Freestone. Said to be very fine for market, drying, canning and general use. One of the very earliest yellow peaches. June 20 to 30.

NECTARINES.

The same cultivation and management is required for the nectarine as for the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, and is more liable to the attacks of the curculio. Where it can be grown successfully, it is a most beautiful and delicious fruit, combining, as it does, the characteristics of both peach and plum.

✓ **Boston.** Large; bright yellow, with a deep red cheek; sweet, pleasant flavor; freestone; ripens last of July.

✓ **Early Violet.** Medium; dark purple, with red cheek; melting, rich, and highly flavored, excellent; ripens in July.



TYPE OF RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Elruge. Medium; pale green, with deep red cheek; juicy and high flavored; freestone; ripens last of July.

New White. Medium; skin and flesh white, rich, vinous; freestone; ripens early in August.

Orange. Medium; bright golden color with a scarlet cheek; clingstone; ripens in August.

Red Roman. Medium to large; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; high vinous flavor; clingstone; ripens middle of July.

APRICOTS.

The season at which the apricot ripens, between the cherry and the peach, greatly enhances its value. Besides being a beautiful and delicious fruit, it is admirably adapted to our climate, and can be protected from the curculio in the same way as the plum. In consequence of its early blooming, the fruit is liable to be killed by the frost, yet it is worthy of a place in every collection of fruit.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Black or Purple. Small to medium; round, deep purple, nearly black in the sun; sweet, somewhat fibrous, with a pleasant, good flavor; ripens early in June.

Moorpark. Large; orange, with deep orange red cheek; flesh free from stone; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; ripens in June.

Breda. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy; July.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES

These have not as yet been thoroughly tested in the south, but on account of their hardiness, freedom from disease and insect enemies, and their late blooming qualities, they promise to become one of our most valuable fruits.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit of large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. Early in June.

J. L. Budd. Large; white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. July 10 to 20.

Catherine. Medium; yellow, sub-acid, good. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.

QUINCES.

The quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil, and requires thorough culture and a free use of fertilizers. Potash and salt are recommended as a dressing for this fruit. It requires very little pruning—an occasional thinning out of crowding or decayed branches being quite sufficient. This fruit is very profitable when grown for market.

Angers. A strong, rapid, growing variety; has fine, large fruit, and is a good keeper.

Apple or Orange. Large; a fine golden yellow; an abundant bearer, and fine for preserving. Is always in demand and brings good prices in the market.

Chinese. A very large, highly perfumed variety, often weighing more than a pound. Only good for preserving.

Champion. Tree extremely hardy, of stout, rugged, upright growth, ascending in a single stem, with smooth bark. A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable; it commences to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, obvate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other quinces. In fine flavor and odor it is fully equal to the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas.

MULBERRIES.

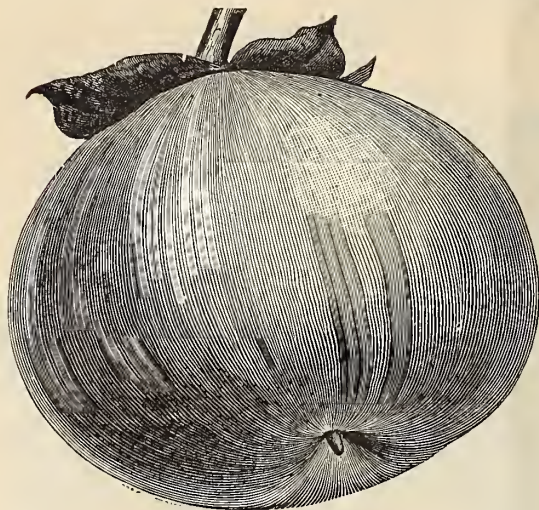
Some varieties are grown for the fruit only, and are quite valuable for poultry and hogs; while others are cultivated for feeding silk worms, an industry that is being revived to a considerable extent in the South, which from its mild climate appears to be especially adapted to silk culture. We have given during the past summer particular attention to this last class of mulberries, and give below the results of our best information.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit an inch and a quarter long, half an inch in diameter; color dark maroon, juicy, sugary, rich, sprightly vinous flavor, highly esteemed.

Hicks' Everbearing. A medium size mulberry, remarkable for its everbearing quality, and the great quantity of fruit it bears in one season.

Russian Cut-Leaved. A fruiting and ornamental variety brought from Russia by the Mennonites; fruit said to be valuable; the tree is very ornamental and a very rapid grower.

Morus Alba,
Morus Moretti,
Morus Rosea. } These three kinds are said, by the highest authorities on the subject, to be the best of all the mulberries for feeding silk worms; recommended to those interested in silk growing.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.

FIGS.

Brunswick. Large, violet; sweet.

Brown Turkey. Large, brown, sweet and prolific. The most reliable and hardy variety for open air culture.

Celestial. Small, violet, with bloom; very sweet, hardy.

Large Blue. Large, blue, very good.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(Diospyrus Kaki.)

This fruit has now been thoroughly tested, and has been proven to be of great value for the Southern states, where the tree is perfectly hardy. It bears at a very early age and is wonderfully productive; it is no uncommon thing to see one year old trees planted in the Spring bear thirty to forty good sized persimmons the following year. The most of the fruit set by a young tree should be removed in April or May, only leaving as many as the tree can well mature, thus checking this tendency to overbearing.

The fruit of most varieties yet introduced is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembling a large, smooth tomato, and begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by the frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor.

The best soil for the persimmon is a clayey loam. They require manuring once in the middle of winter; the manure is best applied in a circular furrow dug on the ground around the trunk of each tree; they should be pruned each alternate year in early spring or in the autumn harvest season.

Among or Yemon. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange red; 3 inches by 2½; average weight, 7 ounces, although specimens weighing 16 ounces have been produced; very sweet, and is edible while still solid; maturity from end of September to November; nearly always seedless.

Hacheya (Yomato Imperial). Usually oblong and acute apex; 2½ by 3 inches long; perfectly globular specimens are, however, quite as numerous as the former; keeps very late.

Hyakume (Pound, Dai-Dai-Maru, Tane-nashi, Seedless). Large, globular, deep orange red; average 3 inches in diameter; weight 8 to 16 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened; 3½ by 3 inches; average weight 10 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Yedo-Ichi. Fruit large, roundish, oblate; skin vermilion; one of the best.

Mikado (O'Kame, Oblong Hyakume). Large, 2½ by 3½ inches, oblong; deep red; nearly always seedless; keeps late; good grower.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Any land that will produce good crops of corn will also grow good raspberries. Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure liberally; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only three or four canes to the hill or single row for fruit. Plant an assortment to lengthen the season.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.—Plant the red varieties three feet apart and the crops six feet and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; the caps should not be pruned until winter and cut at the bend in the cane; the old canes of both varieties must be entirely removed. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row, or four feet apart each way. In winter remove the canes which have produced fruit the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to two feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Plenty of manure and thorough culture are necessary to attain the best results.

NEW VARIETIES.

Golden Queen. The most popular and best yellow raspberry yet introduced. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. In size it exceeds even the Cuthbert and is the highest in quality of all raspberries except the old delicate Brinckle's Orange; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert; hardier, and owing to its greater vigor, succeeding better at the south and in California, where the Cuthbert was heretofore the only really good, reliable raspberry that could be grown, except blackcaps. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and fine quality render it indispensable for table use. 75 cts. per dozen, \$5 per 100.

Red Cluster. In this we have a true ever-bearing red raspberry. We know that this claim has been put forward by irresponsible parties before, and for that reason we have been slow to introduce this variety. We have fruited them for years on wet bottom lands, and on dry uplands and everywhere they have borne fruit from early spring till late in the fall. In very dry seasons the fruit borne in mid-summer is inclined to be hard and dry unless they are mulched; if that is done, the mid-summer fruit is delicious. The fruit is large, red, firm and borne in clusters. Splendid market berry; we get 25 cts. per quart, wholesale, through the season. Everyone should try this berry and be convinced. Ripens usually from May to till heavy frost. Price, per doz., \$1; 100, \$7.



RED CLUSTER RASPBERRY.

GENERAL LIST.

Brandywine. This once popular berry is now superseded by Cuthbert and others. Its bright crimson color, good size and firmness render it valuable for market, but it lacks vigor of cane and is only productive on good soil. It is very attractive, selling readily, and is yet grown to some extent for market.

Mammoth Cluster (Cap). Largest of all black caps, and the latest; fruit grows on the ends of the canes in large clusters; fruit large, exceedingly rich and juicy; with considerable bloom; canes of strong growth and prolific.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). The leading late market variety and the best red raspberry in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red raspberries combined. Season late.

Gregg (Cap). The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It re-

quires good strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is by far the best late blackcap we have, and the largest of any.

Hansell. The earliest red raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright attractive color and firmness. Canes rather small, but exceedingly hardy and productive; with tough, healthy foliage, enduring the hottest suns with impunity. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Upon strong soil the yield is very large, and in some locations it is regarded as the best of all.

Ohio or Aiden (Cap). This is a popular sort in Western New York for evaporating purposes, being exceedingly productive and the fruit retaining its flavor and shape better than most other varieties; it is also said to require less fresh berries to the pound of dried fruit. The berries are of good size, of a clear shining black and good quality. Ripens in mid-season.





EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY.

Shaffer's Colossal (*Cap*). An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the South. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull purplish unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. While its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivalled for family use and is one of the best for canning.

Souhegan or **Tyler** (*Cap*). The earliest black raspberry and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature, when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm and of sweet pleasant flavor. Valuable.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*). Extremely hardy and desirable as an early sort for the home garden, but too soft for market purposes. The canes make a strong, healthy growth and are very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and the suckers should be treated as weeds to produce best results. Season early.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Blackberries will succeed on almost any good fruit land, but to have the best results they should be grown on "second bottoms." They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows five to seven feet apart, and three feet in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet in the row. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane, and should be severe. Pinch back the cane in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

We have been accustomed in the south to depend on our wild blackberries for fruit and so have neglected the improved kinds. It is just as reasonable and sensible to refuse to plant all apples or strawberries or peaches and depend on wild crabs, wild strawberries and peaches for fruit. There is just as much difference in size and quality between the cultivated and wild blackberry, as there is between a large, luscious Greening apple and the common wild crab.

Blackberries are as profitable as a market crop as strawberries, for they require much less work and

attention, and will bring as good prices. I easily sell my blackberries at 8½ cts. per quart when the wild berries can not be sold at any price; of course they are carefully handled and nicely packed. Every person should buy at least a few plants and test for themselves the truth of the above statements.

GENERAL LIST.

Dorchester. Large, sweet, juicy, good. Very prolific.

Early Harvest. The earliest of all the varieties we have tested, and consequently one of the most valuable. Its very attractive appearance, firmness and exceeding productiveness, render it eminently profitable for market, while its earliness and good quality make it an especial favorite for home use. The berries are not of the largest size, but very uniform and of a bright glossy blackness that renders them extremely enticing. For the South its value can hardly be overestimated, and its early ripening brings it into market at a time when it has no competitors.

Georgia Mammoth. Originated in Georgia, and so very valuable for the south. [Fruit large; have grown specimens as large as a man's thumb; sweet, juicy, rich, very fine flavor; early; very productive. The best for home use or market.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*). An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Delicious when full ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Season medium to late.

Crystal White. A white blackberry. The berries are of a fine translucent white; of good size, very sweet and pleasant. Canes exceedingly prolific.



LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

Kittatinny. One of the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City, and is badly affected with "rust" or blackberry fungus in many sections. Medium to late.



TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC

Taylor's Prolific. Berries very large and of fine flavor; very hardy and productive; strong growth. It is of especial value for planting at the north, and is desirable on account of its fine flavor.

Wilson's Early. Once the leading early market berry, and still a very desirable sort, although earlier kinds have been introduced. Very large, sweet, good; very prolific. Early.

Wilson Junior. Combines many good qualities; size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are harder than the old Wilson, and its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. It is also without double or rose blossoms. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and market properties, fully equals its parent.

leached wood ashes is a specific fertilizer for the strawberry; ground bone is also excellent. In planting take but few plants from the trench or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day, and never plant in freezing weather. Do not plant deep, but press the earth, very firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over each plant, or with berry baskets or boxes (old rejected ones are as good as any).

For hill culture, plant in beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in rows. For the matted-row system, plant in rows three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows; requiring 14,520 plants per acre. Mulching is only necessary in the south to keep the berries up off the ground and keep them as clean as possible. With early berries the mulch should be applied after they begin to grow in the spring; when applied in winter the mulch keeps the ground cold and so retards growth in the spring. It is well for all to plant at least three varieties—early, medium and late—to extend the season to its full limits.

DEWBERRIES.

The Dewberry has thus far not been cultivated to any great extent, on account, perhaps, of the few varieties that are worth growing. There is no reason, however, why people should not enjoy this wholesome fruit, especially as it comes at a season between the raspberries and blackberries. The best mode of culture is to treat it somewhat like the strawberry and plant it in rows six feet apart with the plants three feet distant in the rows, or setting the plants four feet by four. Keep the soil mellow and clean. Owing to its trailing habit, it will be necessary to mulch the ground well, as with the strawberry, to keep the fruit from becoming soiled and gritty.

Lucretia. The finest of its class that we have yet seen and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is enormous, luscious and handsome. It is entirely hardy everywhere, a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, writes: "If you have the Lucretia Dewberry you have a *good thing*. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way." This we can fully endorse. The accompanying figure represents medium sized berries.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE.—On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground as described at front of catalogue, or dip their roots in a "puddle," made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as this will surely cause the plants to heat and spoil. If by chance the stock should arrive in a frozen state, bury the package or place it in a cool place until the frost has become entirely abstracted by slow degrees. These remarks apply also to other plants and trees, as well as strawberries. The strawberry delights in a moist soil, but will succeed almost anywhere, if well manured and mulched. Avoid planting near trees, as it resents shade. To grow large berries and plenty of them, fertilizers must be used freely. Un-



LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.



HOFFMAN'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked with the letter P, which are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect-flowered sort, planted every nine or twelve feet apart among them, or, better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollinate their blossoms. When properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are the most prolific; and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine, healthy plants, *strictly pure and true to name*. This we know our plants to be.

In shipping plants, we send out none but young plants, grown under the so-called "pedigree system." We never send out old plants. When grown on deep, black soil the roots of young plants are of a dark color, but soft, succulent and nearly uniform in size and appearance. With old plants, the lower roots are black, dead and wiry, with generally a few young roots just below where the leaves are joined to the crown. We clean all plants of dead leaves and tie in bunches before packing.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Agriculturist. Very large; deep scarlet, of pleasant and fine flavor; very good.

Charles Downing. Large; deep scarlet; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich; prolific bearer.

Crescent Seedling.

A valuable variety for near market or home use; productive, of fair size, handsome appearance and medium quality; continues long in fruit, valuable. Pistillate—plant other varieties with it.

Cumberland Triumph.

Very large; light colored berry, excellent quality, productive, regular shape. For family use or near market it is a great acquisition.

Jucunda.

Large; bright scarlet; moderately firm; sweet.

Hoffman's Seedling.

This has taken the place of the old Neunan's Prolific at the south for shipment to northern markets, and is regarded by many as the most profitable berry for Southern growers. The fruit is of good size and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower and immensely productive. Early.

James Vick.

Plant exceedingly vigorous, fairly matting the ground with runners and wonderfully prolific. The berries are

small to medium, bright crimson, quite firm and of poor quality. Should be grown on good soil and the runners kept trimmed; it would then prove profitable for shipment to distant market by reason of its firmness and productiveness. Mid-season.

May King.

A seedling of the Crescent with a perfect blossom. Plant vigorous and healthy, with clean foliage, and very productive; fruit globular, medium to small, bright scarlet; firm and excellent quality. One of the best of the standard early sorts and valuable for market. Early.

Monarch of the West.

Large; very well adapted for home use; too soft for shipping to distant market. Plant in moist situation. The only berry which succeeds on heavy, wet clay soil; valuable for such situations.

Mt. Vernon.

Fruit large; fine flavor; plant vigorous. By some claimed to be the coming strawberry. Very late; valuable to prolong the season.

Russell's Advance.

An early berry of great promise; large and of very good quality; productive.

Sharpless.

Very large; rich crimson; fine flavor; productive; plant vigorous. We regard it the very best.

Triomphe DeGande.

Large; deep crimson; flesh tender, with a brisk, acid flavor; very productive.

Wilson's Albany.

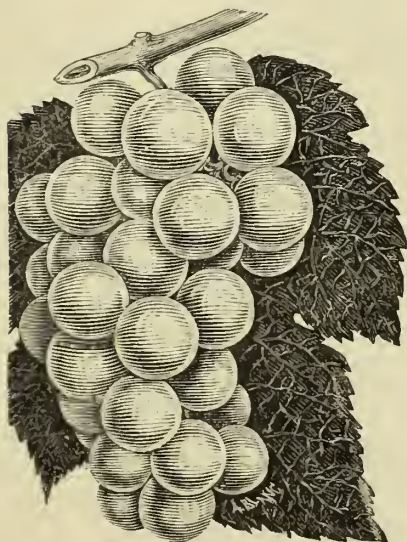
Large; bright red; flesh firm, with a brisk, acid flavor; very productive, and ships very well; an old standby.

GRAPES.

CULTURE.—We can give only very general directions in the short space allowed here, and for full details we refer you to the excellent works of Fuller and Hussman. Plant in rows eight to ten feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Dig holes amply large to give plenty of room to spread out the roots of the plants, after trimming them, and fill in after planting with fine surface soil mixed with a little ground bone, or, better still, put some broken bones in the bottom of the hole; press the earth firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes only. Any pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. For mildew, dust with flour of sulphur while the leaves are wet.

NEW VARIETIES.

Moore's Diamond. Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the originator of the popular "Brighton" grape, who considers this the finest and best of the collection. "It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. The parent vine has been in fruiting the past ten years, near Rochester, N. Y., without the least protection, ripening its wood and coming out sound and bright to the very tip every spring, even during severe winters, when other varieties considered hardy have killed badly. Other vines propagated from it have proved equally hardy and healthy, with only ordinary cultivation in the open field. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth, and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy, and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem. It is as much superior to the other leading white grapes as the Brighton is superior to Concord. No other white grape now before the public combines in so eminent a degree the desirable qualities of earliness, hardness, healthfulness and good quality. 1 year, 75 cts. each; 2 year, \$1 each.



MOORE'S DIAMOND GRAPE.



EATON GRAPE.

Eaton. A seedling of Concord, but claimed of more vigorous growth; quite as productive, with larger and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. The general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of Moore's Early. The skin is quite as thick as that of the Concord. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp. Not as sweet as the Concord, but has less of the native odor." Season early. 1 year, 75 cts. each; 2 years, \$1 each.

Progress. This new and beautiful grape was originated by N. B. White, Norwood, Norfolk county, Mass., and is a hybrid of Black Hamburg and Marion. The vine is very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, thick and very healthy; no mildew; wood short jointed and stocky; roots clean and healthy—no phylloxera; bunch large, berry large, round, color bright, glossy dark red; hangs firmly on the stem; fine quality, being juicy, sprightly, rich and vinous. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord.

Of two six-year-old vines, one bore 15 pounds of fruit on thirty inches bearing wood, the other bore 12 pounds on twenty-four inches; this fruit sold for 20 cents per pound—one of these vines the same season made about 100 feet and the other about 80 feet of well ripened wood—while three older Concords bore only 10 pounds per vine, which sold for ten cents per pound.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF PROGRESS.

P. J. Berckmans, president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, says of it: "I tasted the grape and found it excellent. Cluster well grown. Altogether a first-class variety."

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, vice president of the same society, says: "The Progress grapes sent for exhibition were remarkably fine and showy. Upon further trial, if this variety should prove well adapted to our soil and climate, it will be a great acquisition."

The *Telegraph and Messenger*, a paper printed in Macon, Ga., July 22d, says: "Mr. Rice, of Griswoldville, has shown us specimens of the 'Progress,' a hybrid table grape, which is excellent. It looks something like the Catawba, but is superior in juice and flavor."

David Milne, a vineyardist of Macon, says: "I have tasted the 'Progress,' and think it excellent, and superior to anything we have ripening at the same time."

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, nurserymen, New Canaan, Conn., say: "The 'Progress' grapes were received all right. They were of fine quality and we liked them much. The vines seem to grow well with us."

Mr. E. R. Anthony, a large vineyardist, near Macon, Ga., says of it: "The 'Progress' grapes you showed me were very fine indeed, and of good quality. I find it a very healthy and vigorous grower, and think it a valuable market grape."

GENERAL LIST.

- ✓ **Agawam.** Bunch large; berry large, maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous; ripens with or soon after Concord.
- ✓ **Black Eagle.** Bunch large, moderately compact; berries large, oval, black, with blue bloom; flesh rich and melting, with little pulp; ripens about with Concord, but superior in quality.
- ✓ **Brighton.** A new variety from western New York, said to be a cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign variety and the hardiness of the native; resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry, and ripens same time as Hartford Prolific.
- ✓ **Champion.** (*Talman*.) This variety has been known a number of years, but has lately been again introduced to the public. It is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor; black.
- ✓ **Catawba.** Bunches above medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berries large, round, deep red, with lilac bloom; skin thick, flesh juicy, with some pulp, rich, spirited, vinous; ripens last of August. One of the best in quality, but liable to rot.
- ✓ **Clinton.** Bunches small; berries medium, round, black, juicy, spicy, vinous flavor; excellent for wine; ripens last of July.
- ✓ **Concord.** Bunches large, long, heavy, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black, with a beautiful blue bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, with a pulp; ripens last of July.
- ✓ **Creveling.** Bunches long, loose; berries medium, black, blue bloom; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.
- ✓ **Delaware.** Bunches small, long, lightly shouldered, very compact; berries small, round, beautiful rose color, and skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp, sweet; the standard of excellence; ripens first of August.
- ✓ **Diana.** Bunches medium, very compact; berries above medium; round; pale red, skin remarkably thick; very sweet, juicy, with a rich musk flavor; ripens first of August.
- ✓ **Duchess.** A new white grape of excellent quality; vine a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; bunch medium to large, greenish white; skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, rich, refined and delicious; ripens with Concord. It has succeeded well here, and given great satisfaction thus far.
- ✓ **Eumelan.** Bunches of large size, compact; berries medium, with fine bloom and clear surface, adhering firmly to the branch; ripens evenly; very sugary, rich and vinous.
- ✓ **Elvira.** A valuable wine grape; good grower, healthy, hardy, productive; bunch and berry medium; pale green, with white bloom; skin thin; sweet, tender, juicy.



EMPIRE STATE GRAPE.

- ✓ **Empire State.** A seedling of Hartford crossed with Clinton—hence a pure native, and it is a remarkable grape. The vine is a strong grower, extremely hardy, free from mildew and a heavy bearer. Clusters large; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, also a heavy white bloom; tender, juicy, sweet, rich. Ripens with Moore's Early and Hartford. It is claimed to have great keeping qualities, even equalling the Catawba.
- ✓ **Göthe.** (*Rogers No. 1.*) Bunches medium to large; berries large, oblong, yellowish green; very fine; late.
- ✓ **Hartford Prolific.** Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black; skin firm, moderately thick; flesh sweet, juicy, with considerable foxiness and pulp; ripens in July; fruit drops.
- ✓ **Herbert.** (*Rogers 44.*) Bunch large, long, loose; berry large, round, sometimes a little flattened, black; flesh sweet, tender; early and productive.
- ✓ **Hermann.** A wine grape, seedling of Norton's Virginia; bunch long and narrow, compact, seldom shouldered, if any, having the appearance of a separate bunch; berry small, round, black, with blue bloom; ripens late, after Norton's.
- ✓ **Iona.** Bunches large, shouldered and rather loose; berries large, round, light red, with dark red veins; skin thin, flesh melting, full of juice, vinous and excellent; ripens in August.
- ✓ **Israella.** Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries large, black, slightly oval, skin thin, flesh melting, sweet and free from foxiness; ripens in August.
- ✓ **Ives.** Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, roundish oval, flesh with some pulp, juicy, sweet; a good wine grape; ripens in August.
- ✓ **Janesville.** Bunch and berries medium; flesh melting, sweet; vine hardy, productive; early.
- ✓ **Lady.** A seedling of the Concord, sent out by G. W. Campbell, of Ohio. Bunch and berry large; white; flavor more delicate than Concord; very prolific and hardy.

✓ **Lady Washington.** Rickett's magnificent Concord seedling crossed with Allen's Hybrid; bunch very large, shouldered; berry full medium, white, quality excellent; ripens early.

✓ **Moore's Early.** Raised by J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass. Bunch and berry large—as large as Wilder—black, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens before Hartford.

✓ **Maxatawny.** Bunches medium, compact, without shoulder; berries medium, oval, greenish white; flesh tender, sweet and delicious, without pulp; ripens in August.

✓ **Martha.** Bunches medium, not very compact, shouldered; berries large, round, greenish yellow, with a thin, white bloom. It is a seedling of the Concord, and flesh similar, but a little sweeter; very good.

✓ **Merrimac.** (*Rogers' No. 19.*) Bunch large, short and broad, compact; berries large, round, black, with a slight bloom, flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens in August.

✓ **Niagara.** This new purely native white grape is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Hardy; as strong grower as Concord, earlier and better in quality; bunches large, uniform, very compact. Enormously productive, a four-year-old vine producing 140 clusters, weighing from 8 to 16 ounces each. Selling at 15 to 25 cents per pound, when best California grapes brought 10 cents. The most desirable white grape ever produced.

✓ **Norton's Virginia.** Bunch medium, shouldered, somewhat compact; berries small, round, dark purple, skin thin; flesh tender, brisk; ripens late.

✓ **Perkins.** Bunch large; berries medium, lilac when fully ripe, covered with bloom; flesh pulpy, foxy; sure bearer; valuable.

✓ **Pocklington.** Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington county, N. J. A strong grower; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy, and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large; quality when fully ripe much superior to Concord. It will probably prove the white grape for the million, both for market and home use. Ripens with the Concord.

✓ **Prentiss.** A seedling of the Isabella. Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin, but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant, musky aroma; vine a vigorous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive; quality the very best; an excellent keeper; ripens with Concord.

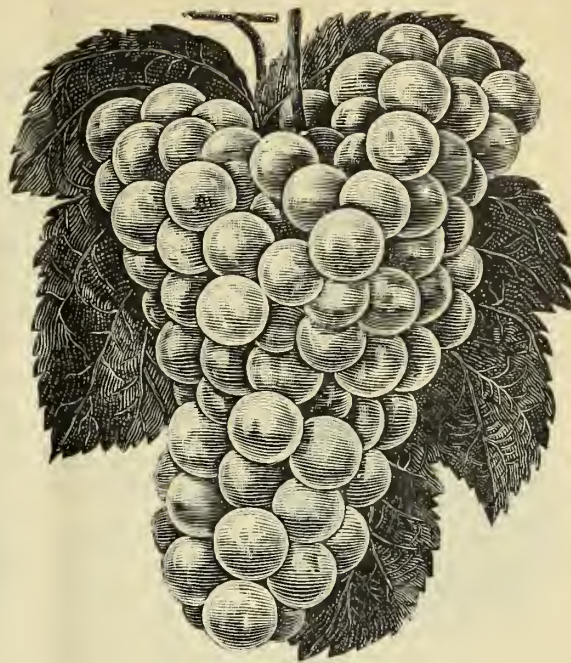
✓ **Rebecca.** Bunch medium, compact; berries above medium, oval, pale yellowish green; flesh tender, rich and delicious, with a slight native aroma; ripens in August.

✓ **Salem.** Bunch large; berries large, chestnut color, nearly free from pulp; sweet, with rich aromatic flavor.

✓ **Senasqua.** A seedling from Concord and Black Prince. Bunches medium to large, very compact; berry medium to large, black, with blue bloom; flesh, vinous flavor, vine vigorous and productive; of the best quality.

✓ **Warren or Herbemont.** Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries small, dark blue or violet; skin thin, without pulp, sweet, rich, vinous, aromatic; an excellent table grape; ripens last of August.

✓ **Wilder.** (*Rogers' No. 4.*) Bunch large, often shouldered; berry large, globular, dark purple, nearly black, slight bloom; flesh tolerably tender, with some pulp, juicy, rich and sweet; ripens with Concord.



NIAGARA GRAPE.

THE SCUPPERNONG FAMILY.

✓ **Scuppernong.** This is too well known to need description. It is the most reliable of all grapes adapted to southern culture, bearing large crops annually, and never rots; the sure wine grape of the south.

✓ **Flowers.** This variety of the Scuppernong type requires the same culture and treatment as the Scuppernong; berries very large, black, ripens very late, hangs upon the vine until frost; never fails to produce a crop, and perfectly free from disease of any kind; its value is in its lateness, as it does not come in until the Scuppernong is gone.

✓ **Thomas.** Another variety of same class as above, discovered and introduced by Mr. Drury Thomas, of Marion county, S. C.; in color it varies from reddish purple to deep black, has a thin skin, sweet and tender flesh, is less in size than the Scuppernong; ripe with or just after the Scuppernong. This is growing in favor, and is an acquisition.

✓ **Tender Pulp.** The peculiarity of this grape is its exceedingly melting flesh; it ripens better than the Scuppernong and Flowers.

The dates given in this catalogue for the ripening of fruits are applicable to the latitude of Atlanta, and they will ripen a little earlier south and a little later north of here.

ASPARAGUS.

The asparagus bed must be made very rich, and as a well prepared bed will last twenty to twenty-five years, and manure can be applied only as a top dressing after planting, the preparation before planting should be thorough. Be careful that the bed is well underdrained, then make as rich as possible with well-rotted cow manure—*use no fresh manure*—and plant in rows two foot apart and one foot in the row. One hundred plants will do for an average family.

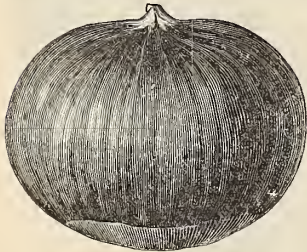
✓ **Conover's Colossal.** Large, of rapid growth; productive, of fine quality.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Space will not permit us to give detailed instructions for the cultivation of nuts. Chestnuts, walnuts and hickories, however, will succeed if given the same treatment as apple or pear trees, and should be planted about the same distance apart, with the exception of the dwarf English walnut, which may be planted much closer. Filberts require no other culture than occasional pruning. Almonds should be given the same culture as the peach, to which they are closely allied. We cannot supply nuts of any of the varieties offered, as we keep in stock only the trees.

ALMONDS.

Hardshell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and with large showy, ornamental blossoms. The hull cracks when the fruit ripens, permitting the nut to drop out.



SPANISH OR MARRON CHESTNUT.

to the hardshell, it is not so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich; a very desirable nut.

Soft or Paper-shell. This is what is known as the Ladies' Almond or Lady Finger of the shops, and although preferable

CHESTNUTS.

Spanish or Marron. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, that yields abundantly of very large nuts; hence valuable both for ornament and fruit. A gentleman of our acquaintance realizes a profit of \$50 a year on an average from the fruits of two trees of this variety.

American or Sweet. The well-known chestnut of the forest. In sweetness, delicacy of flavor, or as a shade tree, it is unsurpassed. It is of fine growth, and one of the best for avenue planting, being handsome and symmetrical.

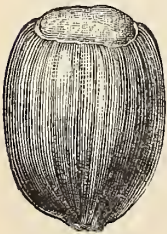


AMERICAN OR SWEET CHESTNUT.

FILBERTS.

These, frequently termed hazelnuts, are of the easiest culture, and are among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy; abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by everybody who has room.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of the filberts, oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality; see cut.



KENTISH COB.



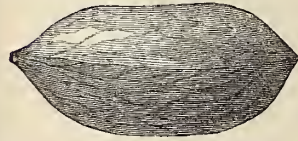
ENGLISH.

Common English Filbert. The sort usually sold in the fruit stores; quite distinct in shape from the Kentish Cob, as may be observed from the cut, and in our opinion not quite so desirable.

PECANS.

(*Carya olivæformis*.)

This nut is well known and highly prized by all; is of the easiest culture—the tree being of sturdy, lofty growth. From the fact of its being found in the forests of the south and west many suppose it is not hardy at the



north, which is entirely erroneous; it flourishes over a wide extent of the country, and should be more generally cultivated, as it deserves. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious. Our trees are of the true, large, thin-shelled variety. Any one can enjoy this excellent nut who will plant a few trees in some spare corner, and the surplus nuts can be sold at a profit.

WALNUTS.

The wood of the walnut, once so abundant, is now so valuable and in such great demand that large numbers of trees are being planted for this purpose alone, and the investments will prove profitable. Plant your wood-lots with young walnuts and give them a little chance; they will pay you for the trouble.

English, French, or Madeira Nut (*Juglans regia*).

Not only are the delicious, thin-shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from the tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" walnut lumber, so extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe. The tree is of lofty growth, hardy, and productive from New York southward.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Nuts differ from those of the succeeding in being longer and the

kernels of sweeter, more delicate flavor.

The wood is also very valuable, and the tree of lofty spreading growth. 4 to 5 feet, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$15. Small, each, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$7.

Black (*Juglans nigra*).

The common well-known black walnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernels.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department of horticulture new things of merit are constantly being added to the already long list of ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, and it is our aim to select the most meritorious of those best suited to our climate, rather than to make a long list without regard to hardiness or qualities of usefulness.

Many, in fact, most of the ornamentals introduced by northern nurserymen are entirely unsuited to our climate, being unable to survive our hot, dry summers. Therefore, especially in this class, is it more satisfactory and much cheaper to buy in the south, so that you only get trees and shrubs suited to our climate, and which have been thoroughly acclimated.

The most tender trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, should be planted in a northern exposure; in that aspect they ripen better the new wood, and it is less liable to be injured by frost than when late growth is encouraged by planting in a southern exposure.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*). This is desirable as an ornamental tree, as well as for its fruit. Its spreading graceful branches and dark green foliage give it a majestic appearance.

BEECH, Rivers' Purple (*Fagus atropurpurea*). Medium size, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a richer and more permanent dark color than that of any other deciduous tree. A very choice ornamental tree.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A remarkable species, with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

American (*F. ferruginea*). A beautiful tree, indigenous to this country, with long, slender, drooping branches and beautiful green foliage, affording a dense shade.

CHERRY, Double-flowering (*Cerasus*). An interesting tree, with a profusion of double white flowers in clusters.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Pink flowers. We have no more effective flowering trees than these in this climate. They begin to bloom in July, and continue two months.

Purpurea. Pinkish purple flowers.

Rubra. Dark red or crimson flowers.

Alba. Pure white flowers; blooms continually during summer; very desirable.

CRAB APPLE, Flowering (*Pyrus coronaria*). The native crab apple of the southern states; it makes a pretty lawn tree; blooms very fragrant; fruit may be preserved.

Chinese (*P. spectabilis*). A small sized tree, producing light pink flowers.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*). Has large, showy white blossoms in the early spring; very ornamental.

JAPAN NARNISA (*Sterculia platanifolia*). An interesting ornamental tree, with shining green and five-lobed leaves.

LINDEN, European (*Tilia Europæa*). The large-leaved European linden is a beautiful shade tree.

MAPLE, Silver-leaved (*Acer Dasycarpum*). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth, very ornamental, and one of the best street trees we have; we highly recommend it.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree.

Ash-leaved or Box Elder (*A. Negundo*). A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy; excellent for avenues.

MAPLE, Norway (*A. platanoides*). Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver (*A. Weirii laciniatum*). A silver maple with foliage deeply cut or lobed, inclined to weep. An interesting and graceful tree.

MIMOSA (*Acacia Julibrissin*). A rapid-growing and very ornamental tree, with heads of pale, rose-colored flowers.

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus fastigiata*). A well-known tree of erect and rapid growth.

Silver-leaved (*P. tremula*). A remarkably fine tree, its silvery foliage quickening with the slightest breeze. It suckers badly and is not recommended.

PAULOWNIA Imperialis. A rapid growing, large-leaved (often over two feet in diameter) flowering tree from Japan; branches spreading and flowers fragrant; a desirable tree where a quick shade is wanted; very ornamental.

PEACH, Double-flowering (*Amygdalus*) **White**. **Double-flowering Crimson**. **Double-flowering Pink**.

These are beautiful objects in early spring, covered with white, pink and crimson blossoms, like small roses.

Blood-leaved. Leaves dark red at first, changing to purple, and finally reddish green.

Golden. Leaves and young wood strongly marked with bright yellow, making it very ornamental.

Pyramidal. A peach tree growing with the pyramidal habit of the Lombardy poplar.

Weeping. This grows just the opposite of the preceding, making a weeping tree or bush.

PLUM, Double-flowering (*Prunus triloba*). Very pretty; desirable.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). One of our most beautiful indigenous trees. The star-like, fragrant foliage assumes in autumn nearly all shades between the most delicate tints of yellow and rich crimson. A beautiful, upright grower, and very fine.

MAIDEN-HAIR TREE or **Ginkgo** (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

TULIP TREE, Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). One of the most beautiful of our indigenous trees, with small tulip-shaped flowers; belongs to the Magnolia family.

TAMARIX, African (*Tamarix Africana*). A small tree, with long, slender, pendulous



ASTILBE JAPONICA.

branches, covered with beautiful feather-like foliage, and an abundance of pink flowers in spring; an interesting tree.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (*Melia Azadarach umbraiculiformis*). A very beautiful, distinct sub-variety of the "China Tree" or "Pride of India," forming naturally a dense, spreading, regular head, resembling a gigantic spread umbrella; originated in Texas.

WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*). The well known American weeping willow.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*). A fine weeping tree.

Gold-Barked (*S. aurea*). Long yellow shoots, bright yellow; very ornamental in winter.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

There is nothing that so quickly, and for so little cost, adds to the cheerfulness and finish of a home as Flowering Shrubs. All we offer have been thoroughly tested here, are entirely hardy, bloom at once and grow lovelier every year.

ALMOND, Flowering (*Prunus Sinensis alba*). A very pretty dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of double white blooms in spring.

Japonica Multiplex. Differing from the above in the blooms being pink.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). **Double White, Double Red and Double Purple**. These are ornamental plants, and an ornamental hedge or screen made by mixing the colors is very pretty.

Variogated-leaved. A conspicuous variety, with foliage well marked with bright yellow; double flowers.

Fleur Blanche. Single flower; pure white, with dark crimson eye.

ASTILBE Japonica (*Hoteia Japonica*). The dark green cut leaves form a handsome tuft, from which rise numerous crowded delicate, feathery panicles of small, silvery white flowers, rendering it very elegant and useful, both as a border plant and for cut-flowers.

BERBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). Remarkable for its purple foliage and fruit.

BUDLEYA Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long racemes.

CORCHORUS (*Kerria Japonica*). A slender, green branched shrub, growing five to ten feet high, with small globular, yellow flowers in summer.

CLETHRA Alnifolia. A medium-sized shrub, with racemes of fragrant white flowers; desirable.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Common Mezereum). From Northern Europe; round bush; flowers early, pinkish, fragrant.

DEUTZIA scabra (Rough-leaved Duetzia). A shrub of good habit, bearing a profusion of pretty white blooms.

Gracilis. A smaller growing kind than the preceding; flowers smaller and more delicate; free bloomer and early.

Crenata fl. pl. One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Alba. Pure white, double; same habit as the last.

ELDER, Golden European (*Sambucus nigra aurea*). One of the prettiest golden-leaved shrubs; picturesque and effective.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. A graceful shrub growing six feet or more, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers.

Suspensa. A new variety from Japan; much more graceful than viridissima.

HYDRANGEA Paniculata Grandiflora. This superb shrub was recently introduced from Japan. It is striking and elegant on the lawn; the flowers are pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter.

LILAC (*Syringavulgaris*). Common. Large shrub, with large leaves and showy flowers; bluish purple.

Alba (White). Flowers in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.

Persian Purple. Slender branches; leaves small, flowers purple.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Common. A rapid growing large shrub, with large, white fragrant blooms.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

MOCK ORANGE, *Columbianus*. Has smooth, silver-gray foliage.

POMEGRANATE (*Punicum granatum*). Double flowering. These are very ornamental. We have four varieties:

Alba. White.

Rubrum. Red.

Variegata. Variegated.

James Vick. Dwarf growing kind, not quite double; scarlet.

QUINCE, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*; *Pyrus Japonica*). A beautiful shrub with an abundance of scarlet flowers in spring, before the leaves, which are a dark shining green.

Alba. A variety of the above with white flowers.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). A shrub growing from four to six feet, with dark-red flowers; very fragrant.

SMOKE TREE or VENETIAN SUMAC (*Rhus cotinus*). A shrub or small tree, bearing panicles of pale purple flowers.

SCOTCH BROOM (*Cytisus scoparius*). An interesting shrub with long, pendulous branches, covered with yellow flowers.

SNOW BALL, Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). Is a charming shrub, with clusters of large globular white flowers.

Plicatum. A new Japan shrub of the same family as the preceding; large flowers, tinged with pink; desirable.

SPIRÆA Callosa Alba. Of dwarfish habit, with pure white flowers; very distinct and pretty; continuous bloomer.

Douglassi. Has spikes of deep rose-colored flowers; continues in bloom during the summer.

Billardi. Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Prunifolia fl. pl. Very distinct, blooms early; flowers double, white, pretty.

Reevesii fl. pl. This is a beautiful shrub; its long, slender branches are set with double white flowers which almost obscure the green foliage.

Thunbergii. Of rather dwarf growth, with long, slender branches; pretty little white flowers, produced in such profusion as to entirely cover the bush, and small narrow, delicate leaves of a bright light green that change to delicate crimson and rose in autumn. A choice and desirable shrub at all seasons.

WEIGELIA (*Diervilla*) rosea. A beautiful shrub, growing five or six feet high; large, rose-colored, blooms in rich profusion.

Alba. Flowers white, changing to light blush at maturity; very distinct.

Variegata. Variegated-leaved, distinctly marked with pale yellow; flowers pink.



WHITE FRINGE.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus virginica*). One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like, snow-white flowers; forms a superb ornament for the lawn.

BROAD-LEAVED EVER-GREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Most of these trees and shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on, the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

BOX, Tree. (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). A pretty small-leaved tree, growing thirty feet high.

Myrtle-leaved. (*B. sempervirens myrtifolia*). Leaves smaller than the above, and a smaller tree—eight feet.

Golden Variegated. (*B. sempervirens aurea*). Grows thirty feet; irregularly marked with yellow.

Dwarf Box. (*B. sempervirens suffruticosa*). Is used for edging borders, walks, etc.; plant about four inches apart.

BERBERRY (*Berberis Nepaulensis*). With long, pendulous, graceful branches; blooms in early spring.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia Florida*). A well known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans. Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.

Fortunei. Flowers and foliage larger than the Florida; makes more roots and seems to be hardier.

[We suppose our stock of Cape Jessamines is the largest in the world; of all sizes, from 10 inches to 3 and 4 feet; some of them have stood in the open ground three or four winters, and are hardened; they will transplant with perfect safety.]

CEANOTHUS rigidus. A handsome shrub, with lilac flowers in spikes; blooms all summer. A great favorite with us.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A beautiful dwarfish evergreen; perfectly hardy, with bright pink flowers in early spring.



MOCK ORANGE.



JAPAN MEDLAR.

EUONYMUS Japonica. A beautiful bright green hardy shrub, adapted to individual specimen plants, or for hedges; bears pruning, and can be grown to a small tree.

Japonica argentea (*Silver Variegated Euonymus*). Same habit as the green; a beautiful plant, with silver foliage.

Japonica aurea (*Golden Variegated Euonymus*). The leaves distinctly marked with yellow.

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*). This pretty tree, with bright green leaves and red berries during autumn and winter, is supposed to be difficult to transplant. Trees that have been frequently transplanted can be moved with impunity, if the leaves are cut off at the time of planting.

JAPAN MEDLAR (*Eryobotrya Japonica*). A fine broad-leaved shrub; blooming during November; very fragrant; near New Orleans it is much cultivated for its fruit; also fruits in Florida and extreme Southern Georgia.

LAURUS Lustinica Azorica. A new sort, with very fine foliage and vigorous habit.

Latifolia. A very beautiful shrub, with very large, bright, shining leaves.

LIVE OAK (*Quercus virens*). A beautiful evergreen oak, and perfectly hardy.

LAURUSTINUS (*Viburnum tinus*). A pretty shrub, with dark green leaves, their under sides being yellowish brown; white blossoms; hardy.

MOCK ORANGE or **Carolina Laurel Cherry.** An ornamental tree of good habit as specimen plants, or for hedges.

MAHONIA Aquifolium (*Holly-leaved Mahonia*). A beautiful shrub, with erect racemes of golden-yellow flowers.

Japonica (*Japan Mahonia*). Much larger than *Aquifolium*, with fine, large, variegated leaves and large racemes of yellow flowers and clusters of dark purple fruit in early spring.

OLIVE, American (*Olea Americana*). Small tree, with smooth green leaves and small fragrant white flowers.

PYRACANTHA (*Crataegus*). Sometimes called Burning Bush; dark shining green leaves and bright scarlet berries during autumn and winter; makes a valuable hedge; a beautiful shrub.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum Japonica*). A fine large shrub; leaves large; bears white flowers; followed by purple fruit.

Californian. An upright, rapid growing shrub from California; foliage dark green; forms a very handsome hedge.

PITOSPORUM Tobira. A beautiful shrub; can be trimmed into shapes; low habit, and very pretty; white, waxy bloom; very fragrant.

TEA PLANT (*Thea Bohea*). Chinese Tea Plant. A fine ornamental shrub; white flowers and large shining green leaves.

TEA OLIVE (*Olea fragrans*). Has small white flowers of exquisite fragrance; perfectly hardy.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are extremely useful for breaking up the stiffness of ordinary ornamental planting, and are not as well known as they should be.

ARUNDO Donax versicolor. Hardy perennial; growing ten feet, with pretty striped foliage.

ARIA caerulea variegata. A very ornamental and graceful grass; leaves striped with green and white; perfectly hardy.

ERIANTHUS Ravenne. Ornamental grass, resembling Pampas grass; flower stalk ten feet, with feathery plumes.

EULALIA Japonica. A variegated ornamental grass from Japan; resembles the Ribbon grass when young, but very showy when older; desirable.

Japonica zebrina. Of same habit as the above, but the long leaves are striped cross-wise with gold bands.

ISOLEPSIS Glauca. A beautiful dwarf growing kind; very pretty and hardy.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium*). Grows in large tufts four feet high, or more; flower stalk six to twelve feet high, with panicles of silvery, silky flowers.



EULALIA JAPONICA.



MAGNOLIAS.

- MAGNOLIA Grandiflora.** The most magnificent of all flowering evergreen trees; has white flowers of great size, and very fragrant; is hardy here.
- Fuscata (Banana Shrub).** Has beautiful flowers, very fragrant.
- Purpurea (Chinese Purple).** Producing an abundance of large purple flowers; deciduous.
- Acuminata (Cucumber Tree).** A tall tree; large leaves, greenish yellow, bell-shaped flowers; deciduous.
- Glauca (Sweet Bay).** A small tree, with leaves shining above and white underneath; evergreen, the fragrant white flowers are most lovely.
- Soulangiana.** A variety of the Conspicua, with very showy white and purple flowers; very fine; blooms appear before the foliage; deciduous.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

- AKEBIA Quinata (Japan Akebia).** A singular climbing plant from Japan; fine foliage, fragrant flowers; purplish and ornamental fruit.
- AMPELOPSIS Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper).** An interesting vine, and excellent for covering objects. It forms dense masses whenever it has anything to climb by, and turns from green to crimson in autumn.
- Veitchii.** Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper, of glossy green, and the foliage covers an object with a density scarcely to be found in any other plant.
- Variiegated.** This is a plant we received from France. The leaf deeply cut and lobed, and marked with spots and blotches of white. It bears an abundance of berries of different colors, showing more variation in the fruit than in the foliage.

BIGNONIA Grandiflora (Trumpet Flower). A magnificent vine, with large scarlet flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Monthly Dutch (Lonicera Belgicum). Blooms throughout the season; flowers red and yellow, fragrant.

Golden-Veined (L. aurea reticulata). An elegantly netted and veined foliage form; it is a slow grower when young, but when established is a strong grower.

Yellow Trumpet (L. flava). A strong grower, producing an abundance of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

Evergreen (L. Japonica). A very handsome, dark evergreen vine; very strong grower, with red, yellow and white flowers; very fragrant.

English Woodbine (L. Periclymenum). Foliage glaucous, flowers showy; strong grower.

Hall's (L. splendida Halleana). An evergreen variety, with lighter foliage than Japonica; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; fragrant; when planted with Japonica contrasts well.

Red Trumpet (L. sempervirens). Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped.

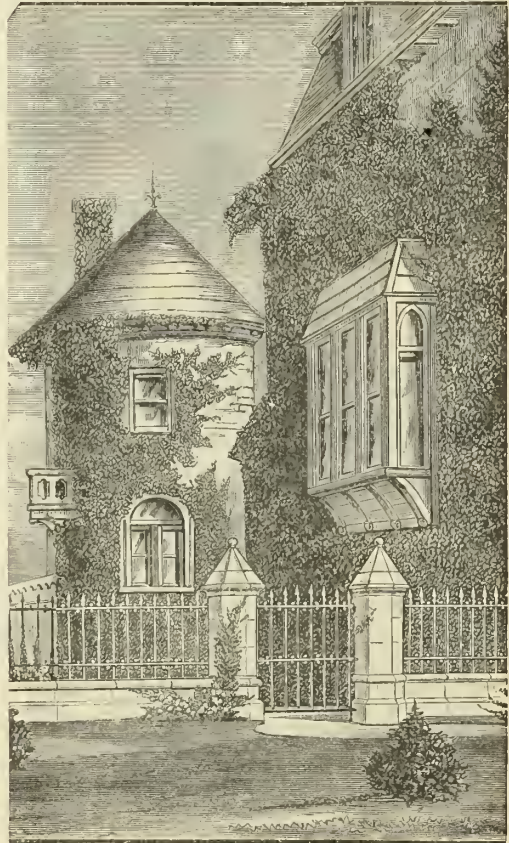
IVY, Irish (Hedera canariensis). Too well known to describe.

English (H. Helix). Hardy and permanent.

JESSAMINE, Naked-flowered (Jasminum nudiflorum). Blooms very early in the spring; yellow flowers, disposed along the slender green branches before the foliage appears.

Common White (J. Officinalis). Very fragrant; a beautiful and popular climber.

Revolutum. This is not a climber, but a tall growing, bushy plant, with yellow flowers; very pretty.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

- JESSAMINE, Carolina Yellow** (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A fine evergreen climber, with a profusion of yellow, fragrant blooms in early spring.
- Double** (*G. fl. pl.*). The same as the above, except that the flowers are very double.
- WISTARIA Sinensis** (*Chinese Wistaria*). A rapid grower and twiner; a great bloomer of pale blue flowers; one of the best.
- Alba** (*White Flowering*). Not so strong a grower as the above, with white flowers; very pretty.
- Purpurea** (*Purple-flowered*). Same habit as the *Sinensis*, with light purple flowers.
- Japonica**. Flowers light rosy purple, fragrant.

HEDGE PLANTS.

These are suitable for ornamental hedges. Descriptions will be found under headings.

Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, Pyracantha, Japan Quince, Siberian Arbor-Vitæ, Althea, Privet, 3 varieties, Euonymus Japonica, Tea Plant.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

To this department we give special attention, and have added many new and meritorious things. Our Ornamental Trees are frequently transplanted, and with ordinary care in planting, our customers need not fear any losses.

- ARBOR-VITÆ**. There are two types of this genus, that of the Western hemisphere being called *Thuja*, and of the Eastern *Biota*.
- American** (*Thuja occidentalis*). The common white cedar; grows fifty feet or more, branches from the ground; bears pruning well; also adapted for hedges.
- Globe** (*T. globosa*). This is a dwarf growing kind, globular in shape; very dense and pretty.
- Siberian** (*T. Siberica*). A very compact, pyramidal grower; good as a specimen or for hedges.
- Gigantic** (*T. gigantea*). A native of the Pacific coast; retains its color during winter.
- Pyramidal** (*T. pyramidalis*). Very narrow, column-like variety, with distinct light green foliage.

BIOTA—THE EASTERN ARBOR-VITÆS.

- Chinese** (*B. orientalis*). This is a small growing tree, with upright branches and good habit.
- Compact** (*B. compacta*). A variety of the above; but more dwarfish and compact; from Japan.
- Rollinson's Golden** (*B. elegantissima*). An elegant shrub, with the ends of its upright growing branches tipped with yellow.
- Always Golden** (*B. semper aurescens*). Habit of *Aurea*, but ends of branches of a bright golden color; retains its beautiful color all winter.
- Golden** (*B. aurea*). Now well known for its beautiful habit, and the fine, golden tint of its foliage.
- Heath-like** (*B. Ericoides*). A curious little shrub, with beautiful heath-like, green foliage.
- Thread-like** (*B. orientalis filiformis*). Grows to a medium size tree, with long, slender, drooping branches and light green foliage.
- CEDAR, African or Silver** (*Cedrus Africanus*). Mount Atlas Cedar. Resembles the Cedar of Lebanon; erect and more rapid grower.
- Deodar** (*C. Deodara*). A native of the Himalaya Mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God." It is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees. The "pine weevil" sometimes attacks them and disfigure the trees by eating off the leading shoot. To prevent this, stick fresh-cut pine boughs in the ground around the trees in February, let them remain there until April, and then burn them. This will destroy the "larvæ" that does the damage.

CEDAR, Japan (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). This is a beautiful tree, and a rapid and upright grower; when large the branchlets droop beautifully.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; beautiful green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth.

Erect Lawson's (*C. erecta viridis*). Lawson's Pyramidal Cypress. An erect variety.

CUNNINGHAMIA Sinensis (*Lance-leaved Pine*). An interesting tree from China, with shining, green, lance-like leaves and horizontal branches.

CEPHALOTAXUS Drupacea. A native of Japan and China; grows thirty feet or more; leaves very like the yew, but larger and broader, spreading and drooping; a very fine ornamental tree, with plum-like fruit.

Fortunei. Very much like the preceding; leaves large; drooping in its habit; perfectly hardy.

JAPAN CYPRESS (*Retinospora*). These are dwarf trees or shrubs, and are great acquisitions.

Aurea. Marked with distinct golden yellow on the ends of its plume-like feathery branches, remaining yellow all the year.

Plumosa Viridis. A beautiful shrub; dense glaucous green foliage.

JUNIPER, Chinese (*Juniperus Chinensis*). A small tree with spreading and drooping habit; the fertile and sterile plants are distinct, the latter being of stiff, erect habit.

Creeping (*J. repens*). Interesting; spreads in a circle, the slender branches creeping.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very formal in habit; tall, slender, compact, and of rapid growth.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). The well known indigenous sort. It bears pruning well; fine.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). A small tree with rather spreading branches and bluish-green foliage.

Stricta Glauca. A beautiful variety, as pyramidal as the Irish, with elegant, silvery foliage.

Scotti. A fine pyramidal small tree, bright green.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (*California Arbor Vitæ*). A native of the Pacific coast, and is a noble tree, of rapid growth and size.

Chilensis (*Chilian Arbor Vitæ*). Has fine silvery foliage. A beautiful small tree.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). A beautiful tree, with long, slender, pendulous foliage, of much better habit than the white pine.

Weymouth (*P. strobus*). Rapid grower, with bright green foliage.

Chilian (*Araucaria imbricata*). A most remarkable tree; is covered with pointed, persistent leaves; grows to a large size; is a native of Australia, Brazil and Chili.

FIR, Balsam (*Picea balsamea*). This tree does very well here when young; it resembles very much the European Silver Fir, upon which we have spent a good deal of money in trying to adapt it to this climate, and could never get a specimen over two to three feet high.

SPRUCE, Douglas (*Abies Douglassi*). This tree grows to an enormous size in its native habitat; leaves narrow, flat, dark green above, lighter beneath; well suited to this climate.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). A very desirable tree, with dark green foliage, dense, drooping, conical; fine for hedges.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with short, thick foliage; an interesting tree.

White (*A. alba*). Not so strong a grower as the preceding; fine foliage; an interesting tree.

YEW, English (*Taxus baccata*). A low tree or bush, with dense, deep green foliage; bears pruning, attaining considerable size with age.

Irish (*T. fastigiata*). An upright grower; fine dark foliage; looks like a green column.

ROSES.

Roses are our specialty, and for the last twenty-five years we have grown and bloomed them, testing in all more than fifteen hundred varieties, so that our list can be relied on as the choicest in their several classes. Where two or three varieties are very similar in color, shading and shape of blossoms, we have always retained only one, and that the one which grows the strongest and blooms the most freely.

While our Southern climate is very favorable to the highest development of the rose, still to attain the best results they must have careful attention.

CULTURE.—Buy always two years old out-door grown plants, and set them out at once on receipt of them. Dig holes plenty large so that the roots will not be cramped; have no fresh manure in holes; never use fresh manure about your roses except as a mulch. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to six inches in length. After the plants are set out, be sure that the earth is firmly pressed around and among the roots with the feet or hands. Plants loosely stuck in the ground usually die.

Roses will grow to perfection in any good garden soil, deeply dug and well manured, and so exposed that they will get the early morning sun until at least 10 o'clock. The best soil we have found to be a highly fertilized, well cultivated, under-drained red clay.

No good flowers must be expected unless the plants are annually pruned. March is the best time here.

For further directions we refer planters to some of the many excellent books on roses.

NEW VARIETIES.

Some of these have not been tested as yet, and we can say nothing as to their value. The descriptions attached are from the introducers.

PRINCESS SAGAN. (*Tea.*) A strong growing rose, with small, closely set dark foliage, and medium-sized flowers of the brightest scarlet, and of velvety texture. A single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance, so brilliant is the color. It is as free in bloom as Bon Silene, and unmatched in color, which fully atones for its lack of size. Two years old plants, \$1 each; from pots, 25 cents.

MADAM CARLE. (*Hybrid Tea.*) A dwarf branching variety. Producing enormous quantities of beautiful bright crimson-scarlet flowers, shaded on the extremities of the petals with light silvery-rose. Two years old, 75 cents each; from pots, 25 cents.

GEORGE PERUET. (*Polyantha.*) One of the most compact and beautiful of all the Polyantas, and especially suited for borders and ribbon lines. Flowers of medium size, but produced in wonderful profusion, and flowering continually. Color, silvery-yellow, passing to pink rose, shaded white. This prettiest and most beautiful of all the polyantas is destined to become very popular. Two years old, 75 cents each, from pots, 25 cents.

COMTESSE DE FREIGNEUSE. (*Tea.*) In color, charming; in freedom of bloom, second to none. The buds are long and pointed, not unlike Niphotos in form, and of good size. The color is a deep golden yellow, with softer shade inside of petal. As a yellow rose this takes rank next to Marechal Neil. Two years old, 75 cents each, from pots, 25 cents.

DR. GRILL. (*Tea.*) Copper-yellow with fawny rose reflex. An entirely new color, and one of great brilliance. The outer petals are large, round and shell shaped, and enclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of a very brilliant color. A grand garden rose. Two years old, \$1 each, from pots, 25 cents.

LUCIOLE. (*Tea.*) A very bright carmine-rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of petals coppery-yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, good shape, long buds. A most charming rose. Certainly no rose equals this in its delightful coloring and size of buds. Two years, \$1; pots, 25 cts.

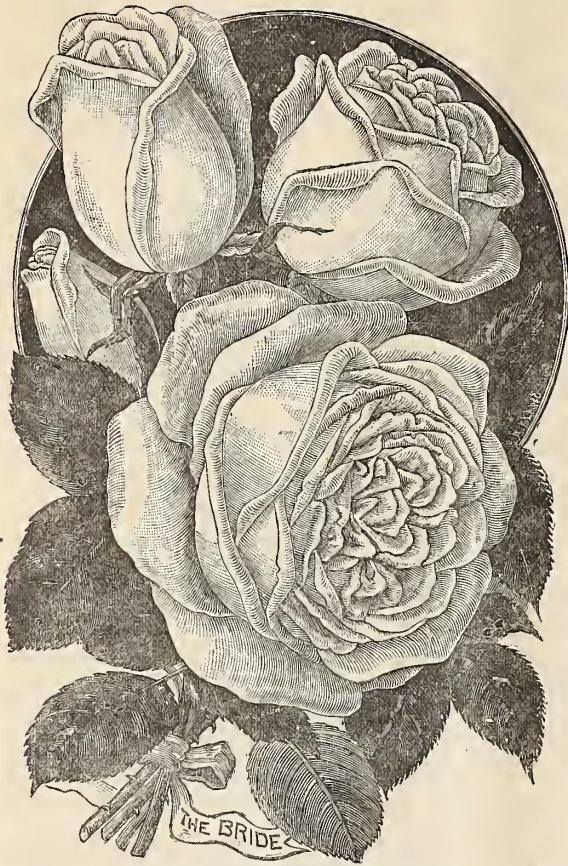
METEOR. (*Hybrid Tea.*) A velvety-red ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a Hybrid Remontant. Flower of medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving. It has no tinge of violet or purple to mar its beauty. The best rich red rose for the garden ever introduced. It has bloomed with me one year, and so far is all that it is claimed to be. Two years, 60 cts.; pots, 20 cts.

MARIE LAMBERT. Pure white. It has been called the White Hermosa, as it resembles Hermosa in form and freedom of bloom, and is quite as valuable; for though no claim has been made for it as a fancy rose, its persistence in bloom will make it a very popular white variety. Two years, 50 cents; pots, 20 cents.

MADAME SCIPION COCHET. A very charming and beautiful Tea Rose of more than usual merit. Color a soft primrose yellow, with rose shadings. Deliciously sweet-scented, and very unique in the size and shape of its buds. As this belongs to the Duchess de Brabant section, its freedom of bloom is at once settled. The finest rose of its section. Superb. Two years, \$1; pots, 25 cents.



SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON.



PRINCESS BEATRICE. (*Tea.*) As a rose for general out door planting this cannot be over-praised. It grows rapidly, blooms freely, and is unquestionably going to be universally grown. The flowers are fine in form and color; outside petals coppery-yellow, center a rich golden yellow; edge of petals slightly laced with bright rose. Two years, 75 cents; pots, 25 cents.

SUSANNE BLANCHET. Outer petals a clear flesh-white, with deep flesh center. Perfection itself in color, and charmingly beautiful. In shape similar to certain varieties of the old Provence Rose. Outer petals large and broad, with short inner petals, of delightful fragrance. Foliage large, erect in growth, with beautiful leafage; new shoots high-colored. Two years, 75 cts.; pots, 25 cts.

MADAME SCHWALLER. (*Hybrid Tea.*) This rose has the strong, firm growth of the Hybrid Remontant class, the same form and finish of flower, being specially beautiful when full grown; it is very free in bloom, and has the fragrance of La France. The color is a bright rosy-flesh, paler at the base of the petals, and deepening on the edges. Apt to come in clusters, which are excellent for cutting. Two years, \$1, pots, 35 cents.

YE PRIMROSE DAME. A very charming little rose, very double; petals beautifully curved; outer petals a soft canary color, center a rich rosy-salmon; buds after the fashion of the Polyanthas. Of slender, drooping habit, and fine, delicate foliage. We consider this one of the sweetest little roses in the list. Two years, 60 cents, pots, 20 cts.

LADY ZOE BROUGHAM. Brilliant fawn-yellow, darker on the edges of the petals; flowers, large, full and imbricated, and of good shape, with long

buds. A pretty and unique colored rose, handsome in bud. A variety of rare merit on account of its color. Two years, 75 cents, pots, 25 cts.

SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON. Very large, full and double, with delightful rose fragrance. Color bright cherry red, darker to the center. Growth strong and vigorous. A very desirable sort for forcing. It is an American seedling, named in honor of the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Childs. Two years, 75 cts.; pots, 25 cts.

GENERAL LIST.

TEA-SCENTED ROSES.

Tea roses form the largest and most popular section of the everblooming roses, which we consider the most desirable, as they bloom continually from early spring until frost.

The tea roses are remarkable for their fragrance, and give more satisfactory results in this climate than any other.

Except where noted below, two year old plants are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per hundred.

While we advise and earnestly recommend the planting of the large plants, still in the spring we have plants in 2½ inch pots, and will sell them for delivery in March and April at 10 cents each, \$1 for ten. When selection is left to us, we will send 15 for \$1.

Aline Sisley. The flower is large, very full, and double; a rare shade of violet rose, almost scarlet in bud; vigorous and free bloomer, and very beautiful.

Andre Schwartz. Glowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson, very bright and striking; a constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full and sweet. The European growers recommend it as the "True Tea Jacqueminot."

Alba Rosea. Creamy white, with rose colored center; very double and fragrant.

Bella. Pure snow white; large size, vigorous habit and a free bloomer.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color, deep rose. This rose is used largely in floral work; planted in the garden it is invaluable for cutting; its color forms a pleasing contrast to the lighter varieties.

Bouton d'Or. Quite small flower, fine orange yellow color.

Bride. The best pure white Tea rose. The buds, which are of grand size, are carried high and erect on bright smooth stems. Good grower, very free bloomer. Hardy in ordinary winters. One of the very best roses for out-door culture, and "forced" in great numbers for winter.

Cornelia Cook. Pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush, very double and sweet. This beautiful rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form; not so free in bloom as some.

Catherine Mermet. A very beautiful rose, highly valuable for its elegant buds; color silvery-rose, with delicately shaded amber center; large globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower, and good bloomer; one of the finest, and very largely grown for winter blooming.

Comtesse de la Barthe. Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor. The flowers are rose colored, heavily shaded with amber and salmon. We regard this as one of the very best.

Charles Rovoli. A charming rose; color, a lovely shade of carmine, changing to silver rose. Large, fine flower, very full and fragrant; free in bloom, and a beauty.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; the flowers are large, very full and sweet; it is a profuse bloomer.

Devoniensis. Magnolia rose; beautiful creamy white with rose center; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea-scent; one of the finest.

Duchess de Brabant. Beautiful rosy salmon, changing to deep rose; very sweet; beautiful buds and flowers.

Duchess of Edinburgh. A splendid rose; in great demand for its lovely buds and remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense glowing crimson.

Etoile de Lyon. Of very vigorous growth and symmetrical habit. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of large size and very double; color, brilliant chrome yellow, deepening towards the center to pure golden yellow; the buds are long and beautiful.

Estelle Pradel. White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. Large, beautiful buds; strong grower, free bloomer; color, bright canary yellow; very sweet tea scent.

Jean Pernet. Beautiful bright yellow, outer petals paler; large, very full and double; rich in bud; a fine rose.

Jules Finger. A magnificent rose, elegant and valuable; extra large and fine flowers, which are full and sweet; color, bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; of vigorous growth and free bloomer.

La Princess Vera. One of the finest tea roses; very full and double; immense buds, which are pretty shaped and quite distinct; color pale flesh, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine, very sweet tea scented.

La Pactole. Pale sulphur yellow; large, full and double; beautiful buds; very sweet, tea scented.

Laurette. Fine full form, very double and sweet; color, delicate creamy white, shaded with rose, flesh-colored center; free bloomer.

Letty Coles. Regarded as one of the finest roses of its color; beautiful rosy pink, shaded with intense crimson; extra large, full globular form, very double exceedingly sweet. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cents; 2 years old, 50 cents.

Levison Gower. Deep rose, tinged with salmon; large and fragrant; a fine rose.

Madame Lambard. Center purplish rose or rosy red, outer petals creamy, shaded with rose; color is variable, but always handsome flowers, large and full; of excellent form and habit. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cents, two years old, 50 cents.



CATHERINE MERMET.

Madame Falcot. Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; medium size and fullness; a constant bloomer; much valued for bouquets.

Madame Bravy. Large, very double and sweet; perfect form; color, rich creamy white with blush center.

Madame Brest. Beautiful rosy-red, shaded to crimson flowers; medium size, and handsome when fully open.

Mlle. Cecile Berthod. A beautiful rose; medium size; sulphur yellow; good, full form, very double and sweet.

Mlle. Francisea Kruger. Orange yellow; shaded flesh; full and perfect; a good bedder; somewhat variable in color, sometimes rich and glowing, then of a darker shade, but always beautiful. A magnificent sort.

Madame Jos. Schwartz. An elegant and beautiful new tea rose that has at once stepped into wide popularity; extra large globular flowers, highly perfumed and very full; the blooms are pure white, elegantly tinted and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush. A splendid rose, and a valuable outdoor variety.

Madame de Vatry. Crimson-scarlet; large and full; a good old sort.

Madame de Watteville. One of the most remarkably beautiful roses ever introduced. This is the Tulip Rose, so called because of the feathery shading of bright rose around the edge of every petal, the body of the petal being creamy white and heavy texture. A splendid outdoor variety. Sure to please.

- Madame Celina Noirey.** Delicate shaded rose, back of petals purplish red; very large, fine habit.
- Madame Adelaide Ristori.** A beautiful rosy blush, medium size; free bloomer.
- Madame Trifle.** A seedling from Glorie de Dijon; color beautiful salmon yellow, large and full.
- Madame Damaizin.** Very large and full; color, creamy white, salmon center.
- Madame Margottin.** Bright pink, with crimson center, tinged with yellow; large and double, very full and fine.
- Marie Ducher.** Large size, full and fine form; good habit; color, rich transparent salmon, with fawn center.
- Marie Van Houtte.** Lovely light yellow, with the outer petals most beautifully suffused with bright pink, and the inner ones often tipped with the same color. The contrast is beautiful. Bud large and finely formed. One of the finest Teas.
- Marie Guillot.** Perfection in form; the flower is large and double to the center; color, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow.
- Madame Welche.** Very large, double, and beautifully formed; soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center to orange or coppery yellow; vigorous in habit and blooms freely.
- Nameless Beauty (Namenlose Schöne).** White, slightly tinged with flesh; very feeble grower in open ground; undesirable.
- Niphetos.** Pure white, exquisite in bud, a very feeble grower in open ground. Suitable for forcing.
- Papa Gontier.** A grand red tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture. The bud is of fine size and graceful form, and you would not suspect from



PERLE DES JARDINS.

- it that the rose is only semi-double. Free in growth and in flower. Petals very large, graceful, stylish. One of the best; valuable out-door sort.
- Perle de Lyon.** Beautiful orange yellow with peach shading; charming buds; large, double, vigorous grower and free bloomer.
- Perle des Jardins.** Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful; extra large globular flowers; very full and highly perfumed. This magnificent rose is considered a formidable rival to Marechal Niel. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; 2 years old, 50 cts.
- Regalis.** A free bloomer; color, salmon, shaded with rose; crimson in bud.
- Reine de Portugal.** Coppery yellow, blending with rose; very large and full; a very distinct sort.
- Safrano.** Highly valued for its beautiful buds; very fragrant; color, bright apricot yellow, changing to orange, sometimes tinted with rose. One of the best.
- Sombreuil.** Creamy white, sometimes tinted with pink; very sweet, large, full, good form, vigorous and free.
- Souvenir d'un Ami.** Bright rose; good form. A good bedding kind.
- Souv. de Madame Pernet.** A very fine rose; large flower, fine, full form, very double and sweet; color, soft rosy crimson, tinged and shaded with clear yellow.
- Sunset.** A magnificent new rose; color, a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, often shaded with gold and light crimson. Foliage, a rich crimson, and very attractive. One of the most magnificent of roses, either new or old. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; two years old, 50 cts.
- Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Coppery rose; the flower is very large, full and double, fragrant.
- Theresa Loth.** Fine carmine red, with deep rose shading; full and double, very sweet.
- White Bon Silene.** This is a sport from the old Bon Silene, possessing the same vigorous growth and the same free flowering qualities as the parent. The flowers are of pearly whiteness, and never vary. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; two years old, 50 cts.

CLIMBING TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Under this head we combine the Noisettes and the most vigorous growing varieties of the Tea roses, such as Glorie de Dijon and Marechal Niel.

Prices same as Teas.

- Celine Forester.** Pale yellow, deepening toward the center; large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer.
- Climbing Devoniensis.** Large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea-scent; color, beautiful creamy white with rose center.
- Climbing Hermosa.** Beautiful pale rose; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; quite hardy; very desirable.
- Cloth of Gold.** Bright sulphur yellow; large, splendid flower; very full and double; very sweet. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; 2 years old, 50 cts.
- Chromatella.** The same as Cloth of Gold.
- Glorie de Dijon.** Rich cream color with rose center; very large and double; handsome foliage, and vigorous free blooming habit. Very fine.
- James Sprunt (Climbing Agrippina).** Deep cherry red, very pretty and distinct; medium size, free bloomer; grows from six to ten feet in one season.
- Lamarque.** Pale canary yellow, almost white; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; rapid climber.
- Madame Caroline Kuster.** Pale yellow, often mottled with rose; fine, full form; large, and very double; highly perfumed; very desirable.
- Madame Deslonchamps.** A superb rose; color, creamy white with pink center.

Mareheil Neil. A beautiful deep sulphur yellow; buds of immense size, and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow rose in existence. Where it is allowed to grow it will attain an immense size, and yield hundreds of beautiful flowers. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; 2 years old, 50 cts.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form. Color a beautiful pure cherry red, sweet scented. Very free flowering; a great acquisition for the South.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). A beautiful pillar rose, being a strong climber; color orange yellow or rosy buff; good size, full and sweet; also called "Golden Chain." A grand climber.

Solfaterre. Fine clear sulphur yellow; good form, large, full and very double; very sweet and good.

Woodland Margaret. Pure white, medium size; free bloomer; beautiful climber; good quality.

White Cluster. White, blooms in clusters; strong grower.

Washington. Medium size; pure white, very double; blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower; flowers until frost.

William A. Richardson. A new variety, of strong growth and climbing habit; color, rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; beautiful in bud; medium size, and fragrant.

CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSES.

Generally dwarf, but branch freely; produce an incredible number of flowers. They bloom so continuously that they commonly go by the name of "Daily Roses." The flowers are individually not so fine as the other roses. For bedding they are unsurpassed.

Prices same as Teas.

Agrippina. Rich velvety crimson, beautiful in bud. The best of all the Chinas. Few roses are so rich in color.

Archduke Charles. A splendid rose; color brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with violet crimson.

Louis Philippe. Dark velvety crimson; full bloomer; one of the darkest.

Queens Scarlet. Dazzling crimson scarlet, has beautiful buds, which are much prized for cut-flowers; sweet scented, hardy.

Viridiflora, Green Rose. Pure deep green flowers. A great curiosity.

White Daily. (Indica Alba). White, free bloomer, beautiful in bud.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardiest of the everblooming roses. Most of them bloom all the summer, the flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler, and being in perfection in the autumn.

Acidalie. Blush white flower, large and full; very free bloomer.

Bourbon Queen. A beautiful flower; double, and of good size; delicate flesh-rose, shaded with salmon.

Comte Bobrinski. Brilliant crimson scarlet; medium size and free bloomer.

Hermosa. An excellent rose; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; beautiful clear rose; one of the best.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; strong grower and free bloomer; one of the best white roses; blooms only in spring.

Madame Rivouy. Crimson red, rich and deep; a large fine flower, well shaped and very double; a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer; can not be too highly recommended.



MARECHEIL NEIL.

Pierre St. Cyr. Beautiful pink; flowers large and full; a constant bloomer.

Queen of Bedders. The flowers are medium size, double to the center, and borne in clusters; color, very rich dark crimson.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful rose is identical with *Souv. de la Malmaison*, except in color, which is clear, deep, rich scarlet. A grand, handsome rose in every respect.

Souv. de Malmaison. The flower is large and double to the center; color, pale flesh, clear and fresh; one of the best.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A class of roses of comparatively recent introduction. They have a decidedly distinct growth, are extremely dwarf, with graceful branches elevated above the foliage, and one shoot often bears dozens of flowers. The original Polyantha rose was a hardy Japanese species, with single flowers blooming only in the spring. Its seedlings, including the varieties described below, produce double flowers in great profusion from spring until frost.

Prices same as Teas.

Anna Marie de Montravel. The flowers are pure white, very double and perfect, about the size of a 25-cent piece; delightfully sweet scented.

Mlle Cecil Bruner. A beautiful fairy-like variety, of sweet, delicate fragrance. Flowers very double and perfect, and borne in such clusters that the whole plant frequently seems to be a mass of blossoms; color, salmon, heavily shaded with rose.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; flowers very small but full and double; a vigorous grower, and constant and profuse bloomer.



LA FRANCE.

Perle d'Or. Flowers medium size, of fine form and texture; color, saffron yellow deeper in the center, with small white edge; blooms in large clusters; one of the best of the Polyantha.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of roses are mostly the result of Mr. Bennett's efforts at crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and *vice versa*. Under this head we find some of the most desirable of all the roses, combining the delicacy of tints and odors of the Teas, and the habits, high color and beauty of form of the Hybrid Perpetuals. To avoid so many classes, we have put under this head the few Hybrid Noisettes we grow.

Prices same as Teas.

American Beauty. Strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full and double and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark, rich crimson and most exquisitely shaded. As large as *Paul Neron*; we have cut flowers five inches in diameter. A grand sort; 2 years, 50 cts.; pots, 25 cts.

Beauty of Stapleford. (Bennett's H. T.) Red, tinged with violet; large, well formed, particularly good in bud.

Dinsmore. Very feeble grower; buds imperfect, color pale red; very free bloomer; unsatisfactory. Not recommended.

Duke of Connaught. (Bennett's H. T.) Deep velvety crimson, medium size; full, well formed; Dwarf grower.

Hon. George Bancroft. (Bennett's H. T.) Red, shaded with violet crimson; large, full, pointed buds, highly scented.

La France. (Bennett's H. T.) Very large, very double, and superb form; color, silvery rose, deepening toward the center. It flowers continuously throughout the season; it is very fragrant.

Michael Saunders. (Bennett's H. T.) Deep bronzed rose, shaded red, large and double; a beautiful and very distinct rose; fragrant; one of Bennett's best.

Madame Alexander Bernaix. (Bennett's H. T.) Salmon rose, large and full; very fragrant; beautiful.

Pierre Guillot. Bright cherry red flowers, full and large; very free blooming; of good habit. Splendid out-door sort.

Perle des Blancs. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white, fine form, medium, constant bloomer, upright grower; very good.

Viscountess Falmouth. (Bennett's H. T.) Rosy pink, very large, very full, globular, fragrant, fine.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The flowers of this class are of immense size and very double; among them are some of the most brilliant colors and best forms in our list, but no shades of yellow. Owing to their general habit of blooming only in the spring and fall, their value is lessened.

Prices same as Teas.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rose, fine color; very large and showy. Particularly fine in bud.

Baroness Rothschild. A magnificent rose; flowers extra large, full and globular; color rich silvery pink, paler on the edges of the petals; rare shading and exquisitely beautiful; 2 years, 50 cts.; pots, 25 cts.

Baronne Prevost. Beautiful bright rose, deeply shaded with dark crimson; very large; finely perfumed.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; medium size flowers of perfect form, very free flowering; a magnificent white rose. Fine for cemetery planting.

Charles Lefebvre. Deep velvety crimson, rich and dark; good form; a fine rose.

Charles Wood. Deep red, blackish tint; a superb rose.

Charles Verdier. Fine rose, bordered with white, excellent form; large and full.

Caroline de Sansel. Clear flesh color, edges blush; large and full.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, large, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Empress of India. Dark violet crimson, velvety, globular and fragrant; an imperial rose.

Eugene Appert. Scarlet, crimson shaded; good form, vigorous.

General Washington. Rosy carmine, shaded scarlet; very bright; double and of good form. A free and constant bloomer; a superb rose.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet, rich and velvety; magnificent buds; free bloomer; one of the best.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; very fine.

Glory of Cheshunt. Rich crimson, very bright and vivid. A strong, robust grower, with very fine foliage. A beautiful rose. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; two years old, 50 cts.

Horace Vernet. Rosy purple, shaded with crimson; full, effective.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with crimson center, large and double. A very fine rose.

Jules Margottin. Bright, clear cherry red, large and very double; free bloomer. A general favorite.

Levenson Gower. Very large, bright crimson, double; a superb old rose.

La Reine. Deep rosy lilac, very large and full; vigorous, free.

La Brillante. Clear carmine, double, distinct; strong grower.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, petals thick and waxy. One of the very few white Hybrid Perpetuals that is free from Noisette blood. Good habit; free. Out of 2½ inch pot, 25 cts.; 2 years old, 50 cents.

Marie Baumann. Crimson vermilion, suffused with carmine, large, full, good form; very fragrant.



MRS. JOHN LAING

- Madame Charles Wood.** Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest flowering of its class, and a fine rose.
- Mrs. John Laing.** A remarkably strong grower, deliciously fragrant; a very free bloomer, and bears long stems, surmounted by well-shaped buds of large size. Color, a beautiful clear pink; 2 years, 50 cts.; pots, 25 cts.
- Madame Laffay.** Clear flesh color, large and full; old but good.
- Madame William Paul.** Crimson, large, full; a splendid rose.
- Madame Moreau.** Brilliant red, shaded with violet; very large, vigorous.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep rose color; very large, shining foliage; wood smooth. By far the largest rose in cultivation. A free bloomer.
- Pius IX.** Bright crimson purple; a good old rose, much esteemed.
- Star of Waltham.** A splendid rose; color, deep, rich crimson; extra large, good form, full and fragrant; free bloomer.
- Souvenir de William Wood.** A splendid rose; good size; very double; color, dark blackish maroon, shaded with scarlet.
- Thorin.** A very good rose, large and full. Color, a beautiful pure bright rose.
- Vulcan.** Violet purple, edged with carmine, large fragrant flowers; double and fine.

MOSS ROSES.

This class of roses is especially admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, and is more hardy than that of any other class. Every garden should have a few specimens.

Being more difficult of propagation, the price is higher.

Price, 35 cts. each, three for \$1. The set of 8 varieties for \$2.

Alfred de Delmas. Blush, rosy pink center.

Countess of Murinais. Flowers pure white, large

- and very double, blooming in clusters; bud mossed; fine for cemetery decoration.
- Glory of Mosses.** A magnificent Moss rose; very large and double; color, deep, rosy carmine; very mossy and fragrant; one of the finest; if you will have but one Moss rose, let it be this!
- Hortense Vernet.** Fine rosy carmine; buds beautifully mossed; large, full and sweet.
- Henry Martin.** Rich rosy pink, beautifully tinged with crimson; large flowers; very full and sweet; finely mossed.
- Luxembourg.** Bright crimson, purple shaded; very sweet and mossy; one of the best.
- Perpetual White.** Pure white, blooming in clusters; very mossy; vigorous grower; free bloomer; the best white variety in the class.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Under this head we combine several different kinds to avoid so many classes.

- Alba or White Banskia.** Pure white; small and full, climbing.
- Baltimore Belle.** Blush white; very strong grower, climbing; a beautiful object when in full flower, and superb for covering porches and trellises, or the end of a house.
- Bridal Rose. (Rosa Grandiflora.)** Double white; winter and early spring bloomer.
- Fortune's Double Yellow.** Bronzed yellow or copper and fawn yellow. Very pretty and sweet.
- Gem of the Prairies.** Light crimson, blotched with white; free bloomer; very double; strong grower; fine for trellises,
- Lutea, or Yellow Banskia.** Bright yellow; very small and full, climbing.
- Russel's Cottage.** Rich crimson, shaded; very double; distinct and good; a most desirable climbing rose.
- Queen of the Prairies.** Bright pink, often white striped; strong grower and free bloomer, climbing very rapidly, and presenting a superb show of flowers in its season.



MOSS ROSE.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The chrysanthemum is everybody's flower—the rich and poor, the high and low can all grow and have this flower; it grows everywhere and for everyone; it seems to flourish equally as well in the smoke and dust of large cities as in open country, requiring only a few hours' sun each day, rich soil and occasional watering. Much has been done in the past few years in improving this flower, and blooms of enormous size, with beautiful color and form in the Chinese and diversity of shape and hue in Japanese section have been produced. So great has been the change, that in these fashionable and gaudily bedecked youngsters we would not recognize the progeny of the sweet old "Winter Pink" of our grandmother's gardens.

CULTURE.—Small plants can be planted any time after the first of April. They require two things—a rich soil and plenty of water—and should be watered copiously during dry times. Plant two feet apart. About the middle of June the shoots should be pinched or nipped off, in order to make the plants stocky, and should be again pinched as needed, until the last of July, after which time they should be allowed to grow and form buds. Each plant should be kept tied to a stake to keep it from falling over and growing one-sided or being broken by the wind. Early in September the buds in many varieties will begin to form, and if large flowers are desired, half the buds should be taken off, a few from each stem. A weak application of liquid manure at this time will be well repaid in increased size of flowers and brilliant coloring.

We have not burdened our catalogue with a long list, which must necessarily include many inferior sorts, but can recommend each one as being the best of its shape and color yet introduced.

Price, except where noted: large clumps from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen; from pots, delivery in March, April or May, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen. Unless otherwise mentioned the price is for pot plants.

GENERAL LIST.

Abd-el-Kader. Rich, deep maroon crimson; a beautiful and distinct variety.

Blanch Neige. Pure snow white; very large.

Brahma. (C.) Dark crimson, pointed with yellow; reverse of petals gold color; ranunculus form.

Chromatella. (C.) Old gold color; reverse and tips of petals light red; very fine.

Colossal. This variety, we believe, is the largest of all chrysanthemums; in form, it is somewhat flat, with ends incurved; color pearl-pink, changing to blush pink; very late.

Coquette. Petals twisted; gilded mahogany yellow.

Coriolan. Bright crimson rust; double medium sized flowers.

Citron. A large, bright yellow Japanese, very double; an extra fine sort. 15 cts. each.

D. E. Stryker. Bright purple; under side silvery, globular, very large and handsome. 15 cts. each.

Edwin H. Fittler. Rich brilliant yellow, slightly streaked with red, giving it a somewhat bronzy appearance without detracting from its unusual brightness. Of distinct, symmetrical form and great substance, "The Fittler" stands alone, and is one of the most lovely, distinguished and valuable sorts ever introduced. From pots, 35 cts. each.

Elkshorn. So named from its peculiar shaped florets; pearl color, full and globular; extra fine; 20 cts. each.

Elise. Medium size, petals ribbon-like, long and drooping; light pink with paler spots; very distinct and curious; 15 cts. each.

Eugene Mezard. Amaranth, reverse of petals violet-white, forming a ball at center.

Fabias de Mederanaz. Large, distinct center; blush and bronze, with long twisted drooping petals of creamy white; striking; 25 cts. each.

Francois Deberque. Enormous flowers; large imbricated petals, center rose dotted with purple, extremities of petals darker.

Guiding Star. A distinct variety, differing from all others in its peculiar plume-like flowers, which are borne in the greatest profusion, and is, in its coloring, of the purest gold. A gem among the yellow varieties.

Hero of Magdala. Blood red, reverse of petals orange buff; the flower reflexed, showing two distinct colors in the same flower.

John Thorpe. Eight inches in diameter; full flowers, with long broad petals, except the under row, which contains a few tubular ones; color richest deep lake, a new shade; very early and vigorous.

King of the Crimson. A good sized flower of the most intense rich crimson, and of fine globular shape. An entirely new shade.

Kioto. Vigorous habit, without being coarse or scraggy; is one of the few varieties that can be planted for the summer and lifted when in bud during the middle of October. The flowers are produced in trusses of from 3 to 5, large; in color, a pale gold or deep canary; certificate Royal Horticultural Society and National Chrysanthemum Show. 50 cts. each.

Leopard. A distinct spotted variety. Rich mauve, strangely spotted with pure white. Awarded a certificate as an oddity; surpassed by none. 25 cts. each.

Llewellyn. India red color, incurved; under side of petals tipped with old gold; flowers on long stems; very large, double and of perfect form. 25 cts. each.

L. Canning. A singular pure white, very clear and chaste. Dwarf habit, very free; splendid for cut blooms or pot plants. 15 cts.

Lillian B. Bird. Came in the same set with Mrs. Hardy. Of the very largest size, with full, high center; petals tubular and of varying lengths, the flower when fully open being an immense half globe. The color is an exquisite shade of "shrimp pink." 50 cts. each.

Lilacee. Very tender lilac streaked, with white; a beautiful kind.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. This wonderful variety has created a sensation wherever shown, being totally distinct from every other variety. It is pure white, of immense size, broad petaled and incurved, the surface being downy, like loose-piled plush. The entire flower seems frosted with glittering white. A strong grower, and of healthy constitution. No collection is complete without this variety, which has probably been more persistently advertised than any other sort. 60 cts. each.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Raised by Wm. Hamilton, of Allegheny, and took the grand silver cup offered by Mrs. Carnegie at the New York show. It is a novelty in its very rich deep maroon coloring, and its form is a superb—a full and perfect globe. 40 cts. each.

Mrs. W. K. Harris. "Deepest rich, golden yellow, thoroughly incurved; in the way of Grandiflorum, but far larger and finer. Probably the finest yellow in cultivation. Winner of the Blanc prize, Philadelphia, November, 1888." 50 cts. each.

Mrs. Irving Clarke. Pearly white on the margin, shading to deep rose in the center, which is beautifully whorled; reflexed; very large and distinct. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Of distinct and unique appearance; a bright pink; the floret petals are wide and long, and radiate with the utmost regularity from the disc. The base of each petal is pure white, forming a broad and decided ring around the yellow center. First premium at Orange, N. J., show, 1888, for best seedling. 25 cts.

Mrs. Fottler. Double, long-pointed petals; opening flat at first, but developing into a large feathery bloom of great beauty. The color is clear, soft rose; in our estimation second only to Mrs. Alpheus Hardy; prize winner at Chicago and Indianapolis. 50 cts.

Mrs. Sam Houston. A magnificent pure white; immense size; the blooms forming a perfect ball. 25 cts.

Mrs. Anthony Weigand. Beautiful rich pink; form and habit all that could be desired. A decided acquisition. 20 cts.

Mrs. John N. May. Beautiful clear bright yellow; very broad, thick florets, deeply incurved, somewhat flat when fully expanded. Large. 15 cts.

Mrs. C. H. Clarke. Lemon white, globular form; fine habit and free bloomer. 15 cts.

Mrs. Richard Elliott. A decided improvement on the well known variety "Fulton" (yellow); long narrow florets, somewhat drooping. Very fine. 15 cts.

Mrs. A. Blanc. An extremely strong and distinct sort; inside florets erect, outside reflexed and pendulous; color rich lavender. 20 cts.

Mrs. Isaac C. Price. An exceedingly rich chrome yellow, gracefully incurved; free bloomer; good habit, distinct. One of the finest yellows ever sent out. 20 cts. each.

Mrs. Langtry. An enormous incurved Japanese; flowers 8 inches across; outer petals long and quilled, inside ones flat and beautifully incurved; color pure white; charming. 20 cts. each.

Mrs. Cleveland. A pure white variety, with long tubular petals; flowers very large. It will be a general favorite. Awarded certificate of merit at the New York show, where it caused great admiration. 15 cts. each.

Mrs. Mary Morgan. Rich deep pink, perfect shape, incurved.

Mrs. Chas. Carey. Magnificent variety, with very large, broad petals of pearly white, much curved and twisted.

Miss Mary Wheeler. Pearly white, the petals delicately tinted on the outer edge with pale pink. Of exquisite form. A good grower and very profuse bloomer; very beautiful. 50 cts. each.

Madame Drexel. A large Japanese variety. A bright lively pink color; of vigorous growth; a free bloomer, fine. 15 cts. each.

Medusa. As weird in looks as the fabled head of Medusa. A large pure white double flower of a most peculiar form. The petals are ribbon-like, very long and drooping, resembling somewhat the flowers of the white fringe tree; a most striking object, appearing as though hung over with masses of silken threads. 25 cts.

M. Boyer. Beautiful pink; good grower and free bloomer.

Moonlight. A grand flower of the purest white; one of the largest, and quite free in bloom; petals like pointed ribbons. Late, splendid. 15 cts. each.

New Sweet-Scented Chrysanthemum, "Nymphaea." The flowers are of the purest white, about two inches in diameter, and have somewhat the form and fragrance of the well-known Pond Lily;



JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

being borne individually on long stems, they are extremely valuable for cut flowers. A special premium was awarded this variety by the New York Horticultural Society. 25 cts.

Puritan. Pearly white; very distinct, free and good; greatly admired.

Pelican. Pure white, shaded cream; petals irregular, flat, half tubular. Good.

Prince of Orange. Brilliant yellow, shaded and edged with a narrow band of red; very fine.

Queen of Lilacs. Handsome Chinese variety; lilac.

Sunnyside. Of delicate flesh tint when opening, becoming white when fully expanded; quilled floret petals; immense size and great substance. In general appearance somewhat suggestive of a pond lily. Conspicuous, distinct and valuable. 25 cts. each.

Souvenir de Jersey (Pompon). Deep rich yellow, flowers small, very close and compact; a little gem. 15 cts.

Thorpe, Jr. (Chinese Anemone). A most beautiful variety, far surpassing the old "Gluck." The color is a rich, pure yellow; flowers of immense size, smooth, and of perfect form. The cushion-like center gives to it the utmost elegance. Cut blooms of this variety have sold in New York at one dollar each. 15 cts.

Tuska Takaha. Very pure satiny white petals, quite long, beautifully undulating; about one-third of an inch in width, holding this one width from the base to the tip; at one period of its flowering it shows the center a little, but the petals soon cover it; lasts remarkably after being cut; very chaste and fine. One of the most beautiful yet introduced. 50 cts.

Titien. Magnificently formed flowers, very full; petals beautifully imbricated, violet wine color.

Thibaut et Keteleer. Immense flowers, brilliant crimson-shaded maroon, lightly specked with gold, reverse yellow.

W. W. Coles. A most singular, but striking shade—terra cotta, or brownish orange color. Very large and distinct. 15 cts.

Wm. H. Lincoln. A magnificent golden yellow variety, with straight, flat, spreading petals. An extra large flower, completely double, and of great substance. 50 cts.

Wenonah or Blushing Beauty. This is indeed a beauty; the base of the petals is pure white, laced with deep lavender pink, flowers of the largest size, full and double. An exquisite variety.

Wm. Robinson. Beautiful color of sulphur-tinted rose; greatly admired at the New York chrysanthemum show; one of the best of early bloomers.

BULBS AND FLOWER ROOTS.



GROUP OF DAHLIAS.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the handsomest foliage plants in cultivation. It is of easy culture, requiring only a good supply of water, and a very rich, warm situation. The leaves are often three feet long and about half as much in breadth; start early. Good roots, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen; extra, 50 cents each, \$4 per doz.

DAHLIAS.

This is one of the oldest garden flowers in existence, and retains its great popularity. The roots ought to be planted as soon as the ground becomes warm, and covered about three inches. It is an autumn flower, and although blooming all summer, only attains its greatest beauty in the fall months, when the weather is cool. After flowering, and before hard frost, take up the roots, dry them, remove the tops, and keep in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. We have them in great variety. Best tubers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

This is the finest and most showy of our summer bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. Set the bulbs from eight to ten inches apart, and cover about three inches. If set in rows, make the rows one foot apart. Plant at different times, from middle of April to middle of June, and you will have a succession of bloom. Keep the soil mellow and give the spike a support. The bulbs are taken up in the fall and kept over winter in a dry cellar, protected from frost. Assorted colors, unnamed, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous-rooted climbing plant of very rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of fragrant white flowers; very useful for screens, trellises or rock work. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

TUBEROSE.

A beautiful wax-like, pure white, sweet-scented flower, well known to all. Plant in the warmest place in the garden, and plant when the weather becomes warm. The bulbs flower but once, but the small young ones, after a year's growth, generally make flowering bulbs. Before severe frosts take the bulbs up and dry them, and keep in a warm, dry place all winter, and start early.

Single. Early flowering; orangescented. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Double Tall. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Pearl. Dwarf stocky growth. 10 cts. each, \$1 doz.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

One of our most ornamental spring-flowering perennial plants, commonly called "Bleeding Heart," with handsome pæony-like foliage, and long, drooping racemes of bright pink and white heart-shaped flowers. Hardy. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

TRITOMA UVARIA OR RED HOT POKER.

Another plant which deserves to be more cultivated. It does well anywhere; prefers a moist soil. The spike is of orange-red color, about a foot in length. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

FLORIST'S PINK.

This is the old garden pink, but none the less valuable because old. We have the two colors, white and pink, both beautiful, very sweet-scented, hardy. Nice clumps, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

PRICE LIST.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

When large Quantities of Trees are wanted, please send List for Special Wholesale Prices.

| | Each. | Per doz. | Per 100. |
|--|--------|----------|----------|
| Apples, Standard, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 7 feet, heavy | \$0 15 | \$1 75 | \$12 00 |
| “ “ 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, lighter | 10 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| “ “ 1 year | 10 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| “ Dwarf, 2 to 3 years | 25 | 2 50 | 16 00 |
| Almonds, 2 years, 50 cents each; 1 year, 4 to 5 feet | 25 | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| Apricots, Persian strain, 4 to 6 feet | 25 | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| “ Russian, 4 to 5 feet | 25 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Asparagus, 1 year old per thousand, \$5 00. | | | 75 |
| “ 2 years old “ 7 00. | | | 1 00 |
| Blackberries | | 50 | 3 00 |
| Chestnuts, Spanish, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet | 25 | 2 50 | |
| “ American Sweet, 5 to 6 feet | 25 | 2 25 | |
| Cherries | 25 | 2 25 | 15 00 |
| Figs, 1 year old | 15 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| “ 2 years old | 25 | 2 25 | |
| Filberts | 25 | 2 50 | |
| Dewberries, Lucretia | 50 | 3 00 | |
| Grapes, except where noted, 2 years old | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| “ “ “ 1 year old | 15 | 1 50 | 8 00 |
| “ Concord, Clinton, Ives, Hartford and Scuppernong family, 1 year old | | | 4 00 |
| “ Lady Washington, Duchess, Prentiss, Pocklington, and Niagara, 1 year old | 25 | 2 00 | |
| “ same variety, 2 years old | 50 | 4 00 | |
| “ Progress and Empire State, 1 year old, 50 cents each; 2 years old | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| Japan Persimmon, 2 to 3 feet | 50 | 4 50 | |
| “ “ 4 to 5 feet | 75 | 7 00 | |
| Mulberries, 1 year old, 5 to 7 feet | 25 | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| “ 2 years old, 8 to 10 feet | 50 | 4 50 | 30 00 |
| Nectarines, 4 to 6 feet | 25 | 2 25 | |
| Pears, Standard, 2 years old, 5 to 6 feet | 40 | 4 00 | 27 00 |
| “ “ 1 year old | 25 | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| “ Dwarf, 2 years old | 35 | 3 50 | 24 00 |
| “ “ 1 year old | 20 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Plums, on plum stocks, 5 to 6 feet | 50 | 4 50 | 35 00 |
| “ Chickasaw type, 4 to 6 feet | 25 | 2 25 | 15 00 |
| “ Oriental varieties, extra | 50 | 4 50 | |
| “ “ medium | 25 | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| Peaches, Standard, 4 to 6 feet | 15 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| “ “ 3 to 5 feet | 10 | 1 20 | 8 00 |
| “ Lady Ingold | 50 | 5 00 | |
| “ Dwarf and Ornamental | 25 | 2 50 | |
| Pecans, 3 feet, 40 cents each; 2 feet | 25 | 2 50 | |
| Quinces | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| Raspberries | | 50 | 3 00 |
| “ Golden Queen and Red Cluster | | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Strawberries \$5 00 per thousand | | | 60 |
| Walnuts, English and Butternut, 2 to 3 feet | 25 | 2 50 | |
| “ Black | 25 | 2 25 | |

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Apple, Native and Chinese Crab, 3½ to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.
 Beech, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; Purple, 5 feet, 75 cents; River's Purple, 5 feet, \$1.00.
 Cherry, Double Flowering, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents.
 Crape Myrtle, 3 colors, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents. White, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

Dogwood, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.
 Linden, European, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00
 Japan Varnish Tree, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00
 Mimosa, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00.
 Maple, Silver, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; extra sizes, \$1 to \$1.25.
 Maple, Sugar, Ash-leaved and Norway, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS TREES--Continued.

Maple, Weir's Cut-leaf, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.00.
 Poplar, Lombardy and Silver, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents.
 Paulownia Imperialis, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.00.
 Peaches, Double-flowering, Blood-leaved and Golden, 15 cents.
 Peaches, Pyramidal and Weeping, 15 cents.
 Plums, Double-flowering, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents.
 Sweet Gum, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.
 Tamarix, African and Plumosa, 3 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; extra, \$1.00.
 Tulip Poplar, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.
 Umbrella China Tree, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.00.
 Walnut, Black, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents.
 Willow, Aurea, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

WEeping TREES.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Willow, Babylonica and W. Peach | Each. | \$0 25 to \$0 50 |
| " Kilmarnock | | 50 to 1 00 |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Almonds, double flowering | 25 |
| Althea, all varieties | 25 |
| Astilbe Japonica | 25 to 50 |
| Berberry purpurea | 25 |
| Corchorus and Clethra | 25 |
| Deutzia, all varieties | 25 to 50 |
| Daphne mezereum | 25 |
| Forsythia, all varieties | 25 to 50 |
| Fringe, White | 25 to 50 |
| Hydrangeas | 25 |
| Japan Quince, Red and White | 25 to 50 |
| Lilac, all varieties | 25 |
| Pomegranates, all varieties | 25 to 50 |
| Philadelphus, Mock Orange | 25 to 50 |
| Sweet Shrub | 25 |
| Sambucus | 50 |
| Smoke Tree and Scotch Broom | 25 to 50 |
| Spiræa, all varieties | 25 |
| Snow Ball, Opulus and Plicatum | 25 to 50 |
| Weigelia, all varieties | 25 |

MAGNOLIAS.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Grandiflora | 1 00 to 4 00 |
| Glauca | 50 to 1 00 |
| Fuscata | 75 to 1 50 |
| Acuminata | 25 to 75 |
| Purpurea | 25 to 75 |
| Soulangeana | 75 to 2 00 |

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Arbor-Vitæ, Chinese, 18 inches | Per 100. | \$10 00 |
| " " Siberian, 12 inches | | 10 00 |
| Enonymus Japonica, 2 years | | 8 00 |
| " " " 1 year | | 5 00 |
| Pyracantha | | 4 00 |
| Privet, California | | 8 00 |
| " Japonica and Tea Plant | | 10 00 |
| Japan Quince and Althea | | 8 00 |

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Box, Tree, 3 varieties | each. | \$0 25 to \$0 75 |
| " Dwarf | per 100. | 2 00 to 5 00 |
| Berberry | each. | 25 to 50 |
| Cape Jessamines, 3 varieties | " | 25 to 1 00 |

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS--Continued.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Each. |
| Ceanothus | \$0 25 to \$0 50 |
| Daphne Cneorum | 25 to 50 |
| Euonymus Japonica, Argentea and Aurea | 25 |
| Holly | 50 to 1 00 |
| Japan Medlar | 25 to 50 |
| Laurel, 2 varieties | 25 to 75 |
| " Laurustinus | 50 to 1 00 |
| Live Oak | 50 to 1 00 |
| Mock Orange, Carolina L. Cherry | 25 to 50 |
| Mahonia, 3 varieties | 25 to 75 |
| Olive, American and Tea Plant | 25 to 50 |
| " Tea or fragrans | 25 to 1 00 |
| Pyracantha, Red and White | 25 |
| Privet, Japan and California | 25 to 50 |
| Pittosporum | 25 to 50 |
| Ornamental Grasses, 7 varieties | 25 to 50 |

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Akebia and Ivy, 2 varieties | 25 |
| Bignonia and Variegated Ivy | 25 |
| Ampelopsis Veitchii and Variegata | 25 |
| " Quinquifolia | 25 |
| Honeysuckles, 7 varieties | 25 |
| Jessamines, 3 varieties | 25 |
| " Carolina Yellow, 2 var. | 25 to 50 |
| Wistaria, 4 varieties | 25 to 50 |

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

Arbor-Vitæ, American and Chinese, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Siberian, 2 feet, 25 cents; 3 feet, 50 cents.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Globe, Rollinson and Compacta, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.00.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Aurea and Always Golden, 1½ feet, 50 cents; 2 feet, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$1.00.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Gigantea, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Orientalis and Pyramidalis, 50 cents to \$1.00.
 Arbor-Vitæ, Ericoides, 25 cents to 50 cents.
 Araucaria, 18 inches, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$2.00.
 Cedar, African and Japan (Cryptomeria), 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
 Cedar, Deodar, 3 feet, \$1.00; 4 feet, \$1.50; 6 feet, \$3.00.
 Cephalotaxus Drupacea and Fortuneii, 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.
 Cypress, Lawson, 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
 " Lawson's Erect, 18 inches, 50 cents; Pyramidal, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00.
 Cunninghamia, 18 inches, 50 cents; Cephalotaxus, 18 inches, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.00.
 Libocedrus Decurrens, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00; Chiliensis, 18 inches, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.00.
 Retinospora Plumosa, 50 cents to \$1.00; Aurea, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.
 Juniper, Irish, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents.
 " Stricta, Glauca and Scottii, 1 foot, 50 cents; 2½ feet, \$1.00.
 " Swedish and Chinese, 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00.
 " Virginia and Repens, 25 cents to \$1.00.
 Pines, Excelsa, 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.00.
 " White, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.
 Balsam Fir and Hemlock Spruce, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.00.
 Spruce, Douglass and White, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.00.
 Spruce, Norway, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.00.
 Yew, English, 50 cents to \$1.00; Irish, \$1.25.

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