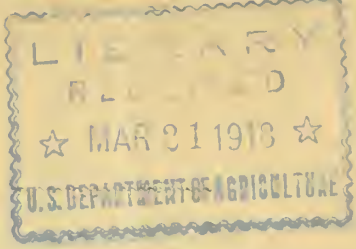


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62-35



1853.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, &C.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

SACO NURSERIES,

BY S. L. GOODALE.

SACO, MAINE.

SACO:  
PRESS OF WILLIAM NOYES.



## Advice to Correspondents.

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Correspondents will greatly oblige us and forward their own interests by observing the following points:—

The period here for lifting, packing and transplanting trees, especially in spring, is so very brief—(unlike other States south or west)—that orders should be sent as early as possible. Many delay until the moment of needing the trees, and consequently there is such an accumulation of orders late in the season that more or less must lie over until another year, or be filled when it is no longer safe to do so. Besides this, the earlier orders are more sure of being filled, as the demand for particular sorts often proves greater than is anticipated—it being impossible to foresee with certainty for such a length of time as is required for the growth of trees just what sorts may at any given time be the most popular and in greatest demand.

All orders should have the names and quantities legibly written out in a distinct list, and not mixed up in the body of the letter.

Orders should state whether the trees wanted are standards for orchard culture, or half standards or pyramids for garden culture.

Where particular varieties, style, age or size are ordered, it should be specified to what extent variation may be made, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. It rarely happens that some change cannot be made without detriment to the purchaser, but often can be with decided benefit.

Those not wishing to get particular sorts but desiring the best and most approved varieties, may do well to leave the selection of a part or the whole to the proprietor. The finest and best sorts are the ones most largely cultivated. These only in such cases will be sent; but to assist a judicious selection, describe the character of the soil and exposure, and any peculiarity of situation as accurately as may be.

For amounts under twenty dollars the terms are cash; for larger ones thirty to ninety days credit will be allowed, with satisfactory reference.

It is expected that persons with whom no acquaintance exists, will remit the amount with the order. The better way is by check or draft, payable to order; or where this is not convenient, by bank bills with postage stamps for fractions of a dollar.

Where a number of persons in one locality wish to purchase, they can unite in one order, and thus save expense in packing, freight, &c.

Explicit directions should be given for marking and forwarding packages—these will be strictly attended to, and after so doing, they are at the risk of the purchaser—if loss or delay occurs the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

Packages are made in the most thorough manner, enabling them to endure any probable exposure, delay or handling—for which a moderate charge will be made, barely sufficient to pay the cost of mats or cases, straw, cord, moss and labor.

# SELECT APPLES.

## PRICES.

*Standard Trees*, for Orchards, 5 to 7 feet, or 2 years old, 30 cts.—\$25 per 100.  
*Dwarf Trees*, on Doucain Stocks, for Gardens, 2 years old, 37 1-2 cts.  
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1 year old, 25 cts.

## Summer Apples.

**Astrachan, Red.**—Large, nearly round, mostly covered with deep crimson and having a thick blue bloom. Juicy and beautiful. Tree of vigorous growth, an early and good bearer. August.

**Bell's Early.**—Of medium size, deep red color, rich and delicate flavor. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

**Benoni.**—Medium size, round, red; juicy and tender flesh, and rich flavor.

**Early Sweet Bough.**—The best of all early sweet apples. Large, yellow and excellent. August.

**Early Harvest.**—Perhaps the best very early apple, but the tree is of moderate growth, and not always healthy or productive. Needs high cultivation.

**Moses Wood.**—Medium to large size, yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh tender, juicy and of a very pleasant subacid flavor. August, September.

**Williams' Favorite.**—Large, oblong, red; of a mild, delicate and agreeable flavor. Tree a moderate and awkward grower in the nursery, but afterwards succeeds well. Needs high cultivation.

## Autumn Apples.

**Beefsteak.**—Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with red; juicy and of excellent flavor, and a good bearer.

**Golden or Orange Sweet.**—Rather above medium size, round; of a golden yellow; flesh tender, very sweet, rich, and of excellent flavor. A moderate grower and great bearer; very hardy and desirable.

**Grovenstein.**—Large, nearly round; yellow, covered mostly with bright red stripes; flesh white, very tender and juicy, with an exceedingly rich sprightly vinous flavor. One of the handsomest and best autumn varieties.

**Duchess of Oldenburg.**—A large, beautiful apple of Russian origin, streaked

with red and yellow; juicy and pleasant. Tree perfectly hardy, and a very early and abundant bearer.

**Nodhead, or Jewett's fine red.**—Medium to large, dark red in the sun, flesh yellowish, remarkably tender, and of a mild, delicious, aromatic flavor.

**Porter.**—One of the best autumn apples; large, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower, but a productive and desirable variety.

**Vermont.**—Similar to Porter in form and color; ripens a little earlier; a superior variety.

For crab Apples see ornamental trees.

## Winter Apples.

**Baldwin.**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and excellent; a very vigorous and productive sort, but the trees while young are not very hardy in this climate. The most popular Massachusetts variety.

**Bellflower.**—Large, oblong, ribbed,

yellow with a tinge of red next the sun; of excellent quality. The tree hardy and productive.

**Danvers Sweet.**—Medium to large, greenish yellow; a hardy, productive variety, and one of the best late keeping sweet apples.

**Esopus Spitzenberg.**—Of large size when well grown, roundish or ovate, deep red with gray dots; a fruit of the highest quality. Flesh yellow, crisp and rich, with a peculiar flavor; moderate grower & bearer.

**Fameuse.**—A very beautiful early winter apple, of medium size, crimson, with snow white flesh, tender and excellent. Tree hardy and productive. Nov. to Feb'y.

**Hubbardston Nonsuch.**—Large, roundish, yellow, nearly covered with red; juicy and fine, with a mild aromatic flavor; sub acid or nearly sweet; a productive and popular variety.

**Mother.**—Large, red; flesh yellowish, very tender, almost melting, rich and aromatic; a moderate grower and bearer.

**Minister.**—Large, oblong, greenish yellow striped and splashed with red; flesh tender, somewhat tart with a pine apple flavor. Tree hardy, and a good grower and productive. Dec. Feb'y.

In addition to the above select list, many other varieties are grown, both of American and foreign origin, some being of recent introduction and high promise, while others are older favorites of certain cultivators, or in special localities.

A smaller number of these is propagated, but usually trees of all can be supplied. The names of most of them will be found in the following

## ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES.

*American Summer Pearmain,*

“ *Golden Russet,*

*Aunt Hannah*—excellent,

*Alexander,*

*Beauty of Kent.*

*Blue Pearmain,*

*Briggs' Auburn,*

*Court of Wyck,*

*Congress,*

*Cole's Quince,*

*Cayuga Red Streak,*

*Canada Reimelle,*

*Domine*—vigorous growth, productive, hardy.

*Dyer or Pomme Royal*—very fine.

*Drap d'Or,*

*Dutch Mignonne,*

*Eustis or Ben Apple,*

*Early Joe.*

*Early Strawberry,*

*English Russet,*

*Fall Pippin,*

*Foundling,*

*Fall Harvey,*

*Golden Ball,*

*Garden Sweet,*

*Holland Pippin,*

*Hawley*—new, of high promise,

*Hartford Sweet,*

*Hurlburt*—vigorous grower,

*Hollow Crown,*

*Jouathau,*

**Ribston Pippin.**—Of medium size, nearly round; sometimes slightly flattened; greenish yellow with dull red stripes and overspread with a faint russet. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, with a high sprightly aromatic flavor. Tree of vigorous and spreading growth, hardy and productive. Dec. to March.

**Rhode Island Greening.**—Well known as a valuable sort for cooking or dessert; of spreading and vigorous growth, and very productive; indispensable in all collections. Jan. to April.

**Roxbury Russet.**—Of medium size, round or a little flattened; skin rough covered with greenish russet. Valuable for its productiveness and long keeping. Feb'y to June

**Talman's Sweeting.**—A very productive late keeping sweet apple, of good quality, pale yellow, medium size; profitable. Jan'y to May.

*Killam Hill,*

*Lady*—very beautiful,

*Ladies' Sweet*—new, best winter sweet in

*Lincoln Pippin,* [New York,

*Late Strawberry,*

*Locy*—new, of high promise; 50 cts. Dec.

*Melon,* [to May.

*Maiden's Blush,*

*Magnolia,*

*Mexico,*

*Northern Spy,*

*Northboro' Red Cheek,*

*Northeru Sweet,*

*Pomme Gris,*

*President,*

*Pumpkin Sweet,*

*Rambo,*

*Red Calville,*

*Rambour d' Ete,*

*St. Lawrence,*

*Svear,*

*Seek no further,*

*Sutton Beauty,*

*Sassafras Sweet,*

*Summer Cathed*—hardy, productive & good,

*Tift's Sweeting,*

*Tetoffsky,*

*Twenty Ounce,*

*Vandervere,*

*Winter King*—new,

*Winthrop Greening.*

# SELECT PEARS.

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## PRICES.

*Standard Trees*, on Pear, 2 to 3 years old, 75 cents each.

*Dwarf Standards or Pyramids*, on Quince, 2 to 3 years, 1st selection, 75 cents.  
do. do. do. not so strong, 50 to 62.

*Standards* on Quince, 7 to 8 feet, \$1, to \$1.50.

Extra sized bearing trees, \$1, to \$3, each—according to size, age and form.

A discount will be made on large quantities.

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The impulse imparted to the culture of the pear by the introduction of the Angers quince (the advantages of which are, briefly, greater hardihood and adaptation to many soils and situations where the pear root does not succeed, earlier and more abundant bearing, and requiring less space) having greatly increased the demand for trees on this stock, particular attention is given to their culture, and the stock now on hand is believed to be larger and better than any hitherto offered in this State. Some desirable varieties, however, do not succeed on this stock, and such are grown only on the pear root.

The plan here adopted is first to give a select list of well proved and unimpeachable sorts, combining in the greatest practicable degree the qualities of hardihood, vigor of growth and productiveness in the tree, and excellence in the fruit, and sufficient to fill the seasons from the earliest to the latest, with a concise description of each, any and all of which, it is believed, may be extensively planted with the utmost confidence;—and next, a list of varieties, many of which are not so fully proved in regard to all the above named qualities, but which have mostly been received for first rate from sources entitled to confidence. Some, though not all of these latter, have fruited here, giving promise of high excellence, and farther experience may warrant a portion of them in being placed on the select list, even in preference to some already there.

*Dwarf Standards* are recommended as preferable for many reasons, in a majority of cases.

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## Summer and Early Autumn.

**Bartlett**, (*Williams' Bonchretien*).—The most popular pear, and probably the best of its season. Fruit large, irregularly pyramidal, clear yellow, sometimes with blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, melting and buttery, abounding with a syrupy juice. Tree vigorous and productive, but tender on the pear stock. Succeeds tolerably well on the quince and is more hardy. September.

**Beurre d'Amalis**.—One of the best and hardiest early autumn pears, and a most abundant bearer; large, dull yellowish green, sometimes with reddish brown cheek. Flesh yellowish, juicy, with a high vinous flavor. Tree of the most vigorous and rapid though somewhat irregular and spreading growth; best on quince. September.

**Doyenne d'Ete**.—Small, very handsome, of fine quality, and one of the earliest; of moderate growth, and apt to overbear—like all summer pears, must be picked quite early and ripened in the house. August.

**Madeleine**.—Perhaps the most desirable early pear; of medium size, obovate, pale yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous and erect grower, and productive on both pear and quince; ripens with the Doyenne d'Ete, about as good, and a better grower.

**Rostiezer**.—Small to medium; greenish with a rich brown cheek, oblong pyriform, juicy, high flavored and excellent. Tree hardy and vigorous, with long dark colored shoots; succeeds on quince. Sept.



## Autumn.

**Beurre d'Anjou.**—Rather above medium size, obovate and regular, skin greenish yellow. Flesh, yellowish white, rich and fine, of buttery texture and sprightly flavor. Succeeds on both pear and quince. Oct & Nov.

**Beurre Bosc.**—A large russety fruit, pyriform and tapering gradually to the stalk. Flesh white, very buttery and of delicious perfumed flavor. Tree perfectly hardy. Does not succeed on the quince. Oct.

**Beurre Diel.**—Of the largest size, obtuse pyriform, orange yellow at maturity, with brown dots and russet patches. Flesh yellowish white, rich, melting and fine; a robust grower and perfectly hardy; best on quince, season late autumn and early winter.

**Belle Lucrative, (Fondante d'Autonne.)**—One of the highest flavored pears known; size medium to large; obovate, pale yellowish green, slightly russeted. Exceedingly juicy, rich and delicious. An upright grower and an early and abundant bearer—indispensable. Sept. Oct.

**Duchesse d'Angouleme.**—The largest dessert pear, not unfrequently weighing more than a pound; oblong obovate, with a knobby and uneven surface, yellow. Flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. Better on quince than on pear root; succeeds best in warm, rich and dry soils; a strong and upright grower, with light yellowish brown shoots. Oct. and Nov.

**Doyenne White, (or St. Michael.)**—An old and justly esteemed favorite, which, though it has very generally failed on the pear root, yet in most situations succeeds on the quince as well as ever. Hardy, vigorous, excellent and beautiful.

The Gray Doyenne is of similar quality, and differs only in having a reddish gray russety surface.

**Doyenne Boussock.**—Has been described as a double sized White Doyenne, but although not just that, is a large, beautiful and delicious pear; highly desirable; succeeds well on quince. October.

**Flemish Beauty.**—First rate in all

respects; large, beautiful, rich and excellent. Yellow with a red cheek, and occasionally patches of russet. Perhaps the best variety for extensive culture on the pear stock; of doubtful success on the quince. Sept. & Oct.

**Fulton.**—Small to medium size, roundish, flattened, of a cinnamon russet color, rich and excellent; grown on pear only; native of Topsham in this State. Should be picked early and ripened in the house. Oct.

This pear and the Rostiezer will probably prove the best substitutes for the Seekel which is an exceedingly slow grower, unsuited to our climate, and always a tardy bearer.

**Louise Bonne de Jersey.**—Large, pyriform, a little one-sided, yellow with a red cheek, beautiful. In heavy soils and on young trees, sometimes slightly astringent, but always melting, buttery and of high flavor. No garden should be without it, and it may be safely cultivated to any extent. Tree hardy, vigorous and of upright growth. Should be grown only on quince. Oct.

**Marie Louise.**—Pretty large, oblong pyriform, at maturity yellow sprinkled with russet. Flesh white, very buttery and melting with a sweet and vinous flavor; usually of superior quality, though in some soils and seasons a little variable. Tree a straggling and crooked grower, but very hardy and thrifty; an abundant bearer; must be grown on pear only, and succeeds in strong heavy loam, where many fail. Oct.

**Napoleon.**—A large, melting and juicy pear of good quality, obtuse pyriform, yellowish green. Tree of upright growth, very hardy, vigorous and productive; bears early and succeeds well on quince. Nov.

**Urbauiste.**—A fruit of the highest excellence, medium to large size, pyramidal obovate, skin smooth and fair, yellow with gray dots. Flesh white, melting and buttery; is in eating a long time; not a rapid grower or early bearer, but hardy, and when grown, very productive, succeeds on both pear and quince. Tree of regular pyramidal form. October and November.

## Winter.

**Beurre d'Arenberg.**—Greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet; obovate with a knobby stem. An excellent and high flavored pear which ripens with less care than most late keeping sorts; abounds in a rich vinous juice. Tree hardy, of medium vigor, sometimes succeeding on the quince, a good bearer. Dec. Jan'y.

**Easter Beurre.**—When in perfection one of the best late winter and spring pears. In certain locations and on young trees it is somewhat variable, but has rapidly risen in the estimation of the best cultivators for some years past, and is deemed worthy a place in the select list. Fruit large, roundish obovate, yellowish green with brownish

red cheek. Flesh white, buttery, melting and juicy. Tree a good grower and hardy; best on quince.

**Glout Morceau.**—Greenish yellow, obtuse oval, large, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive, although not a very early bearer; best on quince, and thrives in strong loamy soil. Nov. to Jan'y.

**Passé Colmar.**—A fine late keeping pear which grows well on both pear & quince. To the latter it seems particularly well adapted, somewhat liable to overbear, but if thinned properly, large, melting, rich and excellent. Valuable. December.

**Vicar of Winkfield.**—A large, long and handsome pear, usually of good quality, and in warm soils and on trees of large size,

sometimes first rate. For use as a dessert pear needs care in ripening. Tree of rapid and vigorous growth and enormously productive; has rapidly risen in the estimation of the best fruit growers for the last ten years. If wanted merely for a cooking pear it is quite equal to and more easily grown than any other. Worthy extensive cultivation; best on quince. Dec. Jan'y.

**Winter Nelis.**—The most delicious early winter pear yet proved here; of medium size, roundish, obovate and russety. Flesh yellowish white, buttery and very melting, of honied richness and aromatic flavor. Tree a slender and straggling grower while young; hardy and productive. Dec. Jan'y.

## ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEARS.

Many of these are of recent introduction and not yet fruited. Some have borne a few years. Trees of the greater portion can be furnished of suitable age for planting, at 75 to \$1 each, and scions of all if desired.

### SUMMER.

*Bloodgood*, of New York origin; does not sustain its reputation so far; slow grower.  
*Burre Giffart*; newly introduced; acute pyriform, medium size, beautiful; said to be superior to Madeleine.

*Dearborn's Seedling*. Small and good.  
*Jargonelle, English*. An old favorite.

*Ott*. New, from Pennsylvania.

*Rousselet Hatif*. Productive.

“ *Stuttgart*.

*Souverain d'Été*. New.

*Summer Frankreal*. Hardy, productive, good.

### AUTUMN.

*Andrews*. American, excellent. Sept.

*Ananas d'Été*.

*Bezi de la Motte*.

*Bonne des Zees*. New, of high promise.

*Buffum*. American, good.

*Bergamotte Cadette*.

*Belle et Bonne*.

*Bonchrétien Fondante*.

*Beurre Waterloo*.

“ *Langelier*. New.

“ *Goubault*. “ [curiously striped.

“ *d'Amatis, panache*. Wood and fruit

“ *Capuanont*. Hardy and productive.

*Cushing*. American, Good.

*Colmar d'Arenberg*. Very large.

*Compte de Lamy*.

*Dix*. American, tardy bearer.

*Doienne Goubault*. New, of high repute.

“ *Siculle*. Fine, good grower on quince.

“ *Robin*. New.

*Dunmore*. Productive.

*Duchess of Orleans*. New.

*Excellentissima*. New.

*Frederick of Wurtemberg*. Beautiful.

*Fondante des Malines*.

*Fondante des Bois*.

*Forelle*. Beautiful. November.

*Golden Beurre of Bilbao*.

*Gratioli of Jersey*. New.

*Heatcote*. American, slow grower.

*Josephine de Malines*.

*Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee*. Has proved fine for the three years it has borne.

*McLaughlin*. American, good.

*Nouveau Poteau*. Excellent. Nov.

*Onondaga*. American, large and fine.

*Paradise d'Automne*. Fine.

*Pratt*. American.

*St. Ghislain*. Small, excellent.

*St. Nicholas*. New.

*St. Dorothee*. “

*St. Michael Archange*. New

*Seckel*. American, small, poor grower.

*Suzette de Bayay*.

*Stevens' Genessee*.

*Tyson*. American; fine.

*Thompson*.

*Triomphe de Jodoigne*.

*Van Mons Leon le Clerc*.

*Van Assene*. New.

*Washington*. American.

### WINTER.

*Angora or Pound Pear*. Very large and excellent for baking. [high repute.

*Beurre Gris d'Hiver nouveau*. New, of very

*Catillac*. Large for baking.

*Columbia*. American.

*Doienne d'Alençon or d'Hiver*.

*Lawrence*. Fine.

*Lewis*. American.

*Oswego Beurre*. do. Promises well.

*Orpheline d'Enghein*.

*St. Germain*.

*Soldat Laboureur* and many others.

# SELECT CHERRIES.

## PRICES.

Standards on Mazzard Stock, 50 to 75 cts.  
Dwarfs on Mahaleb, 75 cts.

The Cherry has hitherto been cultivated in this State almost exclusively as a standard on the Mazzard Stock, and except in favored localities, with but indifferent success. On this stock it should be planted only on dry warm soils, having a subsoil naturally porous or rendered dry by thorough drainage. But is confidently hoped that the introduction of the Mahaleb as a stock will do for this fruit in a good degree what the quince has done for the pear, particularly in rendering the trees more hardy and enabling cultivators to succeed in many places where the Mazzard fails, particularly in clayey soils for which the Mahaleb is said to be well adapted.

Dwarf trees on this stock imported from France some years since, have succeeded perfectly, so that their cultivation has been entered into here, and trees are now offered to the public with great confidence in their success.

Most of the varieties here enumerated can now be furnished as dwarfs, and all can be another year.

### HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

These are of rapid and vigorous growth, with soft drooping foliage. The principal difference consisting in the Bigarreus having a firmer flesh.

**Bigarreau or Yellow Spanish.** Downer. Desirable for hardiness, and ripening after most others are gone.

**Black Eagle.** Large and excellent; productive. **Early Purple Guigne.** New; very desirable.

**Black Heart.** A well known medium sized fruit, of fine quality. **Elton.** Of fine quality; tree spreading and vigorous.

**Black Tartarian.** Large and of best quality, but not so hardy as some others. **Knights Early Black.** A fine fruit, ripening before the Tartarian.

**Coe's Transparent.** Very handsome and of high repute; new. **Napoleon Bigarreau.** Of largest size; flesh fine, juicy and sweet.

### DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are quite distinct from the above, the foliage being deeper colored and more erect. The trees of less rapid growth, and never attain so large a size. The Dukes are mostly sweet, the Morellos always acid. Their greater hardiness renders them valuable, as they often succeed where the Heart and Bigarreau varieties prove too tender.

**Belle de Choisy.** A Duke cherry of excellent quality and very handsome. **May Duke.** An early well known variety, of fine quality.

**Belle Magnifique.** New. **Plumstone Morello.** Best of the Morellos, for cooking chiefly.

**Early Richmond, or Kentish.** An early acid cherry, desirable for cooking, hardy and productive. **Reine Hortense.** New and fine; valuable.

# SELECT PLUMS.

## PRICE 75 CENTS.

The Plum no where succeeds better than in Maine, most of the esteemed varieties proving hardy and productive.

The curculio, a little insect somewhat resembling a hemp seed, which stings the fruit soon after being formed, and sometimes until half grown, is the only obstacle to its culture of any moment. The most practicable remedy is smartly jarring the trees morning and evening after spreading sheets under them. This dislodges the insects which are readily seen on a white surface, and can be destroyed by the hand. All punctured fruit which falls

should be carefully gathered and destroyed. The black knot which sometimes appears, should be immediately removed by cutting off the branch below the affected part.

**Bleecker's Gage.** Medium size or rather large, roundish oval, regular; skin yellow with white specks; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; productive. Sept.

**Cee's Golden Drop.** The largest, most beautiful and best of all very late plums. Tree vigorous and productive; valuable for its time of ripening; may be kept in the house some-time, and improves after being gathered. October.

**Columbia.** A large, handsome, purplish free stone plum, of vigorous but awkward and spreading growth. Flesh yellow, juicy and good. Sept.

**Frost Gage.** Rather below medium size, a good late purple plum, valuable for its most abundant bearing, and highly esteemed for preserves. Being of the Damson family it is more liable to the black warts than some others.

**Green Gage.** Small, but of the best quality. Tree short jointed, of slow growth, and rather spreading and dwarfish habit; a moderate bearer.

**Imperial Gage.** This is often cultivated under the name of Green Gage, and is in many respects preferable: fruit large, oval, yellowish, with faint stripes or marblings of dull green; one of the most vigorous, productive and profitable plums, and of excellent quality. End of Aug. and Sept.

**Jefferson.** One of the finest plums known; large, oval, deep yellow with a ruddy cheek and sometimes crimson specks; flesh orange, parts freely from the stone, very

rich, juicy and high flavored; ripens two or three weeks later than the Washington; tree of fair growth and bears well. Sept.

**Lawrence.** Medium size, nearly round, yellowish green, juicy and rich. Early in Sept.

**Lombard.** Large, roundish oval, violet red but paler in the shade; tree very vigorous, uniformly productive and hardy; succeeds in almost all situations; of good quality and highly valuable. Early in Sept.

**McLaughlin.** A native of Bangor in this State, where it is esteemed above all others; large, roundish, somewhat flattened, russet yellow with a red purplish hue near the stem; flesh yellowish, very rich, sweet and of luscious flavor; tree vigorous and productive. End of Aug.

**Purple Favorite.** Medium size, purplish, juicy and sweet; tree of moderate and upright growth.

**Smith's Orleans.** A very large and excellent variety, reddish purple, covered with deep blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy, with a brisk, rich, vinous flavor; tree of the most vigorous habit and highly productive; hangs long on the tree. Sept.

**Washington.** Very large, pale yellow, a magnificent and highly popular variety, juicy, sweet and good; tree of good growth and bears well. Early in Sept.

**Yellow Gage.** Golden yellow, oval, of rather large size; flesh deep yellow, rich and very sweet but not juicy; tree of fair growth and productive; a free stone. Aug.

#### ADDITIONAL LIST OF PLUMS,

Of which scions can be furnished if ordered by the first of April, and of some, trees of larger and smaller size.

*Angora,*  
*Autumn Gage,*  
*Apricot,*  
*Bingham,*  
*Brevoort's Purple*  
*Cherry,*  
*Domine Dull,*  
*Denniston's Red,*  
" *Superb,*  
*Diapre Rouge,*

*Duane's Purple,*  
*Drap d'Or,*  
*Hudson Gage,*  
*Huling's Superb,*  
*Imperial Ottoman,*  
*Long Scarlet,*  
*Lucombe's Nonsuch,*  
*Magnum Bonum,*  
*Manning's Long Blue,*  
*Nota Bene,*

*Orleans, Early,*  
*Orange,*  
*Penobscot,*  
*Purple Gage,*  
*Peach,*  
*Red Gage,*  
*Rivers' Favorite,*  
*St. Catherine,*  
*Schenectady Catherine,*  
*Siamese, and others.*

## Quinces.

**APPLE OR ORANGE.** Large, roundish, of a golden yellow color; the best variety for culinary purposes. 37 1-2 to 50 cts.

The Japan Quince is grown only for the beauty of its flowers, the fruit being of no value, and will be found among ornamental shrubs. Quinces grown for pear stocks and not for fruit, will be found under the head of "Stocks for Fruit Trees."

## Grapes.

**ISABELLA.** A well known, rapid growing vine, very productive; berries large, oval, black, juicy, and when well ripened very sweet with a musky flavor. 37 1-2

**CLINTON.** A medium sized grape, black, juicy and of excellent quality; valuable for its great productiveness, hardhood and early ripening; two to three weeks earlier than the above: very desirable. 50

**FITCHBURG.** A red colored variety of the Fox grape, of good quality and perfectly hardy. 37 1-2 to 50

Besides the above, some dozen other varieties are on trial, mostly natives from various sources.

Vines of the choice Foreign varieties for culture under glass, can also be furnished.

## Currants.

**BLACK NAPLES.** Largest and best of the black currants; musky flavor. 12 1-2 cts.

**CHERRY.** New; largest of all red currants; strong grower and productive. 37 1 2

**PRINCE ALBERT.** New; very large, light red, late and quite distinct variety. 37 1-2

**MAY'S VICTORIA** or **HOUGHTON CASTLE.** A new, fine, large red currant, with very long bunches; hangs late. 25 cts.

**RED DUTCH.** Well known; valuable. 12 1-2

**WHITE DUTCH.** Finest white currant. 15

**WHITE GRAPE.** New and fine. 15

## Gooseberries.

Many varieties of the large English Gooseberry are cultivated, and the stock is increased by annual importations from Europe of the Lancashire prize sorts. This fruit can be grown in Maine in greater perfection probably than in any other State in the Union, being less subject to the mildew; yet the American Hybrid known as Houghton's Seedling is preferable to any English sort, being, though small in size, of the very best quality and an enormous bearer, the branches being literally covered, and has never been known to mildew under any circumstances.

### PRICES.

Fine plants, with names,	25 cents each.
Good plants, assorted kinds,	\$2.50 per dozen.
Less strong " "	\$1.50 to \$2.00

## Strawberries.

**BOSTON PINE.** Large, light red, hardy and productive; needs plenty of room; 37 1-2 cts. doz. \$2 per 100

**JENNEY'S SEEDLING.** Large, roundish, dark scarlet. (P.) 37 1-2 doz. \$2 per 100

**HOVEY'S SEEDLING.** A very large magnificent berry, hardy and of luxuriant growth, and bears well. (P.) 25 cts. doz. \$1.50 per 100

**LARGE EARLY SCARLET** or **EARLY VIRGINIA.** Light scarlet and good, the earliest berry. 20 cts. doz. \$1 per 100

**WILLEY.** Very dark scarlet, above medium size, hardy and productive. (P.) 25 cts. doz. \$1 per 100

The varieties marked (P.) are pistillate, and need about one-tenth of some perfect flowering variety, like Early Scarlet or Boston Pine, to mix with them in planting, to render them productive, or they may be planted separately at a trilling distance. The soil should be a deep rich loam. The proper time for setting is April or May, and August and September; if in rows, they should be 2 to 2 1-2 feet apart and about 18 inches in the rows. Cut off all runners as soon as they appear if large fruit be desired.

## Raspberries.

- FASTOLFF.** Large purplish red, productive, good flavor and ripens gradually. 12 1-2  
**FRANCONIA.** Of large size, dark purplish red, hardy and productive. 12 1-2  
**KNEVET'S GIANT.** Of large size and fine flavor, hardy and bears well. 20  
**LARGE FRUITED MONTHLY.** A new large red fruit of good quality, which bears a crop, ripening somewhat before the others, and another crop in autumn. In 1852 it bore in constant succession from July to Oct. The canes which bear should be cut out as soon as the fruit ripens. 20

IMPROVED HIGH BUSH BLACKBERRY,

25 cts.

## Rhubarb.

The improvement in this delicious esculent has been very great, both in size and quality. Those named below are the best sorts, and will give the highest satisfaction whenever well grown. In planting dig in to the depth of two feet not less than a good barrow load of old manure to each plant, and add an annual dressing early in spring. A clayey loam suits it best. Price 50 cts.

**DOWNING'S COLOSSAL.** Very early; stalks large, bright red, of superior flavor, makes a delicate jelly when well cooked; not so productive as the others.

**LONDON HYBRID.** A highly valuable variety, quite late, coming on when the others begin to fail; stalks very large and thick, of excellent quality.

**VICTORIA (Myatt's.)** The largest, most productive and profitable; stalks greenish, large and long, of good quality; twelve stalks of this sort have been grown to weigh twenty lbs.

The above are propagated by division of the roots only, and can be relied on as *genuine*. Seedlings from them, such as are often sold for the true, can be furnished at \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen, and they frequently make very good plants. No garden should be without plenty of Rhubarb, as it supplies material for the most delicious tart and sauce more than sixty days before apples or even currants.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

LARGE DUTCH or GIANT,

75 cts. to \$1.50 per 100

## SCIONS.

The usual price for scions is 25 cts per dozen and \$1 per 100 for Apples—37 1-2 cts. per dozen and \$2 per 100 for Pears, Plums and Cherries. Scarce sorts at proportionally higher rates and in large quantities of standard sorts at lower rates. Assortments of fruits will be furnished at 12 1-2 cts. for each variety, for which two to six scions, according to their scarcity, will be put up and labelled. Orders for scions to insure fulfilment must be sent by middle of April at the latest.

## Stocks for Grafting or Budding.

APPLE,	\$1 to \$2 per 100	
PEAR,	2 to 5 " "	
PLUM,	2 to 5 " "	
MAHALEB for Dwarf Cherries, imported annually,		\$2 to \$3 per 100
DOUCAIN or ENG. PARADISE, for Dwarf Apples, imp. annually		3 " "
ANGERS and PARIS QUINCES, for Dwarf Pears, " "		3 " "
do do grown here, 1 year after importation,		4 to 5 " "

# ORNAMENTAL.

## TREES.

The ornamental department of the nurseries, owing to the increasing demand, have been materially and rapidly enlarged, principally by importations from Europe, and in consequence some of the trees will scarcely be of sufficient age and strength to sell before another year.

Alder, European,	50	Linden or Lime, European,	50 to 1,00
Apple, Siberian Red Crab,	37	“ Weeping,	2,00
“ “ Yellow, “	37	Larch, Scotch,	
“ Large Red, “	37	Ohio Buckeye,	
“ Cherry or Currant, “	37	Norway Spruce,	
“ Double Flowering,	37	Negundo or Ash leaved Maple,	50
Ash, European,	50	Mountain Ash, European, fine and very	
“ Flowering,	50	“ “ desirable, 5 to 6 ft.	25
“ Weeping, <i>grafted</i> ,	\$1 to \$2,00	“ “ 7 to 10 ft.	50 to 75
Beech, Purple leaved,	50 to 1,00	“ “ Weeping, <i>grafted</i> ,	\$1 to \$2
“ Copper “	50 to 1,00	Magnolia Acuminata,	
Birch, new, weeping, <i>grafted</i> ,		“ Tripetela,	
Butternut,	50	Paulownia Imperialis,	
Catalpa Tree,		Poplar, Carolina,	50
Elm, English,		Persimmon,	
“ Scotch or Wych,		Sassafras Tree,	
“ Weeping, several varieties,		Smoke Tree—Aaron's Beard—Venetian	
“ Purple leaved, rare,	2,00	Sunac—Purple fringe or Mist Tree,	50
Horse Chesnut,	50 to 1,00	Sycamore, European or plane tree, rapid	
“ “ crimson flowering,	1,00	“ grower,	37 to 75
Hawthorn, double white,	50 to 75	“ English, purple leaved,	75 to 1,00
“ “ pink,	50 to 75	Silver Maple, most rapid growth, highly	
“ new scarlet,	50 to 75	desirable,	50
Hornbeam, European,	50	Tulip Tree, fine tree but difficult to trans-	
Halesia or Silver Bell Tree,	50	plant,	75
Judas Tree or Red Bud,	50	Willow, Weeping, not hardy,	
Koelreuteria Paniculata,	50	“ Basket or Osier,	25

## SHRUBS.

Price 50 cts. except as noted.

Althæa, double red.		Indian Currant, with red waxen berries,	37
“ variegated, hardiest.		Italian Privet,	25
Almond, double dwarf flowering,	37	“ Small plants for hedges, \$4 per 100	
Clethra Alnifolia, very fragrant.		Philadelphus or Syringo, common,	37
Chionanthus or Fringe Tree.		“ Inodorus.	
Calycanthus or Sweet scented Shrub.		“ Gracilis.	
Colutæa or Bladder Senna.		“ Floribundus.	
Daphne Mezercron, pink,		“ Ledebourii.	
Dwarf Horse Chesnut.		Pyrus Japonica or Scarlet Flowering Quince,	
Deutzia Canescens,	37	profuse bloomer, perfectly hardy.	75
“ Scabra or Garland,	37	Mahonia Aquifolium or Holly leaved Ber-	
“ Staminea.		berry, fine evergreen shrub from Rocky	
Dogwood, red twigged.		Mountains, profuse bloomer, in clusters.	
Euonymus or Burning Bush,	50 to 1,00	Peonia Moutan or Tree Peony,	\$1 to \$2
Forsythia Viridissima, fine new shrub from		Purple leaved Berbery.	
China, profuse bloomer, early in spring.		Ribes Aureum, yellow flowering,	25
Honeysuckle, upright Tartarian.		“ Beatonii, white “	37
“ “ Siberian.		“ Gordoniensis, crimson and yellow.	

Rose Acacia or Moss Locust.		Syringa, Persian.	
Spiræa Reevesii, pure white, fine.		“ Emodi,	75
“ Prunifolia, double white, new and very beautiful.		“ Josikea,	75
“ Crateagifolia, thorn leaved.		Weigelia Rosea, pink flowering Chinese shrub, new and beautiful.	
Snowball or Guelder Rose.		Tamarix Africana, delicate and beautiful, needs some protection in winter.	
Syringa, Lilac, common,	25		

## HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

These are valuable border flowers and of the easiest cultivation, requiring only occasional division and replanting of the roots when they become too large. Some of the new and rare varieties have been but recently obtained and will not be for sale until autumn, but all are in course of propagation.

Achillea Ptarmica pleno,	25	Peonia Rosea,	50
Aconitum Napellus,	25	“ Tree, (see shrubs.)	
“ Volubilis and others,	50	“ Hybrid Seedlings, unnamed, showey,	25 to 50
Campanula Carpatica,	25	Polyanthus, (sorts,)	12
“ Persicæfolia,	25	Papaver Orientale,	37
“ Grandiflora and others,	37	Phlox, Breckii, red eye,	15
Coreopsis Tenuifolia,	12	“ Alba Purpurea,	25
Centranthus Rubrum,	50	“ Celestis, blue,	25
Convallaria, (Lily of the Valley,)	25	“ Decussata, white,	15
Chelone Barbata,	25	“ Eliza, purplish,	15
Delphiniums, several varieties,	25 to 50	“ Goethe, variegated,	25
Dicentra Spectabilis,		“ Henry Clay, pencilled,	15
Dianthus, “ “	15 to 25	“ Kermesina Alba, variegated,	25
Dictamnus, Fraxinella,	50	“ La Reine,	25
“ Alba,	50	“ Speculum, variegated,	25
Hemerocallis, (Day Lily,)	25	“ Van Houtteii, striped,	15
“ Lancifolia,		“ Virgilia,	25
“ Undulata,		“ Wilderi and others,	15
“ Graminea,		Salvia Azurea,	37
“ Cerulea,		Statice Latifolia,	25
“ Marginata,		“ Arneria or Thrift, fine for edgings and borders, much harder than box, 50 cts. per dozen.	
“ Flava,		Saxifraga Crassifolia,	37
“ Japonica,		Sedum Sieboldii,	25
Hibiscus Palustris,	37	Spiræa Palmata,	25
Lilium Candidum, (white Lily,)	25	“ Japonica,	25
Lychnis Chalcedonca, double scarlet,	37	“ Filipendula Pleno,	37
“ Floscuculi,	37	“ Ulmaria,	15
“ Vescaria Pleno,	50	Valeriana rubra,	37
Peonia, double crimson,	37	“ Alba,	25
“ Humei, Chinese, double crimson,	50	Veronica Spicata,	15
“ Whittleji Chinese, double white,	50	“ Gentianoides,	25
“ Pottsii, new,	75		
“ Reevesii, new,	75		
“ Tenuifolia,	50		

## HONEYSUCKLES.

Twining Varieties 37 1-2 to 50 cts.

LONGICERA BELGICA, sweet scented, monthly.
“ BROWNII, Brown's new, orange, monthly.
“ BICOLOR SUPERBA, Shepard's new, orange and red, monthly.
“ COCCINEA, scarlet, trumpet, monthly.
“ FLAVA, yellow, “ “
“ FLEXUOSA, Chinese Twining or sweet scented evergreen honeysuckle.
“ SEMPERVIRENS, red, monthly, trumpet.



# SELECT ROSES.

Whatever changes fashion or caprice may have dictated in the floral world, the Rose has been a constant favorite, and it is likely always to retain preeminence, for it combines so many attractions, and its peculiar beauties are such, that no other flower can successfully compete with it.

At no period has greater attention been paid to the Rose than at present, new varieties being constantly introduced, and in such profusion and perfection, that the great difficulty is to select a sufficiently limited number which are really of the best and most distinct. No pains or expense has been spared to obtain the most estimable varieties, and the following are offered in the belief that there is not a single inferior flower among them. Some are old favorites which cannot be forgotten for newer acquaintances, but in the main they are the cream of the more recent introductions.

**SOIL.**—The soil for roses should be made very rich and deep. To a good loam add one quarter of well decomposed manure and mix intimately to the depth of two feet. The rose is a gross feeder, and no variety will develop its true character in a shallow or poor soil. The situation should be either naturally dry, with a porous subsoil, or thoroughly drained, as wet soils are almost sure to prove fatal. When planted they should be headed down severely, as the loss of early bloom is more than compensated by the thriftier growth and greater subsequent success. All fine roses, however hardy, are benefited (in this climate) by a covering of evergreen boughs in winter, which protects them from the effects of the sun in suddenly thawing the frozen plants, which is far more injurious than mere cold.

The Classification of Parsons in his work on the Rose, is here followed, as being more simple and useful than the old and complicated division into a score or two of distinct classes.

## FIRST DIVISION.

### Blooming once in the Season.

### Ward Garden Roses.

These include some of the best of those classed as Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbon, French, Provence and Damask Roses, and although they bloom but once in the season, are desirable as possessing some brilliant shades of color not as yet found in the constant blooming sorts. The more rapid growing kinds are admirably adapted for Pillar Roses; for which purpose plant in very rich soil. They need pruning by cutting out the old wood which has produced bloom, together with any small weak shoots, and moderately shortening the stronger ones which are retained.

**Price 50 cts. except as noted.**

<i>Brennus</i> , brilliant crimson,	75	<i>Laura</i> , bright crimson, free bloomer.
<i>Corvisard</i> , crimson shaded purple.		<i>Madame Plantier</i> , snowy white, in clusters.
<i>Chenedole</i> , vivid crimson, large,	75	<i>Mirabelle</i> , very dark and fine.
<i>Episcopal</i> , velvety crimson, strong grower.		<i>Old White</i> , well known.
<i>Elisabeth</i> , light blush.		<i>Painted Damask</i> , white, margined with rose.
<i>George Fourth</i> , dark velvet crimson, superior.		<i>Parragot</i> , deep purplish crimson.
<i>Great Western</i> , purplish crimson, very robust.		<i>Provence or Cabbage</i> , an old favorite.
<i>London Pride</i> , purplish rose, free grower and bloomer.		<i>Tricolor d'Orleans</i> , red with white stripes. 75
		<i>Victor Hugo</i> , light cherry rose.

### AUSTRIAN BRIARS.

*Harrison*, brilliant yellow, 50 cts. | *Persian Yellow*, deep yellow, 1,00

## Moss Roses.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

The peculiar beauty of these consists in the *mossy* appearance of the stems and calyx, but principally the latter, and so chiefly attaches to the partially opened buds. They have ever been among the greatest favorites.

<i>Catherine de Wurtemberg</i> , blush, in clusters.	<i>Lancel</i> , crimson good.
<i>Common Red</i> , rosy blush, large and fine, not surpassed by any other moss rose.	<i>Luxembourg</i> , purplish crimson, robust grower, excellent.
<i>Crestata</i> , with curiously crested buds, a sport from the province, not mossy.	<i>Princess Adelaide</i> , lilac rose, globular, superb.
<i>Crimson</i> , bright carmine, fine.	<i>Prolific</i> , dwarf habit.
<i>Eclatante</i> , bright rose.	<i>White Moss</i> , pretty in bud, but quite ordinary when open.

## Climbing Roses.

RUBIFOLIA.

The double varieties of the Prairie rose were mostly produced by Messrs. Feast of Baltimore, and Pierce of Washington, from the seeds of the wild Michigan Rose, crossed with other fine sorts. The foliage is rather rough, of a rich deep green. They bloom abundantly, grow with unexampled rapidity, and being adapted to all climes, are destined to convey to every hall and cottage in the Union the acknowledged queen of flowers.

Price 50 cts. except as noted.

<i>Anne Marie</i> , rosy pink.	<i>Purple Boquet</i> , fine purple, the best deep colored prairie rose.
<i>Baltimore Belle</i> , faint blush, almost white, blooms in immense clusters, delicate and very beautiful.	<i>Queen or Beauty of the Prairies</i> , large, bright rose, with a stripe in the centre of the petal, very fine and luxuriant, often growing 20 or 30 feet in a year, the best, and indispensable.
<i>Eva Corinne</i> , pale blush.	<i>Superba</i> , pale rose, very beautiful, fine grower and profuse bloomer.
<i>Linnean Hill Beauty</i> , light blush.	<i>Triumphant</i> , deep rose, 75
<i>Milledgeville</i> , red, with glossy foliage.	
<i>Mrs. Hovey</i> , white, sometimes pale blush, 75	
<i>Pallida</i> , pale blush, very pretty.	
<i>Pride of Washington</i> , rosy lilac, 75	

## Boursault Roses.

These are perfectly hardy, of rapid growth, and well adapted for arbors, verandas, &c. and need no protection during winter.

<i>Amadis</i> , crimson, often with white stripe, the opening buds approach <i>Geante des Battails</i> in beauty of color.	<i>Gracilis</i> , bright pink.
<i>Elegans</i> , purplish.	<i>Inermis</i> , bright red.
	<i>Maheka or Common Boursault</i> , purplish rose, semi-double and early, 25 cts.

## Other Climbing Roses.

<i>Ayrshire Queen</i> , purplish crimson,	color, needs protection,
<i>Dundee Rambler</i> , (Ayrshire,) white sometimes edged with pink,	<i>Russelliana or Russell's Cottage</i> , (Multiflora) purplish crimson,
<i>Laure Davoust</i> , one of the best multiflora roses, small flowers in large clusters, rose	<i>Madame d'Arblay</i> , creamy white, rather tender,

## SECOND DIVISION.

## Roses blooming more than once in the Season.

## Hybrid Perpetuals or Remontants.

This new, valuable and highly prized class of Roses claims special regard from their having several distinct periods of bloom. The first towards the end of June with the garden roses, again in August, Sept., Oct. and even until hard frosts.

Obtained by hybridization between the Hybrid China and Damask with the Bourbon and China Roses, they unite the strong growth and hardihood of the former with the ever-blooming qualities of the latter, and promise, so soon as greater range of color is obtained, to drive entirely from cultivation the Garden Roses, which they have already done in great measure. They are generally large, double, very fragrant and free bloomers, and most of them succeed well grown in pots in the house.

The pruning requisite is much the same as for the Garden Roses.

## Price 75 cts. except as noted.

<i>Augustine Mouchelet</i> , rich crimson, large and fragrant, resembles <i>La Reine</i> , and is well adapted for forcing.	<i>La Reine</i> , the largest remontant known, bright velvety rose, slightly tinged with lilac.
<i>Baron Provost</i> , one of the best, large, bright rose, superb, fragrant, of luxuriant growth and rich foliage.	<i>Louise Bordillon</i> , rose, fine form.
<i>Comtesse Duchatel</i> , rose, finely cupped.	<i>Madame Damame</i> , lilac rose, vigorous habit.
<i>Duchess of Sutherland</i> , delicate rose, sometimes slightly mottled, large and fragrant.	<i>Madame Laffay</i> , glowing rosy crimson, elegantly cupped, unsurpassed in beauty of form and color.
<i>Edward Jesse</i> , bright rosy red.	<i>Mrs. Elliot</i> , light lilac crimson, fragrant and beautiful, suitable for a pillar rose.
<i>Geante des Batailles</i> , vivid scarlet crimson, of dazzling brilliance, unequalled by any other, \$1.00	<i>Prince Albert</i> , deep crimson or velvety, very fragrant, a universal favorite, and fine for forcing.
<i>Lane</i> , rosy carmine, large and fragrant, fine form and constant bloomer.	<i>Rivers</i> , red, tinged with lilac, fragrant, blooms profusely in clusters. {foliage, vigorous.
	<i>Yolande d'Arragon</i> , large, pale rose, distinct

To insure an abundant bloom in autumn it is well to remove all but a few of the largest buds of the first bloom, which can be well spared as they come at the same time with the garden roses, and be sure to cut all flowers as soon as they fade, as it is very exhausting for the plants to ripen seed.

## EVER BLOOMING ROSES.

## Bourbon Roses.

With the invaluable habit of blooming the whole season, the Bourbons unite the most delicate fragrance, vigorous and handsome habit, broad and glossy foliage and thick velvety petals, of great endurance. About New York they are quite hardy, but here, if left in the open ground during winter, need careful protection by means of *dry* tan, straw, leaves or ever-green boughs; whatever plan be adopted be sure to keep them dry; (coarse manure which is often recommended in the books to protect roses, does not answer well here, often occasioning black spots.) They should be grown in *rich* and *light* soil, and in a dry or well drained situation. The more vigorous require moderate, and the compact ones close pruning. When planted they should be cut close.

## PRICE 75 CENTS.

<i>Augustine Lelieur</i> , bright rose, cupped fine.	pillar rose, bright scarlet crimson, fragrant.
<i>Boquet de Flore</i> , deep crimson, cupped, large, double and fragrant.	<i>Gloire de France</i> or <i>Monthly Cabbage</i> , large, superb rose.
<i>Dr. Chaillot</i> , medium size, delicate rose color, beautiful.	<i>Gloire de Rosamenc</i> , very luxuriant, large, semi-double, deep scarlet, good pillar rose.
<i>Enfant d'Aljaccio</i> , the best of this class for a	<i>Gen. Dubourg</i> , light rose, fine form.

*Hermosa*, cupped, very double and perfect, delicate rose; no rose blooms more abundantly either in the open ground or in the house.

*Julie de Loynes*, white, in clusters.

*Madame Desprez*, rosy lilac, luxuriant, blooms in large clusters, not so hardy as most of the Bourbons.

*Madame Lacharme*, blush, nearly white, habit like the last named.

*Queen of the Bourbons*, beautiful waxy blush, approaching fawn color, of perfect cupped form, very fragrant, large and double.

*Souvenir de Malmaison*. The finest rose of this or any other class; cupped and very double; delicate blush with a tint of cream, large and beautiful foliage, and of compact habit. Parsons says—"The most perfect rose known."

## China Roses.

The China Roses embrace a great range of color, and are particularly well adapted to bedding out in the open ground as well as for early and late forcing and for window culture, but not being hardy, they should be lifted in autumn and kept during winter in a cold frame or pit, or in the cellar, or they may be potted and taken into the house.

Parsons says of them:—"Such is their everblooming nature, flower succeeding bud and bud succeeding bloom, that if brought into a mild temperature at the approach of cold weather and properly pruned, they will bloom the whole year without cessation."

These include such as are sometimes classed separately as Tea, Noisette, China and Bengal Roses.

Price 50 cts. except as noted.

*Agrippina*, one of the best and hardiest of the class, brilliant crimson, cupped and of fine form.

*Bougere*, (Tea,) rich glossy bronzed rose.

*Clara Sylvain*, fine white, of free growth and most abundant bloomer.

*Cels* or *Bengal Cels*, flesh color, of perfect form, very double, profuse bloomer and of strong habit.

*Daily White*, constant bloomer, the half opened buds very beautiful.

*Devoniensis*, (Tea,) creamy white, tinted with rose, beautiful in bud.

*Fellenberg*, (Noisette,) bright crimson, a strong

grower and profuse in bloom; a distinct and excellent rose.

*Lyonnais*, (Tea,) large, pale flesh color.

*La Sylphide*, creamy white, large and free bloomer.

*Mrs. Bosanquet*, creamy blush, desirable.

*Ophire*, (Noisette,) of singular hue, unlike any other, a bright salmon or almost saffron color, 75

*Princess Marie*, (Tea,) very large, one of the finest tea scented roses, deep flesh color.

*Solfatere*, (Noisette,) a most superb rose, of a lemon or bright sulphur color, flowers large and globular, 75

The price of roses has been much reduced in the above list, and are lower in many instances than that of other growers, and a further deduction will be made of 10 per cent. on a dozen or more, of 15 per cent. on twenty-five, and of 20 per cent. where fifty or more are taken—the purchaser naming the number of each class wanted, and the farther selection being left to the proprietor, which will be from the best sorts, of which there is usually the largest stock on hand. The prices named are for strong plants, smaller ones can often be furnished at proportionally lower rates.

## VINES AND CLIMBERS,

FOR PILLARS, ARBORS, WALLS, VERANDAS, &c.

AMPELOPSIS VIRGINICA, Virginia Creeper,	25
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO, Dutchman's pipe vine,	50
BIGNONIA RADICANS, Scarlet Trumpet Creeper, rather tender,	50
"    GRANDIFLORA, Chinese, great flowering,	
CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS, beautiful, rosy, flowers all summer,	15
CLEMATIS FLAMMULA, Sweet scented Clematis or Virgin's bower,	50
"    CERULEA, blue do.	50
"    VIRGINICA, common white,	25
GLYCINE SINENSIS, Chinese Wistaria,	50
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS, Everlasting Pea,	25
PERIPLOCA GRÆCA, Silk Vine,	37
VINCA MINOR, Periwinkle or Evergreen Myrtle, creeper.	15

# HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING,

And merely *hints*, for it is impossible in so brief space fully to treat the subject.

**THE SOIL** for fruit trees must be *dry*, either naturally or made so by thorough drainage, for they *cannot thrive* in any soil which retains stagnant moisture. It should be deeply dug and pulverized or twice plowed, the second time being followed by the subsoil plow, and enriched by plenty of well decomposed or compost manure.

**PREPARE THE TREES** by cutting off smoothly the end of each root, taking away any bruised portions. A finger chopped with a spade may as well be expected to heal kindly as a root so treated, both are portions of organized tissue and subject to the laws of life.—Dig large holes—spread the roots in their natural position without bending or crowding—let one person hold the tree and another fill in carefully and *thoroughly* with *fine surface soil*, bringing every root into close contact with it, and leaving *no* vacancies which cause mould and decay. Let no manure touch the roots, unless very old and well incorporated with the soil. Rank manure is little better than poison. Roast beef and porter would probably throw a wounded man into a fever and endanger his life, but let his wounds heal and he may adopt such a regimen with safety and gain strength upon it.

**DEPTH.**—As a general rule trees should be planted at the same depth as they stood in the nursery, or not more than an inch lower; but to this rule an *exception* must be made in the case of DWARF PEARS, which should be planted so that the *junction* between the pear and quince shall be just *one inch below* the surface when the planting is finished, without reference to the height at which they budded or grafted in the nursery. If so planted and properly mulched the quince will emit roots close to the junction, and these will soon become the main roots, and thus the tree grow vigorously. Leaving any portion of the quince above the ground is objectionable for many reasons.

**HEADING IN.**—The roots of a tree being necessarily shortened in lifting, however carefully it may be done, (the small roots usually extend as far as the branches,) the top should be shortened enough to restore the balance. A safe rule is to cut in the last years' growth (on Standards and Dwarf Standards) to three or four buds. This to the novice seems like going backwards, but it is in fact the best way to get forward, for it so lessens the demand on the roots that the remaining buds grow vigorously, and soon the tree is larger and healthier than if planted with the top entire.

**MULCH.**—When the tree is planted by no means forget or neglect to *mulch* it, by laying around, four feet in width and four inches in depth, a covering of some kind. Rough manure is best, but leaves, refuse hay, straw or seaweed answer a good purpose, and even spent tan or sawdust is better than nothing. Such a covering preserves uniformity of temperature and moisture about the roots, and its value is in little danger of being over estimated.

**IF DAMAGED.**—In case trees are received during cold weather or have been frozen in the packages, place them unopened in a cellar or other moderately cool place—if thawed *very gradually* they will not sustain serious injury. If they come to hand *dry*, bury them, tops as well as roots in moist earth for a week, or until the wood is fully plump, when they may be planted, shortening the tops rather more than if they arrived in good order. We have had trees so dry as apparently to be fit only for kindling wood, fully restored in this way. A transplanted tree is in a condition somewhat analogous that of a man maimed by accident and removed to a strange place for assistance. It would be an easy matter to despatch him in various ways, but he *should* receive careful and judicious treatment, and when his wounds heal a generous diet; so it is an easy matter to *bruise, surfeit, starve, or drown* a tree, but no considerate man will do either.

**SEASON.**—The question is often asked whether spring or fall be the better time for planting. For most fruit and ornamental trees in this climate spring is preferable, and as early as the land is fit to work for a crop. Trees of large size and some of the small fruits, as currants, gooseberries, &c. also hardy roses and herbaceous plants are set with best success in autumn. The character of the soil should be taken into consideration, as in light and dry soils autumn planting succeeds better than in heavy loams. Trees planted in autumn should have a hillock of earth piled around them, to be removed in spring and replaced by a mulch.

**AFTER CULTURE**—Where a tree is well planted, its culture only well *begun*—keep the soil loose and light and free from weeds or grass. Bestow an annual supply of food, and once a year at least wash the trunk and limbs with soapsuds.

If orchards *must* be laid down to grass, wait until the trees are well grown, and if you demand of the soil *hay and fruit*, manure it for *both* crops.

