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GENEVA, N. Y.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue
OF
Fruit *and* Ornamental
TREES,
Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc.,
CULTIVATED AT THE
HAMMOND NURSERIES,
GENEVA, N. Y.

COURIER JOB DEPARTMENT,

GENEVA, N. Y.

Introductory.

We offer to our friends and the public a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, which we find it necessary to do every two or three years in order to keep pace with the demands of an increasing business which we desire to make as perfect in all its details as personal attention and experience render possible.

Few persons realize the amount of care necessary - in combination with natural favorable circumstances of location and climate - to produce a really good quality of nursery-stock, and deliver the same in perfect condition into the hands of the planter. We require not only a good soil as generally understood, but one *adapted* to the sort of fruit tree desired. Not so full of vegetable matter as to force a growth of soft, sappy, immature wood, but only rich enough to give a strong and thrifty growth of well ripened wood without the aid of manures. Land on which fruit trees have never before been raised is to be preferred, and our system of obtaining land for many years has been such as to give us a constant supply of new and fresh soil, which we improve by thorough draining and cultivation before commencing to plant. We believe that not in soil only, but in the important matter of climate, our location is equal at least to any in the country. The influence of our lakes is apparent, preventing the extreme degree of cold which in less favored situations injures trees in the first year of their growth, and results in permanent injury.

It is a well known fact among nurserymen and dealers that Geneva trees are healthy and sound, and therefore may be relied on to grow well when planted in any other locality. With these remarks, we proceed to give under appropriate heads, such suggestions as may be useful to persons desiring to purchase stock of any kind from us.

The business of growing fruits somewhat largely for the market, has afforded us opportunity to test many of the newer and less known varieties; and thus to form a just estimate of their character and value, and we have found that many of these new kinds are valuable additions to our list of hardy fruits. Some of them, like the Wealthy Apple and the Keiffer Pear, have been long enough in the hands of the public to establish a reputation and be added to the list of profitable market fruits in sections where excellent market varieties

so well known as the Baldwin, Greening, Russet, Spitzenberg, etc., and so justly popular in our own and other Eastern States, are, on account of their still colder climate, not always reliable. We have therefore been at the greatest pains and expense to keep ourselves fully informed as to the value to this country of the new as well as the older varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries and other fruits, many of them obtained from the cold and dry *steepes* of Russia, but have propagated for sale a few only out of the large number of sorts procured. Indiscriminate growing and recommendation of fruits merely because they are new cannot be too severely condemned. We have, therefore, in most cases, obtained actual experience of the fruitage of new sorts offered for sale. Others are still on trial and will not be placed on our general lists, unless we have satisfactory evidence of their worth. The great object is to grow valuable sorts, adapted for market as well as home use, and which will be a source of income to the purchaser.

This suggests a reference to the subject of

MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FRUIT,

now so rapidly opening up in many different countries, and to the extension of which no limit can be assigned, as the business of fitting the fruit for exportation, by drying and canning, also shipping in a natural state—already very large—is considered to be only in its infancy. The future of fruit growing never looked brighter than it now does. *Good* fruit, fresh or evaporated, well handled and handsomely put up, is always in demand at remunerating prices, and a want has been created which must be met and will benefit not only the large orchardist, but all who raise fruit in excess of their own requirements.

ABOUT PURCHASING NURSERY STOCK.

We pay special attention to orders received by mail, and when given early in the season, the stock is sure to reach the customer on time, and so packed as to insure its good condition.

A D V I C E T O P L A N T E R S .

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Be sure that your land is dry naturally, or made so by draining. No fruit trees will thrive where water stands on the surface, or about the roots. If due attention were generally given to this, the liability of failure would be greatly lessened. It should also, if possible, be well plowed, and reduced to a fine mechanical condition in anticipation of planting.

PLANTING.

After cutting off the bruised or broken pieces of root with a sharp knife, dig holes large enough to receive all the roots without cramping or bending them. Set the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. Fill up the holes with surface soil—fine, rich, loose mold, that will pack tightly about the roots excluding the air, and giving the tree a firm hold. Then heap the earth slightly around the tree, and—when planting in autumn—make a mound a foot or more in height. This will be an additional protection, and also prevent any nibbling by mice. If the soil is very dry at time of planting, throw some water in the hole.

STAKING

is also very advantageous, especially for large trees, as it prevents the wind from swaying them before they are well established. Drive a stake at the distance of a foot from the trunk, and tie it to the tree with straw or some soft material. It was formerly considered essential to cut back the top or head of a fruit tree very severely at the time of planting, but our experience has rather been in favor of reducing the head a very little only at that time, but before the second season of growth commences, a thorough pruning will promote a strong and healthy growth.

MULCHING

consists in covering the soil all around a tree with coarse manure, chips, leaves, or anything which has a tendency to keep the ground cool, loose and moist. It does good at all times, but more especially should it be applied to newly planted trees, either in spring or fall; during winter it moderates the action of very severe freezing on the roots. In summer it has the effect to hold the moisture in the soil, so that a tree thus treated does not need watering. All small fruits also are benefited by mulching; the fruit is finer, and continues in season for a longer period. Most of the larger growers use coarse marsh hay or straw for this purpose.

MANURES.

Never apply stable manure when planting, except as a mulch in the way described above. Well rotted manure is useful as a top dressing when the tree becomes of bearing age, or the soil is very poor. There is no more suitable manure for trees, vines, or small fruits of any kind than the waste kitchen slops and refuse from the house; such should be applied whenever convenient

and the results will astonish those who suppose their land is not rich enough to raise fruit.

CULTIVATION.

We would impress on planters the necessity of caring for their trees after planting. It is almost impossible to have them do well standing in grass or grain crops, which drain the soil of its moisture and fertility, and thus cause a stunted and unhealthy growth, or very likely the death of the tree the first season. A mulching of straw or coarse manure will help very much when from circumstances it is necessary to plant in a field of grass or grain; but as a rule fruit trees, to do well, must have good cultivation, such as is given to corn or potatoes. This should be continued until they become of large size and full bearing. If at that time it is absolutely necessary to seed the land, it may be done; but a space a few feet around each tree should be dug up and kept free from weeds and grass until the land is again plowed, or the grass may be mowed and a quantity of it placed around each tree, thus smothering and effectually killing all vegetation and rendering fruit tree planting successful in grassy lawns or wherever it is not desirable to use the plow.

ROOM FOR MORE TREES

may be easily found in almost every yard or village lot, and they do best in such situations, and (with well kept grass beneath) are much more profitable as well as sightly than to use the land for a vegetable garden. Every vacant wall may be covered with a grape vine; every unsightly object with an ornamental shrub or clinging vine.

TO PRESERVE TREES PURCHASED IN THE FALL BUT NOT INTENDED TO BE PLANTED UNTIL THE NEXT SPRING.

Fall planting is preferred wherever the winters are not too severe. There are sections of country where the rule is to plant trees in the spring on account of the severity of the winters, and as it is often desirable to have them on hand at the convenient moment to plant, they may be bought and delivered in the fall, and wintered in the best condition. Choose fine, loose soil—sandy is best—at a distance from fences or rubbish, which might harbor the mice, dig a trench two feet deep, throwing forward the dirt so as to make a bank, on which lay the trees slanting, with the roots in the trench, then throw a layer of earth on the roots and on the whole length of the trees as they lie on the bank, almost to the tops. Tread tight and firm with the feet; then lay in the next row of trees, and so continue, covering all deep with soil. Or the stock may be trenched as above except that the covering of earth

should extend only about one-third the length of the trees, and then cover up entirely with evergreen boughs laid thick and evenly, enclosing the trees tops and all. This will be found a very efficient mode of preservation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Observance of the following requests will greatly facilitate our efforts to execute the wishes of our customers:

FIRST.—Order early in the season, especially if the trees are to be sent a great distance, that we may ship at the earliest possible moment.

SECOND.—Write the order plainly upon a sheet apart from the letter, stating definitely the varieties, size and age desired, whether substitution will be permitted, and the route by which to ship the goods.

THIRD.—All orders from strangers should be accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference.

FOURTH.—Should any mistake occur on our part, purchasers will please inform us immediately, as no claim can be allowed unless received within ten days after the reception of the stock.

REMARKS.

Trees will be packed in the best manner, with moss and straw, in boxes or bales, for which a moderate charge will be made. All packages will be marked as the purchaser may direct, and delivered to the railroad or steamboat, without extra charge, after which they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Parties who choose to leave the selection of varieties to us, merely stating the number of the different fruits and proportion for each season, may rely upon our endeavor to select such varieties as will be for their interest and satisfaction.

The following catalogues are furnished by us:

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. Price fifteen cents.

No. 2.—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apple Trees, not less than	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and good growing Cherries	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	12 to 18 " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Pears and Cherries	7 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples	5 to 6 " " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries	3 to 4 " " "
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1 1-2 by 3 to 3 1-2 feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE WHEN PLANTED.

30 feet apart each way	48	10 feet apart each way	436
24 " " "	69	8 " " "	681
20 " " "	106	6 " " "	1210
18 " " "	135	5 " " "	1742
15 " " "	194	4 " " "	2722
12 " " "	302	3 " " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre

Fruit Department.

SELECT APPLES.

Of this leading fruit we have an excellent stock ; most of them are well proved sorts. When we cannot speak with certainty of any fruit, on account of its very recent introduction, it is described as it is "said to be" from the best information we can obtain.

STANDARD TREES are usually planted into the orchard at the age of three or four years from the bud or graft. At that age they are generally from five to seven feet high, varying according to the peculiar habit and growth of different varieties.

DWARF TREES on the Paradise and Doucain Stocks, may be planted at one or two years from the bud or graft, and will generally come into bearing the second year after planting.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

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

SUMMER.

- Astrachan Red**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom ; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful ; a good bearer. Free grower. August.
- Early Harvest**—Medium size, round, straw color ; tender, sub-acid and fine ; productive. Moderate grower. August.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium ; handsomely striped with red ; excellent ; productive. Moderate grower. August.
- Garden Royal**—Medium ; greenish yellow, shaded with red ; flesh yellow ; very tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Vigorous grower. August and September.
- Golden Sweet**—Rather large ; pale yellow ; very sweet and good ; good bearer. Vigorous grower. August.
- Grand Sultan**—A Russian variety of first size and quality ; skin whitish yellow, covered with a beautiful bloom and striped and shaded with red on the sunny side ; flesh white, and when fully ripe, transparent. A very fine fruit ; rich and juicy. Recommended by Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albany, Ont., who has grown it extensively and prefers it to the Red Astrachan. Free grower. July and August.

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- Primate**—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine grained, juicy, and sub-acid; a slow but stocky grower and abundant bearer. August and September.
- Sweet Bough**—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. Moderate grower. August.
- Tetofsky**—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Moderate grower. July and August.
- Williams' Favorite**—Above medium size; deep red; mild and agreeable; good bearer. Moderate grower. July and August.
- Yellow Transparent**—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington. "The earliest ripening variety known." Tree a good grower, and an unusually early bearer. We consider it the most valuable early apple ever introduced. Fruit good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

- Autumn Strawberry**—Medium streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable. Free grower. September and October.
- Alexander, (Emperor Alexander)**—Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white; crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. A handsome Russian apple, and like all others coming from that country, valuable on account of its hardiness, being suited to the extreme North. October.
- Antonovka**—Recently introduced from Russia, where it has been grown for a century or more. Reported as being very hardy, standing the most severe cold of that country. Trees are good straight growers in the nursery rows, and very productive. Fruit large, sometimes very large, yellowish oblong, somewhat conic; acid or sub-acid, with slight sweetness; rather coarse in texture. When left on the tree till fully ripe is said to have a fine melon flavor. October to December.
- Blenheim Pippin**—Originated at Woodstock, England. Tree a strong and vigorous grower, a regular and abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oblate, conical; yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained on the sunny side with hull and dark red stripes. Stalk short and stout, in a deep cavity. Calyx large, open, in a deep broad basin; flesh yellow, breaking; very sweet, pleasant. Good. October to December.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. Free grower. October to December.
- Fall Jennetting**—Large; greenish yellow; sub-acid; vigorous and productive. September and October.
- Fameuse**—Medium, somewhat flattened; greenish yellow and red, deep red in the sun; flesh very white, juicy and perfumed. Hardy. Very popular at the North. Moderate grower. October and November.
- Gravenstein**—Large; bright yellow, penciled and marbled with red and orange; crisp, juicy, high flavored. Vigorous and productive. September and October.
- Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)**—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly. Vigorous grower. October and November.
- Hurlbut**—Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good. A great bearer. Vigorous grower. October to December.
- Lowell, (Orange or Tallow Pippin)**—Large, roundish oblong; yellow, with an oily surface. A very valuable and productive variety. September and October.

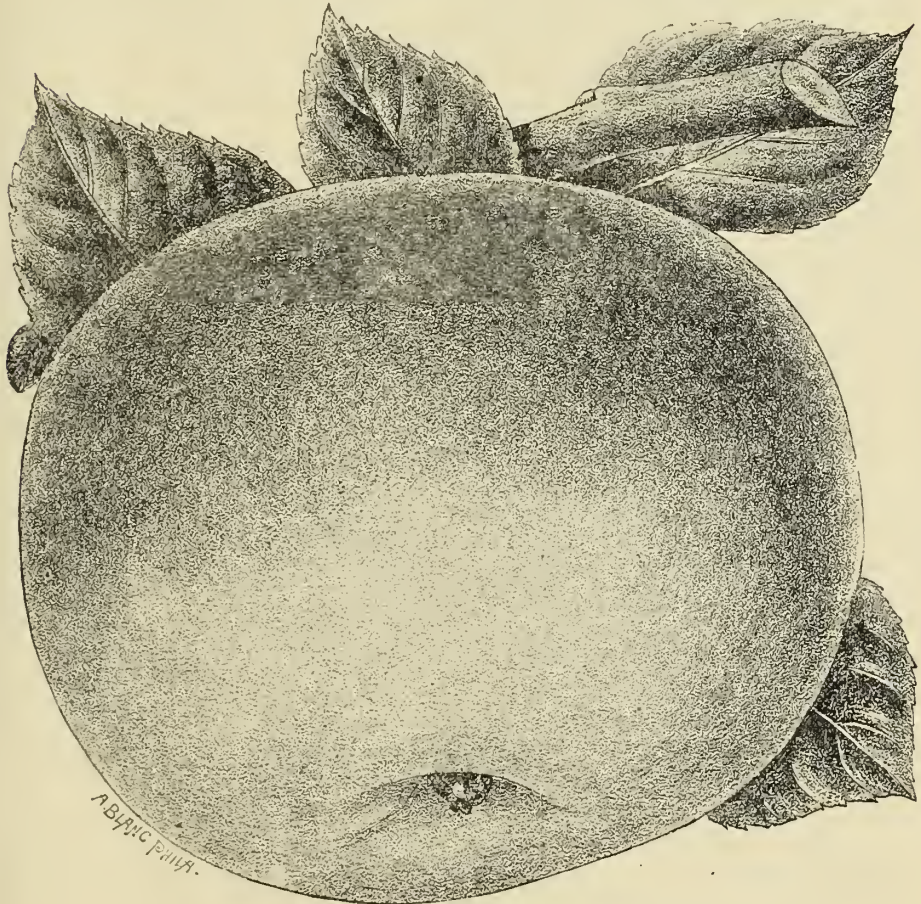
Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale, yellow ground; flesh white; tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September and October.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a *vigorous*, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the North-west, where most varieties fail.

Pound Sweet—Very large, conical; greenish yellow, slightly red in the sun; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

Porter—Rather large, oblong, conical; bright yellow, rarely, a slight blush next the sun; tender, sub-acid, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Moderate grower. September.

Red Bietigheimer—A new and very valuable German variety; fruit very large size and excellent quality; color light yellow nearly covered with red, (purplish crimson when exposed to the sun); tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. September. Said to be very hardy.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.

- Stump**—A very handsome and valuable variety, originating near Rochester, N. Y. Fruit medium conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sub-acid. September and October.
- St. Lawrence**—Large, roundish; striped dark red on greenish yellow; flavor rather acid, moderately rich and agreeable; a handsome and productive variety. October.
- Twenty Ounce**, (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow striped with red; quality good; a good bearer; popular as a market variety. November and December.
- Titovka** (Titus Apple)—Large, three and one-quarter to three and one-half inches in diameter; roundish, tapering slightly to crown; color greenish yellow ground, striped and marbled with light red in the sun, when fully ripe the ground is yellow, and the red deep and dark, mostly covering the fruit and usually a light bloom; flesh rather coarse, tender, juicy, very mild acid; quality not high, but good. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. Foliage very large. Ripe in September.
- Wolf River**—At the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, December 20, 1883, this variety was awarded First Prize as a "new variety." It is of the Alexander type, which it much resembles, and of which it is probably a seedling, but a superior tree and free from blight. Fruit large to very large, round flattened conical, highly colored with stripes and splashes of red. It is rather coarse but pleasant tart, excellent cooking fruit, from early in the fall until mid-winter. October and November.

WINTER.

- Bailey's Sweet**—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow, and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. Slow grower. October.
- Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Vigorous grower. January to April.
- Belle De Boskoop**—Mr. Downing says, "A new variety, said to be of Russian origin. Tree vigorous, spreading, comes into bearing moderately early, and produces abundantly alternate years. Fruit medium to large, oblate to roundish oblate; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface, some specimens more or less mixed with russet; flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, rich and of very good quality; core small and close. Season February to April."
- Ben Davis** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Vigorous grower. December to March.
- Black Gillflower**—Medium, oblong, conical; very dark, dull red; mild, sub-acid; very productive; a light grower while young. November to February.
- Fallowater**—(Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive. Vigorous grower. November to February.
- Grimes' Golden** (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; origin, Southern Ohio. Free grower. January to April.
- Golden Russet**—Medium; yellowish, nearly covered with russet, and sometimes a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm, very pleasant, mild acid flavor; excellent keeper. The tree is a vigorous grower, with light colored speckled shoots. December to April.
- Hubbardston** (Hubbardston Nonsuch)—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; a *free* grower and great bearer. Native of Massachusetts. November to January.
- Jacob's Sweet**—Originated at Medford, Mass. Tree a good grower, said to be a heavy bearer. Fruit large to very large, tender, crisp, rich and juicy; good keeper. December to May.
- Jonathan**—Fruit medium or small; roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; *fine grained*, very tender and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

- King** (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome ; striped red and yellow ; productive, one of the best. Vigorous grower. November to May.
- Lady Apple**—A beautiful little dessert fruit ; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek ; juicy, rich and pleasant. Moderate grower. November to May.
- Ladies' Sweet**—A large, handsome, red apple ; juicy, sweet and good. Moderate grower. December to May.
- Longfield**—A new Russian variety, imported by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The size, color, form and general appearance said to resemble the Fameuse, but covered with a heavy blue bloom. The flesh is much like that of Fameuse and of very good quality. It keeps well into March. Very productive and valuable apple of the iron-clad class.
- Mann**—New. An upright grower, forming a round head ; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate ; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed ; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid ; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. Vigorous grower. January to April.
- McIntosh Red**—Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived ; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate ; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising. Free grower. November to February.
- Newtown Pippin**—One of the very best apples as to quality. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor ; requires manure for the best fruit ; good keeper. Moderate grower. December to May.
- Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed ; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Vigorous grower. January to June.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large, resembling the Newtown Pippin, both in form and in flavor ; color, when ripe, clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side ; stem short ; tree a moderate grower, and a regular and abundant bearer. November to March.
- Pewaukee**—Originated in Wisconsin. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg, and said to be of equal hardiness for the north. A very strong grower. The fruit is of medium size ; round ; bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a grey bloom and overspread with whitish dots ; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor. December to February.
- Rambo**—Medium size ; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red ; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly and fine flavored. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive ; succeeds well at the west and south. October to December.
- Rawle's Janet** (Never Fail)—Medium ; roundish ; ovate ; greenish yellow, striped with red ; crisp, rich and juicy ; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest. January to June.
- Red Canada** (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate, red ; tender, crisp ; rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious ; productive. Moderate grower. January to May.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large, greenish yellow ; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor ; an abundant bearer. Vigorous grower. December to April.
- Russet, Roxbury or Boston**—Medium to large ; greenish or yellow russet ; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor ; productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. Vigorous grower. January to June.
- Seek-no-further** (Westfield)—Medium to large ; slightly russeted, with dull, red stripes ; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good bearer. February.
- Spitzenburg, Esopus**—Medium to large ; deep red ; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Moderate grower, but grows and bears well when transplanted. November to April.

- ✓ **Stark**—Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed with red over the whole surface, and sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, mild, sub-acid; good; core small; a fine grower, late keeper and valuable market fruit. January to May.
- ✓ **Sutton Beauty**—Origin Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a *free* grower and productive; a valuable new apple. January and February.
- ✓ **Swaar**—Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor; one of the best. Moderate grower. November to May.
- ✓ **Tallman Sweeting**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive. Free grower. November to April.
- ✓ **Wagner**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young. Vigorous grower. December to May.
- ✓ **Walbridge**—Tree upright, but spreading with age. Very valuable for hardiness, productiveness and late keeping in a cold climate. Fruit medium size; pale greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh yellowish, fine grained, sub-acid; core small and compact. March to June.
- ✓ **Wealthy**—A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy, and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. Vigorous grower. December to February.
- ✓ **Winesap**—Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. Moderate grower. December to May.
- ✓ **Yellow Belleflower**—Large yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all winter. Free grower. November to April.
- ✓ **York Imperial**—Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. A good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. Vigorous grower. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

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

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

- 1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.
- 2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.
- 3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.
- 4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.
- 5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.
- 6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.
- 7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.
- 8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

✓ **Hyslop**—Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish, ovate, dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; flesh yellowish, sub-acid; good for culinary uses and for cider. October to December.

✓ **Martha Crab**—Gideon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota; said to be 2 by 1½ inches, striped. Mr. Gideon says, "For sauce, surpasses any apple we ever grew." Tree immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year; seems to be free from blight; a great acquisition. October.

✓ **Orange** (Minnesota Orange)—Fruit size of the Transcendant; color yellow; flesh very rich and crisp. The tree grows well and withstands the coldest winters in the north-west, and is everywhere very valuable on account of the fine quality, productiveness and delicious flavor of the fruit and its excellence for cooking. October to December.

✓ **Transcendant**—Fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly but regularly ribbed; golden yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom; when fully ripe the red nearly covers the whole surface; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant; very good for cooking, preserves, jellies, canning and pickling. September and October.

SELECT PEARS.

The nurseries around Geneva have obtained an enviable notoriety for the production of a superior quality of pear trees, which grow so well and naturally on our soil that we are not obliged to force them by heavy manuring, and yet we obtain a large thrifty growth, and the trees are perfect in form and healthfulness. We grow most largely those that are known as leading kinds of acknowledged value, also all other varieties that we can recommend, having many of them bearing in orchard. There are a great many other sorts possessing great value, but which from their poor habit of growth, or other reasons, are undesirable for general cultivation. We have, however, many novelties to offer, which we believe deserve the fullest confidence.

To gather pears at the proper season is very important. The fruit should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. The early sorts especially should be gathered early, or as soon as they obtain full size, and placed in a cool, dark situation to ripen. Winter pears may be kept in a cellar and afterwards removed to a warm room for ripening.

A list of the kinds most suitable to be grown as dwarf trees on the Angers Quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

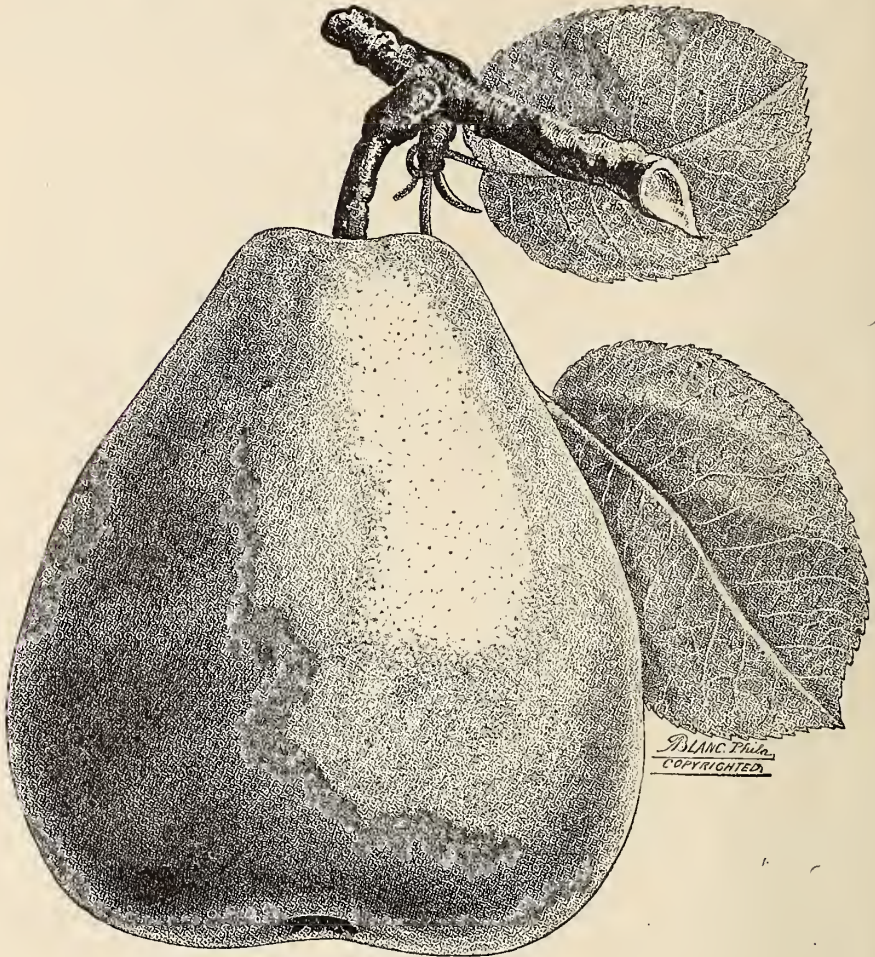
SUMMER.

✓ **Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Vigorous grower. August and September.

✓ **Bloodgood**—Medium; yellow, touched with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. Free grower. August.

✓ **Brandywine**—Above medium, yellowish green; melting, sweet; productive. Vigorous grower. August.

- ✓ **Chambers'** (Early Harvest or Kentucky)—Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich golden yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. August.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Vigorous grower. August.
- ✓ **Dearborn's Seedling**—Nearly medium size; light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. Free grower. August.
- ✓ **Doyenne d'Ete**—A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, rather small. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. First of August.



LAWSON (COMET).

- English Jargonelle**—Fruit large, long, pyriform; skin smooth, greenish yellow; strong, but not upright grower; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sprightly and refreshing. If gathered early, is very good. August.
- Giffard** (Beurre Giffard)—A beautiful and excellent variety; ripening middle of August. Tree slender but healthy; hardy; a moderate grower and very productive.
- Hosenshenck**—Medium size; light yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, melting pleasant; very good. Last of August.
- Kingsessing**—Large, greenish yellow; flesh juicy, buttery, with a rich perfumed flavor. Vigorous grower. September.
- Kirtland**—Above medium size; bright russet, sometimes shaded with red; melting, juicy and excellent. September.
- Lawson** (Comet)—Originated in Ulster county, N. Y. The trees are said to be rapid growers, appear to be very hardy, and commence bearing very young. The fruit is as large as Bartlett and four or five times as large as Doyenne d'Ete, and the most beautiful in color of the entire published list of Pears, obtaining all the color while hanging on the tree. Three-fourths of the surface is crimson and the shaded side a light gold. Quality at time it begins to soften, is good, if not very good. Is said to ripen from four to six weeks before Bartlett and continue to ripen for about two weeks.
- Madeleine**—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. August.
- Manning's Elizabeth**—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent; very productive. One of the best early pears. Vigorous grower. August.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. Free grower; August.
- Petite Marguerite**—Medium size; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek and greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower and an abundant and early bearer; succeeds well either as a standard or dwarf; one of the finest of the newer pears and merits special attention. Ripens latter part of August.
- Sapieganka**—A new hardy sort, introduced from Russia, and described as follows: "The color is green when on the tree; later, light yellow, with red cheeks, if exposed to sun. It has many marked dots and is russety only at the calyx and stem. The flesh is yellowish white, juicy and of fine Bergamot flavor. Should be gathered early in September. Is a good shipper. Trees grow to a large size, usually healthy. Bears nearly every year. The leaves are round, shiny and leathery and on long, red stems."
- Sterling**—Medium size, nearly round; skin yellow, with mottled crimson cheek; flesh juicy, melting, with a very sugary, brisk flavor. Last of August.
- Summer Bell**, (Windsor)—An old European variety, very profitable as a market sort, bearing regularly large crops and selling well; valuable for cooking; fruit large, pyriform; skin yellowish green; flesh white, tender or soft, coarse grained; with somewhat astringent juice. Last of August.
- Tyson**—Medium size; yellow, with a red cheek; buttery, melting and fine; excellent. September.
- Washington**—Medium size; fine lemon yellow, reddish dots; very handsome, melting, sugary exquisite. Tree moderately vigorous, and a good bearer. A very fine pear. September.

AUTUMN.

- Angouleme** (Duchess d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its high perfection on the quince; as a dwarf, it is one of the most profitable market pears. October and November.
- Belle Lucrative** (Fondante d'Automne)—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive; One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

- Bessemianka**—A very hardy variety recently introduced from Russia, where it is reported as being by far the best Pear grown in the severer parts. The tree is an upright grower, has large, dark, thick leaves, but very slightly crenated, almost smooth-edged, a leaf that stands aridity of air well. The fruit is green, with some russetty brown; tender, rather juicy, gritty at the core, with few described as quite free from astringency, mild and pleasant, though not to say buttery. Ripens early in October.
- Beurre Diel**—Large, dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Free grower. October to December.
- Bosc** (Buerre Bose)—A large and beautiful russetty pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September and October.
- Boussock** (Doyenne Boussock)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree a very *vigorous*, rapid grower and abundant bearer. This variety is far from being appreciated. We can recommend it as a valuable market pear. September.
- Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. Vigorous grower. September and October.
- Doyenne du Comice**—Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; productive. Moderate grower. October and November.
- Doyenne White**—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety of the highest excellence. Tree a *vigorous* grower, productive and hardy; succeeds best in most parts of the West.
- Flemish Beauty**—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.
- Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st; quality *very good to best*. Of this pear the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have reported favorably for years. Of its quality they state in 1873. "It was pronounced decidedly superior to Superfin, and is regarded by all who have seen it as the highest bred and most refined of all the many seedlings shown by Messrs. Clapp." Tree a *vigorous* or *free* grower and somewhat spiny.
- Goodale**—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. Free grower. October.
- Hardy** (Beurre Hardy)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a *strong* grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears*, deserving much more attention than it has hitherto received. October.
- *Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any pear to be. Vigorous grower. October and November.
- Le Conte, or Chinese Pear**—Supposed to be a hybrid between the Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, smooth; pale yellow; quality fair; extremely prolific, and so far entirely free from blight; being very early, it has sold at very high prices in market. August.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright, red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. Vigorous grower. September and October.

- Lucy Duke**—Said to be a seedling from Winter Nellis, originated in North Carolina. As good in quality as Seckle, although much larger. Ripens in October.
- Merriam**—Large, roundish; dull yellow, netted with russet; flesh coarse, sugary, melting and juicy, with a sprightly, perfumed and excellent flavor. September and October.
- Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored pear; productive. Vigorous grower. October and November.
- Rutter**—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good bearer. Very good. Moderate grower. October and November.
- Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. Vigorous grower. October.
- Seckel**—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Vigorous grower. September and October.
- Urbaniste**—Large; pale yellow, finely russeted, melting and delicious. Best on pear. Moderate grower. October and November.

WINTER

- Anjou** (Buerre d'Anjou)—A large handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be *one of the most valuable pears in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.
- Beurre Easter**—Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best Winter pears. Best on quince. December to February.
- Clairgeau** (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish; nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree is a *free* grower, and an early abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit.
- Dana's Hovey**—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor, too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. Moderate grower. November and December.
- Duchess de Bordeaux**—Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most suitable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. Free grower. December to March.
- Josephine de Malines**—Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive. Free grower. December to March.
- Lawrence**—Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early Winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. Free grower. November and December.
- Mt. Vernon**—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. Free grower. December.
- President Drouard**—A very large and handsome new pear, with abundant perfume; ripening from January to March. Good grower on pear or quince roots.
- Vicar of Winkfield** (Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. Vigorous grower. November to January.
- Winter Nellis**—Medium size; yellowish green, with russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best Winter pears; very productive. Moderate grower. December.

DWARF PEARS.

Are budded on the Angers Quince stock, and are trained as low headed trees, very suitable for gardens and yards. They come very soon into bearing, and the fruit is of the finest quality, is easily picked, and is not liable to be blown off. For these reasons they are extensively planted in many sections, and immense profits are often realized. The ground should be kept in cultivation in an orchard of dwarf pears, and they do well in the vegetable gardens or wherever the soil is loose and rich. They should be planted deep enough to cover entirely the quince stock.

Special List of Varieties of Pears Suitable for Growing as Dwarfs.

Bartlett,	Howell,
B. Clairgeau,	J D Maline,
B. Diel,	Kieffer,
B. Easter,	Kirtland,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Louisa Bonne,
Beurre Hardy,	Lawrence,
B. Easter,	Mount Vernon,
B. Gifford,	M. Elizabeth,
B. Lucrative,	Onondaga,
Brandywine,	Os. Summer,
Buffum,	Rutter,
Clapp's Favorite,	Seckel,
Doyenne d'Ete,	Tyson,
Duchess d'Angouleme,	Vicar of Winkfield,
F. Beauty,	Winter Nellis.

CHERRIES.

The cherry should always be planted on dry soil, which should not be made too rich. The tree is well adapted for door-yards, where shade and ornament are required, being of erect habit and large foliage. When trained low in dwarf or pyramidal form they are still better adapted both to very warm and to very cold climates, but for this purpose the Duke and Morello class should be selected, being more hardy and less liable to burst the bark.

HEART CHERRIES

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Trees of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

- ✓ **Black Eagle**—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. Free grower. First to middle of July.
- ✓ **Black Tartarian**—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Vigorous grower. Last of June.
- ✓ **Coe's Transparent**—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive. Vigorous grower. Last of June.

- ✓ **Downer's Late Red**—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive. Vigorous grower. Middle of June.
- ✓ **Early Purple Guigne** (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive. Free grower. First to middle of June.
- ✓ **Elton**—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Vigorous grower. Last of June.
- ✓ **Gov. Wood**—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Vigorous grower. Last of June.
- ✓ **Knight's Early Black**—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; productive. Free grower. Middle to last of June.
- ✓ **Red Jacket**—A free growing, rather spreading, late and productive variety. Fruit large, regular, obtuse heart-shaped; color amber, mostly covered with light red; flesh half tender, juicy, good, but not rich flavor. Stalk long, slender, in a moderate basin. Ripe about the time of Downer's Red.
- ✓ **Toronto**—New; fruit said to be of good size, nearly black, tender and sweet. Tree a remarkably steady and constant bearer; a good strong grower, and does not gum. Promises to be one of the most hardy varieties for Canada and the Western States.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

This is chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Tree vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

- ✓ **Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish**—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Tree vigorous and productive. End of June.
- ✓ **Elkhorn** (Tradescant's Black Heart)—A fine, large black cherry, of good quality; productive. Vigorous grower. First of July.
- ✓ **Great Bigarreau**—Tree a very vigorous grower, forming a wide-spreading open head, bearing its fruit on spurs along the limbs or branches. Fruit very large, obtuse heart-shaped. Surface uneven, dark red, or quite black at maturity. Stalk long and slender. Flesh firm and juicy, but not high flavored. Ripe last of June and beginning of July.
- ✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau**—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous grower. First of July.
- ✓ **Rockport Bigarreau**—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. Vigorous grower. Last of June.
- ✓ **Windsor**—The tree is vigorous, hardy and an early and good bearer; a new variety of high promise. Specimens measuring seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; some of them very nearly an inch; they are obtuse heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. The Windsor ripens late, or a few days after Elkhorn, and is firmer and better in quality.
- ✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau**—This noble cherry originated in Belgium. The tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. A decided acquisition to our list of cherries.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of Cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper

green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from a light red, like Belle de Choisy, to dark brown, like May Duke or Morello.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches, usually, and some of them, like Belle de Choisy and Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for Dwarfs and Pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

- ✓ **Belle de Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Vigorous grower. Last of June.
- ✓ **Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive. Free grower. Last of July.
- ✓ **Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Moderate grower. First of July.
- ✓ **English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive. Moderate grower. August.
- ✓ **Early Richmond** (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Free grower. June.
- ✓ **Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Moderate grower. Last of July.
- ✓ **Louis Phillippe**—Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red, flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Free grower. Middle of July.
- ✓ **May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free grower. Middle of June.
- ✓ **Montmorency Ordinaire**—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree a free grower. The birds do not attack it, nor other cherries of this class.
- ✓ **Olivet**—A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet sub-acid flavor. Free grower. Middle to last of June.
- ✓ **Ostheim**—A Russian Cherry of recent introduction; very hardy; in color dark red, becoming, when very ripe, a dark purplish red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a pleasant, sweet and sub-acid flavor. There is no doubt as to its hardiness, productiveness or quality, and is worthy of extensive trial. Free grower. July.
- ✓ **Plumstone Morello**—Fruit large; deep red; tender and juicy, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor. Hardy, very productive; valuable. First of August.
- ✓ **Reine Hortense**—Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious, and productive. Vigorous grower. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Wragg Cherry**—*The Originator* says: "Tree a vigorous grower with top like Early Richmond, but darker bark; leaf large, thick and firm in texture; fruit medium to large in size; long stem; color, dark purple when fully ripe; time of ripening very late but somewhat irregular (in 1884 the last fruit was picked and canned August 8th). It is much like English Morello, but richer in grape sugar." Prof. Budd pronounces this one of "the Griotte" class of cherries from the North of Germany, and to be a valuable fruit for the North.

SELECT PLUMS.

ON PLUM STOCK.

The Plum Tree, like the pear and other of the finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off, but the following directions, faithfully observed, will never fail to secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets, stretched on frames, one on each side, under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking upon the stub of a limb (sawed from the tree for the purpose) a smart blow with a hammer; or better still, use a piece of wood two or three feet long, *padded on one end*, place this against the limb and strike a sharp blow on the other end with a mallet; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done early in the morning.

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

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. No fruit with which we are acquainted seems more promising than the Plum. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and it brings high prices in the market. On no fruit is the general average of profit larger, as shown by the increased demand of late for trees. While the larger supply stimulates the demand for the fruit, which is used in large quantities for canning and drying.

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

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

Coe's Late Red—Concerning this plum Mr. J. J. Thomas says: "I have fruited Coe's Late Red many years—it is nearly a month later than most other rather late plums. Have picked a half-bushel of fine fruit early in November from one tree. Fruit pleasant and agreeable, and when fully ripe, rich and sweet. The tree very hardy and profusely productive."

Copper—Originated near Hudson, N. Y. Fruit large, egg-shape, copper color, with thick bloom. Regarded when known as one of the best for market. Tree a poor grower, but very productive. October.

Damson, (Blue or Black Damson)—Fruit small; oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart, separates partially from the stone. September.

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

Early Rivers—An English Plum sent out by Mr. Rivers, who describes it as follows: "Oval, purple; medium size, juicy and good. Freestone, hardy and a prodigious bearer. End of July."

Field—Tree upright, strong grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, oval, reddish. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bradshaw, and promises to be a valuable orchard sort.

Forest Garden—Two or three weeks later than Wild Goose. Fruit smaller, reddish brown in color. Tree a free grower.

- French Damson**—Tree a much better grower than Shropshire or Blue Damson. Very hardy and an annual bearer; very productive; fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damson for market purposes we have ever fruited; ripens about two weeks later than Shropshire.
- General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy sweet and good. Vigorous grower. First of September.
- Gueli**—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river. Vigorous grower. First to middle of September.
- German Prune**—This is perhaps the most universal and valuable fruit in Germany, Hungary, Saxony, and all Central Europe, where the fruit is dried and made a source of great profit in commerce. They grow and bear exceedingly well in this country on almost every variety of soil. Tree hardy, productive; branches smooth and pendulous; fruit oval in shape; nearly two inches long, of good quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving, hangs long on the tree and separates from the stone, and is firm, sweet and pleasant. One of the most desirable sorts known. Vigorous grower. Middle of September.
- Hudson River Purple Egg**—A large, dark, purple fruit; considered very valuable as a market variety in some localities on the Hudson river. A fine grower and productive. September.
- Imperial Gage** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.
- Jefferson**—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best. Moderate grower. Last of August.
- Lombard** (Bleecker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Vigorous grower. Last of August.
- McLaughlin**—Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Vigorous grower. Last of August.
- Middleburgh**—New. Origin Schoharie Co., N. Y. Tree a strong healthy grower. Fruit medium to large. Skin red, with purple bloom. flesh yellow, fine flavor, free from stone. Considered one of the best late plums where grown. Productive October.
- Monroe Gage**—Rather above medium size; oblong oval; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, with a rich, sugary flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. September.
- Moore's Arctic**—New; originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper. Vigorous grower. Last of August to December.
- Orange Prune**—A chance seedling, originating in Orange Co., N. Y. The tree is a fine grower and annual bearer. Fruit of good size, oval, yellow, with dark red spots on the sunny side. The flavor is very sweet and delicious; quality fine. Last of August.
- Peach**—Very large and handsome, dull red; good, very productive. Free grower. Last of August.
- Pond Seedling**—A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Vigorous grower.
- Prince's Yellow Gage**—Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. Free grower. August.
- Prince Englebert**—A market and dessert plum; very productive; fruit large, oval; skin very deep purple sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary and rich. Last of August.

- Prunus Simoni**—A valuable ornamental and fruit tree where the winters are not too severe, although as hardy as the Ben Davis Apple. A good grower. In color of bark, and in all points except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. Forms a small tree with quite large, long oval, elliptic leaves of a dark, shining green. Fruit in shape near to a flattish, smooth tomato, with brick-red or dark cinnabar color. The flesh shows a fine apricot yellow, is firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in other plums.
- Quackenboss**—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive; valuable for market. Vigorous grower. October.
- Reagles' Union Purple**—Fruit large; quality sweet and excellent. Tree a splendid grower and abundant bearer. Last of August.
- Reine Claude de Bayay**—Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer. Free grower. Last of September.
- Richland**—Medium size, oval; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sugary; adheres partially to the stone; good. Last of August.
- Schuyler Gage**—Medium size; yellow, dotted and marked with red in the sun; juicy, rich and sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.
- Shippers' Pride**—Size large; color dark purple, handsome appearance; flesh firm and excellent quality; season 1st to 15th of September. Chas. Downing says, "They are large, showy plums and will, no doubt, sell well in market. Promises to be valuable for market and canning." The tree a very strong and upright grower.
- Shropshire Damson**—A Plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive. Last of September.
- Smith's Orleans**—Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive. September.
- Stanton**—A Seedling of latest introduction. Origin Albany Co., N. Y. A remarkably strong, upright grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit nearly round, large, good. Superior for preserving and, on account of its late ripening, said to be one of the most valuable for market. Color dark blue purple. Season October.
- Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with blue bloom; very prolific; constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. Vigorous grower. August.
- Washington**—Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Free grower. September.
- Wild Goose**—Fruit medium, purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.
- Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonum**—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

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

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

We have a very large assortment of trees of this favorite fruit, many kinds are of recent introduction. Some of them are said to be great improvements on the older varieties. They

are certainly much earlier, and such as have fruited on our grounds are remarkably fine. Our list includes all best known sorts.

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

- ✓ **Alexander**—From Illinois, from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson; rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor, free-stone. Middle to end of July.
- ✓ **Amsden**—Very early; three weeks before the Hale's Early, and ten days before the Early Beatrice. The fruit has remarkable keeping and carrying qualities. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor. Middle to end of July.
- ✓ **Crawford's Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.
- ✓ **Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.
- ✓ **Coolidge's Favorite**—Large white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Productive. Middle to end of August.
- ✓ **Early Canada**—A seedling raised by Abraham Ugh, Jordan, Ont. It is said to be earlier than Amsden. Large; of first rate quality, and almost a freestone.
- ✓ **Early Louise**—Good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent; but little if any less valuable than the former. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Early Rivers**—Another new variety; large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and one or two weeks earlier than Hale's. End of August.
- ✓ **Foster**—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome. Last of August.
- ✓ **Garfield, or Brigdon**—A new Peach originated in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange red; becoming dark red on the exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. Middle of September.
- ✓ **George IV**—Large white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of August.
- ✓ **Honest John**—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.
- ✓ **Hale's Early**—Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored. Last of July.
- ✓ **Hill's Chili**—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September.
- ✓ **Jaques' Rareripe**—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.
- ✓ **Large Early York**—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.
- ✓ **Lord Palmerston**—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Middle to end of September.
- ✓ **Lemon Cling**—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; light yellow reddened in the sun; flesh yellow, rich and vinous; excellent for preserving. Tree hardy and productive. End of September.

- Morris White**—Medium; straw color tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive; flesh white to the stone. Middle of September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone; tree vigorous and productive. An excellent market variety.
- Old Mixon, Cling**—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches; flesh nearly white. Middle of September.
- Old Mixon, Free**—Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; red, juicy and good; one of the best; flesh white, red at the stone. Middle of September.
- Schumaker**—Claimed to be earlier than Alexander. Originated at Fairview, Pa. Medium to large, bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy melting and rich; parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Recommended by Thos. Meehan, of Gardener's Monthly. Middle of July.
- Salway**—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, promising highly as a late showy market sort. First of October.
- Beers Smock, Freestone**—Fruit large; skin light orange, yellow, mottled with red; moderately juicy and rich; excellent as a late market sort. First of October.
- Snow's Orange**—A variety originating near Battle Creek, Mich., and much valued in that State. A very vigorous grower and productive bearer of large orange colored fruit of excellent quality. A week to ten days earlier than Early Crawford.
- Steady**—New; said to be very late; fruit very large, often four inches in diameter; skin of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone; a very delicious peach, having a tendency to resist severe cold and bloom freely when others fail.
- Stump the World**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.
- Waterloo**—Size medium to large; form round, with a deep suture; color pale in the shade, marbled red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet vinous juice; adheres considerably to the stone, like Hale's Amsden, etc. Ripe Middle of July, and is said to be a good keeper and valuable as a market sort.
- Wilder**—A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster Co., Pa., from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Tree a very vigorous grower; hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; round; flesh very juicy and rich; rather larger than Downing, and a few days later. Last of July.
- Yellow St. John**—Said to be nearly equal to Early Crawford, more productive, and comes in as Hale's is going out; free.

VALUABLE PEACHES OF THE LATEST INTRODUCTION.

- Arkansaw Traveller (New)**—Originated near Camden, Arkansas; bore its first crop in 1878, when the original tree was only three years old, and was ripe the 13th day of May, fully twelve days before the Amsden, growing only twenty feet away; fruit measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighed 3-4 pound; color, creamy white, nearly covered with dark red; juicy, sweet and excellent flavor; nearly a perfect freestone, but slightly adherent. It was introduced by Messrs. Stark & Co., who claim it to be the earliest peach in the world. Mr. T. V. Munson, who has fruited it for three years, says it is always from ten to fourteen days earlier than the Amsden.
- Chair's Choice**—A new peach of recent introduction. Said to be a firm yellow freestone, rich in color, splendid flavor, excellent for canning purposes, being fully five days later than Smock. Wm. Corse & Sons make the following statement in regard to it: "This Peach has gone beyond our expectations, they came into Baltimore market from young trees budded from our first lot. Mr. Chair's, who was the first to plant, sold all he had at Six Dollars per bushel. Old Peach growers say they never saw as fine fruit so late in the season."

Hynes' Surprise (New)—This is another new early peach for which much is claimed. We have not fruited it ourselves and can only give what others say about it. Messrs. Ppconi Bros. & Emmerson, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill., say: "We have the authority of three competent judges for the statement that this is the earliest true freestone. It is a handsome red and white peach, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens just before Hale's Early." While Mr. T. V. Munson, of Texas, says: "Though this peach was first claimed to be a FREESTONE as early as Alexander, it has frequently ripened with me at same time with Early Rivers, but it is a FREESTONE, large, firm, high colored and of better quality than Alexander, which it otherwise resembles. This makes it far more valuable than if it ripened as first claimed. It is the firmest peach of all the Hale's Early tribe known to me."

Lady Ingold—This fine, new peach originated in Guilford Co., N. C. Flesh yellow, sweet; one of the best; a freestone similar in appearance to Early Crawford, ten days earlier, the original tree which has borne for 8 years is fully established as a great acquisition as a market peach; just brought to public notice by J. Van Lindley, Greensboro, N. C., 1883.

Stevens Rareripe—The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free, far surpassing in beauty any painted picture. In flavor as well as in appearance it is superb. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues from three to four weeks. Freestone, white fleshed, juicy and high flavored.

SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess; and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches. In a selection of choice garden fruits it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the tree gets winter killed, or the blossoms injured by the late spring frosts, these Espalier trees can easily be protected by mat or board screens. For stiff and damp soils they should be on plum stocks; but on light, loamy, gravelly and sandy soils, the peach is better. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the plum.

Breda—Small, but high flavored; rich and juicy. Beginning of August.

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

Large Early—Early, and of good size. July.

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

Peach—Very large; orange, with dark cheek; juicy and high flavored. August.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

Is said to be very hardy and capable of resisting the extreme cold of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. The fruit is very fine, meat rich and firm. Can be kept three or four weeks after picking. Is not subject to rot. Ripens about June 25th. Comes into bearing as early as the Peach.

SELECT NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth, and thin skinned fruit that thrives wherever peaches succeed; but is liable to be stung by eurenlio, and requires the same treatment that is recommended for plums.

✓ **Early Violet**, (Violet Hative)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored; free Last of August.

✓ **Elruge**—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

✓ **Red Roman**—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich and good. September.

QUINCES.

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

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

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

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

✓ **Champion**—A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper. Vigorous grower. October and November.

✓ **Meech's Prolific**—The tree is said to be a very strong grower, sometimes making seven feet of wood in a single season; is an early and abundant bearer. Mr. Baker, of Vineland, N. J., says, "The fruit in beauty and excellence of flavor is unsurpassed; and grows large and of good shape." Hance & Borden say, "Its delightful fragrance and its delicious flavor are among its most excellent qualities. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed, the flesh when cooked being as tender as a luscious peach."

✓ **Missouri Mammoth Quince**—Said to be a strong grower and more spreading than the Orange Quince. Fruit much larger; stem set in a basin, while the stem of the Orange is on a projection. Comes into bearing when about five years old. Said to be very prolific.

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

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

Perhaps no fruit is more easily produced or more generally satisfactory to the grower than the Grape. The different varieties ripen through three or four months of the year, and many sorts hang on the vines without injury until late autumn when they may be picked, and will keep through the winter almost as readily as apples. It is fortunate that among the varieties now in cultivation, *some* are found to succeed in *every* section and ripen perfectly, even where it was formerly supposed to be too far north to ripen Grapes. No family should be without a supply of table Grapes, as they are proverbially healthful, and rarely fail to reward the care bestowed upon them by the intelligent cultivator.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning are essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a two year old vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower bar of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds, so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these shoots grow, tie them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis.

BLACK GRAPES.

- ✓ **Barry**, (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch rather short; berries roundish, much like Black Hamburg; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with Concord.
- ✓ **Clinton**—Bunches small and very compact; berries small, sprightly; keeps well; one of the most free, rapid growers and profuse bearers; ripens earlier than the Isabella. A good wine grape.
- ✓ **Concord**—Bunches large; fruit juicy, sweet and good; vine very hardy and vigorous. No variety is more universally popular. Middle to last of September.
- ✓ **Champion**—This grape has proved extremely hardy and productive. It is ten days earlier than Hartford. Fruit large, fine looking; bunches large, very compact. A very strong grower, and one of the most valuable for a northern climate, having ripened as early as August 24 in Monroe Co., N. Y., where it originated.
- ✓ **Hartford Prolific**—A hardy, profuse bearing and tolerably good grape, ripening very early, and valuable on that account.
- ✓ **Isabella**—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy and immense bearer; one of the most popular of all our native grapes.
- ✓ **Ives' Seedling**—Regarded as a very excellent wine grape; hardy and productive; about same season as Isabella.
- ✓ **Merrimac**, (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; ripens early.
- ✓ **Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.
- ✓ **Wilder**, (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch variable, sometimes large, often small; flesh tender, with a slight pulp; ripens as early as Concord.

Worden, (Worden's Seedling)—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively, with very little of the foxy or native flavor. Being ten days earlier than the Concord, it ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. It is coming rapidly into repute as one of the leading sorts for general cultivation, ranking in this respect with Concord, to which it is decidedly superior in quality.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam, (Rogers' No. 15)—Vigorous and productive; bunches large and quite compact; berries large; dark red and juicy; ripens about first of October.

Brighton—A new grape of excellent quality, ripening with the Delaware, which it somewhat resembles, but is of larger size.

Catawba—Few grapes are superior to this wherever it does succeed, but it is not very well suited for general cultivation in the northern or eastern states. Bunches medium; berries round, rather large; flesh slightly pulpy, juicy, very sweet. Good keeper.

Delaware—A first rate early variety of well established excellence. Every year's experience confirms its value as a table grape; bunches rather small to medium, shouldered; berries a little below medium size, with thin skin, of a clear, beautiful red; flesh without pulp, of a sprightly, vinous and very delicate flavor. Ripe in September.

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

Lindley, (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, rather long, compact; berry medium, roundish; flesh tender, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic. Ripens a little before the Concord.

Massasoit, (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunches medium; berries large; claret red; productive; ripens before the Concord.

Salem, (Rogers' No. 22)—Regarded by Mr. Rogers as the best of his seedlings; bunch and berry large; of a light chestnut color; flavor sweet and sprightly; as early as Hartford Prolific or Delaware.

Vergennes—Is a chance seedling found growing in Vermont. It has been in bearing for several years, and is extremely productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening with Hartford Prolific, and has superior keeping qualities; vine very hardy, strong, rapid grower; the leaf is large, downy, and free from mildew. Its rich, saccharine flesh, early ripening, late keeping and other good qualities recommend it for general cultivation.

WHITE GRAPES.

Empire State—Bunch large, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white, with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet, sprightly. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a good grower and productive.

Lady—A seedling from the Concord, but two weeks earlier; very hardy, and promising.

Lady Washington—One of Mr. Rickett's celebrated seedlings, described by Downing as follows: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy and very good. It ripens about with the Concord. Is a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid." Mr. Rickett's says: "The first vine has fruited the past five seasons, and the fruit has been exhibited, receiving the highest premiums and recommendations at state and county fairs."

Martha—A light colored seedling of the Concord; bunches rather loose, shouldered; berries large, round, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; vine hardy, healthy and vigorous.

Niagara—Said to be a cross of Concord and Cassady. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears, to a great extent, later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want, among white grapes.

Pocklington—A seedling of the Concord from Washington Co., N. Y., where it is stated to have been always perfectly hardy. The vine is a strong grower, in appearance almost identical with Concord; color of fruit light golden yellow, covered with fine bloom, and very handsome and attractive; bunches and berries very large. The quality is equal to or better than the best Concord, ripening at the same time with that well known sort.

Prentiss—A seedling of Isabella, originated in Poultney, N. Y., and described as: bunch large; berry medium to large; yellowish green; skin thin, but firm; flesh tender, sweet, juicy, with very pleasant, musky aroma; foliage healthy and thick, resembling Isabella; vine a good grower, very productive and very hardy; a good keeper; ripens with Isabella. Mr. Downing says of this: "The Prentiss is one of the best, if not the best, of the pure native white grapes. Judging from what I know of it, I think it will prove valuable both for market and home use."

SMALL FRUITS.

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

BLACKBERRIES.

This wholesome and delicious fruit is easily grown. Plant in good land, not too rich, prune out old wood and cultivate *shallow*.

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

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

Snyder—Fruit not so large as some others, but is of good quality, and is an immense annual bearer. It is now proved to be extremely hardy, the coldest winters do not seem to injure the wood even in the west, and may be everywhere planted with the greatest confidence.

Wachusets Thornless—Was found growing wild on Monadnock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and *free from thorns*. Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of berries, does well in any soil, and is free from thorns, cannot fail to be a good acquisition.

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

CURRANTS.

One of the most valuable of the small fruits, the demand being always very large. The introduction of the improved or large varieties, as the Cherry, LaVersailles, White Grape, etc., has given the Currant a high rank as a profitable market fruit. The bushes should be trained on a single stem, or tree shape, by removing the sprouts that appear near the ground. The advantage being that the fruit is kept clean and is more easily gathered. Currants are often planted between the rows of trees in pear and cherry orchards, and the profits

reported by successful growers are fabulously large. If the currant worm attacks the leaves, they are easily destroyed by mixing *genuine* White Hellebore powder with plaster or coal ashes, about one pound of the former to two bushels of the latter and dusting on the bushes while the dew is on them, or it may be mixed with water and applied with a sprinkler.

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

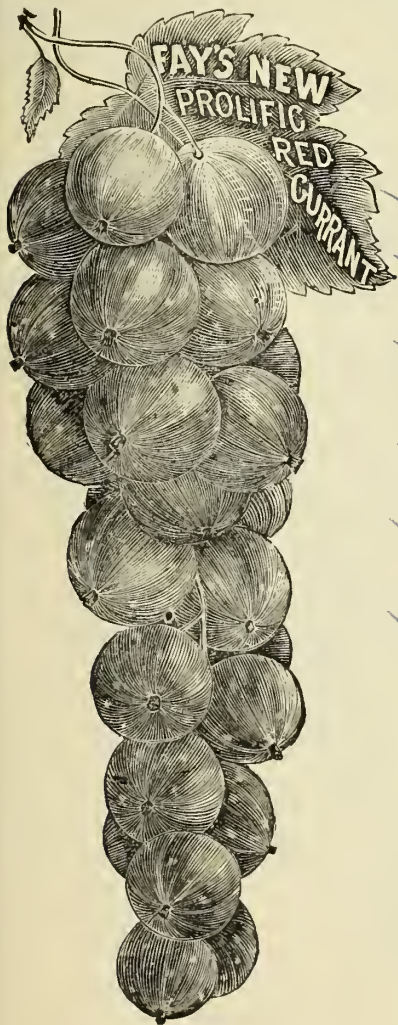
Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

Lee's Prolific—A new black currant from England, reported as being of great value, and as large as Black Naples.

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

Moore's Ruby—"Originated by Jacob Moore, who produced the Brighton grape. A cross between Cherry and White Grape, and shows clearly, traits of both parents. Growth vigorous, shoots longer than Cherry, and stockier than White Grape. The fruit is of very large size, nearly equal to Cherry or Versailles, but stems much longer and fruit much more abundant than produced by these varieties. C. M. Hooker, of Rochester, says, "It will produce twice the amount of fruit of these sorts." Color beautiful amber red, ripens about same time as Cherry. Cherry very agreeable mild acid, similar to White Grape, and fully equal to the best. Requires less sugar than other red sorts, which, with its enormous productiveness, makes it *the currant* for family and market uses."





MOORE'S RUBY.

- ✓ **Prince Albert**—A very large, late, light red variety; a great bearer.
- ✓ **Red Dutch**—An old variety, well known and excellent.
- ✓ **Victoria**—Large; bright red; very productive and excellent; hangs long on the bush.
- ✓ **White Dutch**—An excellent and well known variety.
- ✓ **White Grape**—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more easily ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is UNDERDRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.

- ✓ **Downing**—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **Houghton's Seedling**—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.
- ✓ **Mountain Seedling**—Plant a strong, straggling grower, and abundant bearer; fruit large, roundish oval; pale red; skin smooth and thick; sweet; good for market.
- ✓ **Smith's Seedling**—New; a seedling of Houghton; more upright and vigorous than its parent; fruit large, somewhat oval; light green, with a bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; immensely productive.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

Like all other small fruits, are greatly benefited by being *mulched* during the summer, that is, covering the ground all around them deep with some non-conducting material, which keeps the soil cool and damp. We have seen the best results from spreading coal ashes around; as much as a bushel to each bush; chip manure or muck will answer. Mulehing is good on all soils, and greatly prolongs the season of fruitage, as the crop does not dry up with the heat and drouth. Remember the land should be well manured annually for all kinds of gooseberries.

- ✓ **Industry Gooseberry**—Size, large; color, dark red; hairy, with a pleasant rich flavor; productive and a vigorous grower. Desirable for the table and market. As far as tested has shown no signs of mildew.
- ✓ **Red Warrington**—The best red gooseberry. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, hairy; flavor first rate, and in England a leading sort for market.
- ✓ **Whitesmith**—Fruit very large, oblong; light green; downy; flavor excellent; erect branches. Succeeds better than most of the English kinds and bears abundantly.

RASPBERRIES,

Succeeding the strawberry crop, are valuable for the dessert, for marketing, and preserving. The Black Caps are immensely productive; the red and yellow sorts are not quite as prolific, but they command a high price and pay well, as they always find a ready sale even in a village market, and are much used for canning, alone or mixed with currants.

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

RED AND YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

- Brandywine**—In size, color and quality much like Highland Hardy; succeeding the Highland, a week or ten days later; an enormous producer; it continues in bearing several weeks, and is therefore valuable for family or market use.
- Cuthbert**—Recently introduced; large, conical; deep, rich crimson; very firm; flavor very good, perfectly hardy and productive; thought to be identical with Queen of the market.
- Golden Queen**—Very hardy, exceedingly productive, and a very strong grower. Fruit of superior quality, a great beauty, being of a rich, bright creamy yellow.
- Highland Hardy**—The earliest of all red raspberries; color crimson; fair size, good flavor; very valuable for market by reason of its earliness and firmness of berry.
- Marlboro**—Said to be a very strong and rapid grower. Fruit very firm, will bear shipping long distances; large; quality best; color bright scarlet. Earliest variety known, ripening before Highland Hardy.
- Orange** (Brinkle's)—Large; orange yellow; beautiful and first rate; hardy and productive; the best of its color.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

- Doolittle's Black Cap**—Very hardy and productive; much esteemed for cooking and preserving. Ripens about five days after Davison's Thornless.
- Gregg**—A new black raspberry, fully one-half larger than Mammoth Cluster; of excellent quality; exceedingly productive and very hardy. It is very strongly recommended by reliable parties from whom we have received the fruit, and is also bearing here, and will doubtless prove a great acquisition.
- Mammoth Cluster**—A large and productive variety of the Black Cap. Ripens five or six days after the Doolittle.
- Ohio**—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.
- Souhegan**—New. A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any Raspberry known. A perfect iron clad in hardiness and extremely early, at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle. It has every indication of being the most desirable Black Raspberry yet produced.

STRAWBERRIES.

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

Soil, climate and cultivation have unusual effects in the yield of the different varieties of Strawberries.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in three feet rows, fifteen inches apart in the row, for field culture; and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills, cut out runners as often as they appear. Cultivate clean, mulch late in fall, uncover crowns early in spring, removing mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

Charles Downing—Large, conical; crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, very vigorous and productive.

Crescent Seedling (Parmelee's)—A strawberry of the highest value for productiveness and quality of fruit; uniformly of the largest size; good color and solid flesh. It is one of the few sorts that will produce well under neglect, and is a remarkable berry in all respects.

Cumberland Triumph—Originated in 1874, with Amos Miller, Carlisle, Pa., by crossing Green Prolific with Jucunda. Very large, averaging twice as large as Green Prolific, very regular and uniform; color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; of high character; plant vigorous and productive; one of the handsomest and most showy varieties, and will undoubtedly prove one of the most profitable kinds for home market.

Jewell—Plants said to be vigorous and free from disease. The average size of the berries is large, from the beginning until the end of the season. The form broadly conical, often flattened or widened at the top. Color bright red, and quality very good. A good shipper. In productiveness it stands first among all known varieties of Strawberries.

Miner's Great Prolific—Is said to be a berry of great promise; darker and larger in size than the Downing, it seems like to be a sort that will do well on a great variety of soils. Is rather soft for market.

New Dominion—Fruit large; light scarlet; uniform in size; of good quality and very productive; very promising; a new sort from Canada, introduced by A. M. Smith. of Drummondville.

Sharpless—A new berry of special and wonderful value, of immense size and productiveness; vigorous and hardy; fruit solid, sweet, rich and juicy; a strawberry of recent introduction, is most promising in all respects.

Triomphe de Gand—A very large, handsome and valuable foreign sort; hardy and productive.

Wilson's Albany—Large; deep red; tender, sprightly and good; a good variety for market or family use everywhere.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia—The vines are very strong, vigorous growers and very hardy. The fruit is large and ripens very early (with the first black Raspberries), and when fully ripe is of good quality. Seems to be the most desirable for home use of any Dewberry before introduced.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables should be more cultivated. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure—plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and one foot apart in the rows. The best surface manure is salt.

Conover's Colossal—A good sort, very large size, and of excellent quality.

Giant—The well known popular variety.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

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

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

MULBERRIES.

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

✓ **New American**—Tree a fine grower and most productive and hardy; fruit excellent.

✓ **Russian Mulberry**—Tree a very rapid grower. The timber is hard and durable. Commences to bear when quite young and is very prolific, the fruit being about the size of Kittingny Blackberry. A very great per cent. of the berries are a jet black, the balance a reddish white. They have a fine aromatic flavor, and sub-acid, sweet taste.

✓ **White**—The common variety.

NUTS.

Chestnuts—Common American Sweet.

“ Spanish. Large and fine.

Walnuts—American Black.

English, or Maderia nut.

Ornamental Department.

Trees & Shrubs for Ornament.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our catalogue list, to which the readers are referred. A grouping together according to the time of flowering, or size of growth, will, however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable.

Flowering Shrubs—Daphne Mezereon, pink; Pyrus Japonica, white and scarlet; Forsythia Viridissima, yellow; Dwarf Almond, white and rose; these bloom in March and April; Deutzias, white and rose; Weigelas, rose and variegated leaved; Spireas, white and pink; bloom in May and June; Hydrangeas, white and rose; and the Hypericum, yellow; bloom in July and August.

Flowering Trees or Large Shrubs—Dogwood, white; Magnolias, white and purple; Lilac, white and purple; Judas Tree, pink; Flowering Peach and Plum, pink and red; Silver Bell Tree, white; all these blossom in early spring. The White and Purple Fringe Tree; Tartarian Honeysuckles, red and white; Laburnum, yellow; Philadelphus, white; bloom in early summer. Rose of Sharon, white, pink and variegated; August and September. Sweet Scented Shrub, purple; at intervals during the summer.

Several others, like the Snowberry, Burning Bush and Berberry, are valued for their colored berries in autumn.

Deciduous Trees—The White Elm, Rock and Scarlet Maples and Lindens are well known favorites; Chestnuts and Walnuts make noble specimen trees, but are difficult to transplant on account of their tap roots, unless first grown and transplanted in the nursery. The Ash, very regular in its foliage; the Gum Tree (Liquid Amber) south of New York, grows finely and makes a noble shade tree; its shining arrow-shaped leaves and prickly balls are very curious. Purple Leaved Beech, very striking; Maiden Hair Trees, curious fan-shaped leaves; Red Stem Dogwood, white berries in autumn; Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, a beautiful tree; Weir's Cut-leaved Maple, the Larch and Swamp Cypress, the latter a charming shade of green; and the Willows, New American, Rosemary Leaved and Kilmarnock, all very fine.

There is now a very fine collection of Weeping Trees which during the past few years has attracted much attention. Among the most striking and beautiful are the Weeping

Mountain Ash, very drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. Kilmarnoek Willow, one of the very best, beautiful, with large, glossy leaves, and the Camp Elm, pretty and desirable, very showy in winter.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Rhododendrons, rose color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vita, Junipers and Pines, all hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vita are the best known of Evergreens. Either in single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but fine colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its lower foliage, a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter highest in color), and contrast finely with the round topped trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACACIA (ROBINIA).

Honey Locust, or Three Horned (Triacanthos)—A rapid growing tree with delicate foliage and strong thorns. Valuable for hedges.

ALDER (ALNUS).

European (Glutinosa)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere.

Imperial Cut Leaved, (Lasciniata Imperialis)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut leaves; hardy, and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

ASH (FRAXINUS).

European (Excelsior)—A lofty tree with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

Gold Barked (Aurea)—Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter. New.

Flowering (Ornus Europeus)—A very ornamental dwarf tree; flowers fringelike, greenish white, produced early in June, in large clusters on the end of the branches. New.

Willow-leaved (Salicifolia)—A rapid, stout growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental.

Acuba-leaved (Aeubafolia)—A fine tree, with gold blotched leaves.

BEECH (FAGUS).

Crested, or Curled-leaved (Cristata)—A curious variety of the European, of medium size and very ornamental.

Cut-leaved (Laciniata)—A very beautiful tree, with deeply cut leaves and a remarkably fine foliage.

Purple-leaved (Purpurea)—A very dark purple foliage; highly ornamental, and when planted on lawns with evergreens and other trees, it has a most happy effect.

Weeping (Pendula)—Vigorous, picturesque, the trunk or stem is generally straight; branches tortuous and spreading; foliage rich, luxuriant and graceful.

BIRCH.

Cut-leaved (Laseinata Pendula)—An elegant, erect tree, with slender drooping branches, and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

Purple-leaved (Purpurea)—New; very striking and attractive; an elegant lawn tree; leaves very dark glossy purple.

CHERRY (CERASUS).

Large Double Flowering (Mag. Flora Plena)—A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double white flowers.

CYPRESS (CUPRESSUS).

Southern, or Deciduous (Disticha)—A beautiful, stately tree, with small, elegant, yew-like foliage.

ELM (ULMUS).

American White, or Weeping (Americana Alba)—The noble, graceful and drooping tree of our own forests.

English (Campestris)—A stately tree; pyramidal in its habit of growth.

Monumental—An upright grower, distinct and beautiful.

Purple-leaved Elm (Striata Purpurea)—An upright variety with small purple leaves.

Scotch, or Wych (Mortana)—From the north of Europe; forming a spreading tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

HORSE CHESTNUT (ÆSCULUS).

A genus of trees bearing magnificent flowers in great abundance

Common White Flowered (Hippocastanum)—A beautiful, well known sort, with round dense head, dark green foliage and a profusion of showy flowers in early spring.

Double White (Alba Plena)—A superb variety, with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

Red Flowering (Rubicunda)—Not as rapid a grower as the White; foliage a deeper green; the intense color of the flowers makes it very showy.

JUDAS TREE (CERCIS).

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

LABURNUM (CYTISUS).

English (Laburnum)—Bears long pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June, showy and beautiful.

LARCH (LARIX).

European (Europea)—An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LINDEN (TILIA).

American, or Basswood (Americana)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European (Europea)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

White, or Silver-leaved (Argentea)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree, large leaves, whitish on under side, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

MAGNOLIA.

Cucumber Tree (Acuminata)—A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

Soulanges (Soulangeana)—Resembles the Yulan, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, and blooms rather later. A most desirable tree for all planters.

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

Umbrella Tree (Tripetala)—A small sized tree, with immense leaves and large white flowers, four to six inches in diameter.

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

MAPLE (ACER).

Ash-leaved (Negundo), Box Elder—A rapid grower, with leaves and young branches of a bright green. Exceedingly ornamental.

Cut-leaved Weir's—A variety of the silver-leaved. A rapid growing tree with spreading branches, and very pretty indented leaves, silvery on the under side. Very graceful and attractive. One of the best lawn trees.

Norway (Platanoides)—One of the most valuable ornamental trees for the lawn; broad, rich, dark green foliage, and of compact globular form.

Purple-leaved (Purpurea)—One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purplish red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy and should be in every collection.

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

Silver-leaved (Dasycarpum)—Of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

Sugar, or Rock (Saccharinum)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

Sycamore, (Pseudo, platanus)—An European species of medium size, and very dark green leaves. Growth rapid.

MOUNTAIN ASH (PYRUS SORBUS).

European—A very fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed; profusely covered with large clusters of red or scarlet berries.

Oak-leaved (Quercifolia)—A very handsome tree, with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath; quite distinct.

POPLAR (POPULUS).

The Poplar is noted for the tremulous motion of its leaves and rapid growth.

White, or Silver-leaved (Alba) Large lobed leaves, deep green above and densely downy beneath; branches spreading and very downy when young.

Lombardy (Fastigiata)—A very distinct, well known variety of rapid growth and tall, round form.

PLUM (PRUNUS).

Purple-leaved (Prunus Pissardii)—A splendid novelty, from Persia. It is a perfectly hardy, small sized tree, or shrub, of elegant appearance. The bark is black, and the leaves of a rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season. The ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red. It is said to produce fair fruit. There is no more striking shrub in the entire collection.

Three-lobed (Trilobata)—A small tree, with rose-colored blossoms, nearly double; perfectly hardy.

SALISBURIA.

Maiden Hair Tree (Adiantifolia)—A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage.

THORN (CRATÆGUS).

Double White (Oxyacantha Plena)—Has small double white flowers.

Double Scarlet (Coccinea Fl. Pl.)—A new variety; flowers deep crimson with scarlet, shade; very double and considerably larger than the double red; fine rich foliage. The greatest acquisition of this kind that has been obtained for a long time.

“**Paul's New Double**”—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of deep, rich crimson.

TULIP TREE.

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

WILLOW (SALIX).

Rosemary-leaved (*Rosemarifolia*)—Very distinct and ornamental, with long, glossy, silvery foliage. Makes a striking and pretty small tree when worked standard high.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.
ASH (FRAXINUS).

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

BIRCH.

Cut-leaved Weeping (*Pendula Elegans*)—At the Paris Universal Exposition in 1867, this tree attracted marked attention, being exhibited there for the first time. The branches ran directly towards the ground, parallel with the stem. Its elegant pendulous habit, beautiful foliage, and branches, entitle it to be regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions of many years in this class.

CHERRY (CERASUS).

Dwarf Weeping (*Pumila*)—A very slender growing variety; makes a nice round head; suitable for small lawns.

ELM (ULMUS).

Camperdown—The most graceful weeper of all the Elms. Very ornamental.

LINDEN, or LIME TREE (TILIA).

White-leaved Weeping (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH (SORBUS).

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

POPLAR (POPULUS).

Pendula—A new French variety; the best of all the weeping poplars; habit of the Kilmarnock Willow.

WILLOW (SALIX).

Weeping (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well known weeping willow.

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

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

*EVERGREEN TREES.***ARBOR VITÆ (THUJA).**

American (*Occidentalis*)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for screens. It is very hardy and easily transplanted—few or no plants ever failing if properly treated specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any similar purpose.

Heath-leaved American (*Ericoides*)—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable.

Compacta—A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

Siberian (*Siberica*)—The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy; keeping color well into the winter; growth compact and pyramidal, makes an elegant lawn tree, and is of great value for screens and hedges.

CYPRESS (CUPRESSUS).

Lawson's (*Lawsonia*)—A variety from California; one of the most beautiful of evergreens.

JUNIPER (JUNIPERUS).

Irish (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage.

Swedish (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect; with bluish green foliage, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Virginian (*Virginiana*) The Red Cedar—A well known American tree, with dark green foliage, makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

PINE (PINUS).

Austrian, or Black (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Dwarf, or Montana (*Pumila*)—A low, spreading, curious variety, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of Scotch.

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

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

SPRUCE (ABIES).

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

Hemlock, or Weeping (*Canadensis*)—A very elegant and graceful tree, with fine form, pendulous or drooping branches, and delicate or dark green foliage; makes a beautiful lawn tree or ornamental hedge.

SILVER FIR (PICEA).

American (*Balsamea*)—An erect tree with very dark green foliage; well known and popular.

YEW (TAXUS).

English (Bacata)—An old popular sort, with full head and dark green leaves.

Aurea—Leaves ornamented with rich golden yellow; effective.

Elefantissima—A beautiful tree of small dense habit: leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

Irish (Fastigiata)—Rich dark green foliage; erect habit; very desirable.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ALTHEA, FRUTEX (HIBISCUS SYRIACUS).

Rose of Sharon—The Altheas are very fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in the autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Single Purple.

Double Blue.

Single Variegated.

Double Purple.

Double Variegated.

Anemone Flowered.

Double Red.

Semi-double Violet.

Variegated-leaved, Dwarf—New. Of dwarf, spreading habit, and possessing prettier and more clearly defined variegation than the preceding. It stands the sun well.

ALMOND (AMYGDALUS).

Dwarf Double-Flowering (Pumila)—A beautiful little shrub: shoots covered with double rose-colored blossoms.

Dwarf White (Pumila alba)—Beautiful and hardy.

BERBERRY (BERBERIS).

Common European (Vulgaris)—Red fruited.

American (Canadensis)—Red fruited.

Purple-leaved (Purpurea)—Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage and fruit.

CALYCANTHUS (SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, OR ALLSPICE).

Smooth-leaved (Lævigatus)—A favorite shrub, with fragrant wood and flowers, of a rich chocolate color, rich foliage, blossoming in June and at intervals throughout the season.

CORNUS or **DOGWOOD**.

Red Branched (Sanguinea)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood red bark.

Variegata—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful and should be in every collection.

DAPHNE.

Mezereon Pink (Mezereon Rubrum)—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

Double Flowering White (var. flore pleno)—Flowers double, white, tinged with rose; a most desirable flowering shrub.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata, fl. pl.—Similar in growth and habit to the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation.

Rough leaved (Scabra)—One of the most beautiful, profuse flowering shrubs; white.

Slender Branched (Gracilis)—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture as it flowers freely at a low temperature in the winter.

EUONYMOUS—BURNING BUSH—SPINDLE TREE.

Strawberry Tree (Euonymus Europæus)—A very ornamental and showy shrub whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-summer. Berries rose colored. Planted with a background of evergreen, the effect of the contrast is very fine.

FILBERT (CORYLUS).

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

FORSYTHIA.

Fortunes (Fortunei)—A new and distinct variety, with golden yellow flowers early in spring; has deep green foliage, and quite upright in growth.

Golden Bell (Viridissima)—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow; very early in spring. A fine hardy shrub, introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

FRINGE, PURPLE—SMOKE TREE (RHUS COTINUS).

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit so as to require considerable space, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers. Desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

FRINGE, WHITE (CHIANANTHUS).

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

Aurea—Small white flowers, golden-yellow foliage.

HALSIE, OR SILVER BELL.

Four Winged (Tetraptera)—A fine large and ornamental shrub, with beautiful white bell-shaped flowers in great abundance in May.

HYDRANGEA.

Hortensia—Large leaves and rose-colored flowers.

Otaska—New from Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Flowers white, hanging to rose, in large long panicles, from July to October. This is one of the greatest acquisitions of recent introduction.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT or TREE (LONICERA).

Grandiflora—A beautiful shrub with pink and white flowers and light green leaves.

Ledefouri—From California. A distinct species with red flowers and dark green leaves.

Red Tartarian (Tartarica Rubra)—A well-known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

White Tartarian (Tartarica Alba)—Like the preceding, but has dull white flowers.

KERRIA (CORCHORUS).

Japonica—A branchy shrub four to six feet high, with green twigs and large golden double flowers.

Variiegata—Leaves distinctly marked with silvery white.

LILAC (SYRINGA).

Charles the Tenth—Very rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Chinese (Sinensis)—Resembles the Persian.

Chiananthus-leaved (Josikea)—A very ornamental shrub on account of its large, shiny leaves and purple flowers.

Persian Purple (Persica)—Beautiful; one of the best.

Persian White (Persica alba).

Sage Powering—New and fine.

The above class of shrubs are very interesting and desirable for their beauty of foliage and profusion of fragrant, showy flowers, being some of the hardiest Shrubs.

PLUM (PRUNUS).

These shrubs, with their remarkable profusion of pretty flowers, are greatly admired. They are perfectly hardy.

Sinensis Alba (Chinese White)—Beautiful double white flowers; fine for forcing.

Rosea—Double pink flowers.

Triloba—Leaves three-lobed; flowers of a delicate pink, semi-double and nearly flat; most beautiful.

QUINCE.

Blush Japan (Japonica alba)—A very pretty variety, with delicate white flowers, tinged with blush.

Japan (Pyrus Japonica)—A very hardy shrub, with double crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring; highly ornamental.

SPIREA.

Aurea—Small white flowers; golden yellow foliage.

Billardii—Large spikes of rose-colored flowers; blossoms through the summer.

Callosa—Flowers deep clear rose color; foliage tinted with a peculiar brown or bronze.

Callosa Alba—Quite dwarfish habit, has heads of white flowers.

Douglassi—Small spikes of rose-colored flowers; handsome.

Grandiflora—White feathered flowers in large spikes.

Prunifolia (Plum-leaved)—White double daisy-like flowers.

Reevesii fl. pl. (Reeve's Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters; one of the best.

Salicifolia (Willow-leaved)—Rose-colored flowers.

Salicifolia Alba—Habit similar to the above; flowers white.

SNOW BALL.

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

SYRINGA (PHILADELPHUS).

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

TAMARIX.

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

WEIGELA.

Alba—Flowers white, changing to a light, delicate blush; foliage light green; very distinct.

Amabilis, or Splendens—Of more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

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

Variogated-leaved (*Fol. Variogata*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

*EVERGREEN SHRUBS.***BOX** (*BUXUS*).

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*)—Mostly used for edging; well known.

Tree Box, Common—Very pretty small lawn tree.

EUONYMUS (*LATIFOLIA AUREA*).

Gold tipped and margined with gold; beautiful evergreen plant for greenhouse or lawn decoration; half hardy.

Marginata Alba—Silver striped and edged with silver; a beautiful evergreen plant; slow grower.

RHODODENDRON.

The most showy of the flowering evergreens. The *Catawbiense* is the most hardy. Rhododendrons flourish best in a peaty soil and shaded situation.

THORN (*CRATÆGUS*).

Pyracantha—A low, bushy plant, retaining its foliage all winter. Pinkish flowers succeeded by clusters of scarlet leaves.

*CLIMBING PLANTS.***AMPELOPSIS.**

American Ivy, or Virginian Creeper—A very rapid grower, clinging readily to any support; large forked leaves, that turn to a rich crimson in autumn.

Veitchi—A miniature foliaged creeper which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green, shaded with purple; perfectly hardy.

BIRTHWORT (*ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO*).

Dutchman's Pipe—A twining vine of rapid growth, having very large dark green leaves and curious brownish pipe-shaped bloom.

BIGNONIA.

Large Flowered (*Grandiflora*)—A magnificent vine, with large flowers, but not so hardy.

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

BITTER SWEET (CELASTRUS SCANDENS).

A native climber with large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-colored fruit.

CISSUS QUINQUIFOLIA (VARIEGATA).

A handsome running vine, resembling a grape, with variegated foliage; very fine and ornamental.

CLEMATIS (VIRGIN'S BOWER).

This family of vines is noted for slender but rapid growth, delicate foliage, and profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Although generally used as trellis plants, they are not excelled for bedding even by the popular verbenas. If occasionally pegged down, they will soon cover the bed with flowers.

Coccinea—Scarlet Clematis. Flower most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis. Blooms in July. Very choice and rare.

Crispa—This Clematis we now offer is a most beautiful and distinct species, the flowers resembling in shape some of the elegant bell-shaped *Lilies*. The spread of each flower is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The coloring is of the most beautiful blue tint on the surface and margins of petals. The centers of the petals are an opaque-white. The flowers are of a thick leathery texture, perfumed with a delicious piquant bergamot flavor. This is a most valuable variety. It is of remarkably free growth, robust, quite hardy, and very free flowering, continuing from June until frost.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Flammula—An old well known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers, and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. July to October.

Gipsey Queen—Rich, bright dark velvety purple; very free, late flowering.

Henryi—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit, and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

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

Lady Londesborough One of the best of the early flowering Japanese hybrids; flowers a silver gray color, with a pale bar on each sepal. June and July.

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

Lucie Lemoine—Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Very showy. Blooms only in spring.

Magnifica—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Bluish ground; effective dash of bronze; with a distinct bar of plum red.

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

Stella—New. Very showy, one of the choicest. The flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color.

HONEYSUCKLE (LONICERA).

Chinese Twining (Japonica)—Retains its foliage nearly all winter; quite fragrant.

Hall's Japan (Halleana)—An evergreen variety, with white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and blooms from June to November. One of the best.

Japan Golden-leaved (Aurea Reticulata)—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green, and golden-yellow vines; exquisitely beautiful; fine for bedding, pot culture, or for hanging baskets, perfectly hardy; will give entire satisfaction.

New White Flowering—Evergreen.

Monthly Fragrant (Belgiae)—Sweet scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

Scarlet Trumpet Monthly (Sempervirens)—Strong, rapid grower, blooms all summer.

Yellow Trumpet (Aurea)—Very fragrant.

IVY (HEDERA).

English—An old variety; a hardy climbing plant.

Tricolor—Leaves green, white and rose.

WISTARIA or GLYCINE.

Chinese (Sinensis)—One of the most splendid and rapid-growing plants; has long pendant clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn.

Chinese White—Similar to the above, except in the color of the flowers which in these are pure white.

American (Frutescens)—Darker blue than the preceding.

Magnifica—Pale lilae flowers, and very graceful foliage. Strong grower and very hardy.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Perpetual or remontant roses of this class are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of color, from very dark to perfectly white, and are in every way worthy of general cultivation.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in a rich, deep, well-drained soil, and be severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start. There are two methods of growing Roses in common use—by budding on the Manetti stock, and from cuttings. By the former we get a stronger growth and more profuse bloom, but care must be taken to remove all suckers and branches below the bud. By the latter method, although we do not get so strong a plant, this objection is obviated.

Augusta Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large and cupped; vigorous; fine.

Barronne Prevost—Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; a magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the Victoria, which is very similar in color; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Coquette des Alps—White, shaded with carmine; small flowers, blooming in clusters.

Duchesse d'Orleans—Lavender blush; large double and fine; vigorous grower.

Doctor Arnal—Bright crimson; fine form large, and double; good grower, free bloomer.

Duke of Edinburgh—Rich velvety vermilion; very hardy and vigorous.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Glorv of Waltham—Crimson; very double; a fine climbing rose; vigorous.

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

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

La France—Bright lilac, silvery white centre; perfect form and exquisitely scented; fine bloomer.

L'Enfant du Mont Carmel—Purplish red; large and full.

La Reine—Deep rose lilac; very large; double superb.

Louis Van Houtte—Velvety crimson, mottled and shaded with violet purple.

Lady Emily Peel—White, occasionally edged with carmine; cupped and double; blooms very freely in the fall.

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

Mad. Trotter—Bright red; very full.

Mad. Victor Verdier—Bright cherry rose; large, compact and finely cupped; blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood—Dark rose; fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder—Was raised by Ellwanger & Barry, from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot, and described by them as follows: "It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color cherry carmine; much like a light-colored Marie Baumann, and very fragrant; continues to bloom long after the other Remontants are out of flower. It is undoubtedly the best American rose yet offered, and the finest of its color."

Prince Camille de Rohan—Rich maroon; large and full.

- Paul Neron**—Recently introduced. Deep blush; very large; very strong grower; fine specimen rose.
- Pierre Notting**—Blackish crimson, shaded purple; large, full, fine form; fine otto scent. Recently introduced.
- Pius the Ninth**—Bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- Pæonia**—Clear cherry red; good grower and free bloomer.
- Victor Verdier**—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.
- Victoria**—Pale blush, nearly white; very large, full and double; strong grower and abundant bloomer. Introduced by Paul as a White la Reine.
- William Griffith**—Rosy lilac, large and beautifully formed; vigorous and profuse bloomer; one of the best.

BOURBON ROSES;

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

- Blanche Lafitte**—Pale flesh color, full and beautiful.
- Hermosa**—Light blush or flesh color; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.
- Louis Margottin**—Delicate satin rose, fine form; a free bloomer, and a superb new rose.
- Omar Pacha**—Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous; one of the very best.
- Queen of the Bourbons**—Fawn colored rose; beautiful and profuse bloomer.
- Sir J. Paxton**—Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower; fine; rich foliage and free bloomer.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, full and beautiful.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest of autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring a little protection during winter.

- Celine Forester**—Pale sulphur yellow, large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer, and good grower; one of the best of its class.
- James Sprunt**—Deep cherry red; flowers medium size, full, very double and sweet; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.
- Jeanne d'Arc**—Yellowish white; blooms in clusters; has a climbing habit.
- Lamarque**—White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters; beautiful buds.
- Solfaterre**—Raised from Lamarque. Sulphur yellow, large, full, slightly fragrant.
- Washington**—Medium size, pure white, very double, blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower, suitable for trellis, etc.; quite hardy.

TEA ROSES.

This is a fine family of Roses, well adapted for bedding out in summer and for house culture in winter, and may justly be called the sweetest of all Roses. The Teas are more tender than any other class, and require more care and protection.

- Adam**—A lovely Rose; bright, fresh earmine pink; extra large size, very double and full; free bloomer; delicious tea scent.

- Bon Silene**—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; very sweet and beautiful; noted for the great size and beauty of its buds.
- Catharine Mermet**—A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong healthy grower and good bloomer; when flowers expand they yield a delightful perfume.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc**—Color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; flowers large, very full and sweet, and a profuse bloomer.
- Cornelia Cook**—Pale yellowish white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and very full; noted for its magnificent buds which are very large and of perfect form.
- Duchess de Brabant**—Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose, edged with silver; delightful tea scent; beautiful buds and flowers.
- Etoile de Lyon**—A splendid yellow Tea; it is of the same form, size and fullness of its rival, *Perle des Jardins*, but is of lighter yellow, without salmon.
- Gloire de Dijon**—Color a combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers are very large and of globular form; hardy.
- Marechal Niel**—One of the largest and most beautiful Tea Roses grown; the flower, which is extremely large and perfectly formed, is a rich golden yellow, deliciously perfumed and very beautiful when in bud.
- Perle des Jardins**—This magnificent Rose is undoubtedly the finest variety of its color ever introduced; a beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, of fine form and very free flowering.
- President**—Splendid large flowers and buds, very double and full; color soft rosy crimson, changing to brilliant carmine, shaded with purplish red; very fragrant and beautiful.
- Safrano**—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant.
- Sunset**—The new Tea Rose *Sunset*, a sport from *Perle des Jardins*. "Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color instead of being a canary yellow is of a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, highly perfumed and a very free bloomer. Received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, a testimonial never given unless to Roses of first-class."

MOSS ROSES.

These old favorites are sufficiently well known. The following are the most desirable and popular varieties:

- Countess of Murinais**—White, large and double.
- Crested**—Clear rose color; buds beautifully crested; singular and distinct variety.
- Ætna**—Bright crimson; very double; superb.
- Glory of the Mosses**—Pale rose; very large and vigorous.
- Marie de Blois**—Bright rosy lilac; large and fine.
- Princess Adelaide**—Pale rosy blush; very double and regular; blooms in clusters.
- William Lobb**—Light purplish crimson; strong grower.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

This class of Moss Roses are becoming universal favorites, blooming at intervals from July until frost. Their fine, mossy buds and large showy flowers make them very attractive; and being perfectly hardy, they can be wintered over without any protection.

- James Veitch**—Deep violet, shaded with crimson: large and double: the best dark.
Madame Bouton—Deep rose color: large and full.
Madame Edward Ory—Bright rosy earmine: large and full.
Pompone—Dark crimson: a good bloomer.
Raphael—Delicate flesh color: full form, quite mossy.
Salet Moss—Bright pink: very fine.
White, Perpetual—Pure white: very pretty in the bud; blooms in large clusters.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Among them the PRAIRIE ROSES take the first rank: their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, and their late blooming, commend them at once to every one who wants a splendid Climbing Rose.

- Anna Maria**—Blush, cluster large; has few thorns.
Baltimore Belle—Fine; white, with blush centre; very full and double.
Greville (Seven Sisters)—Flowers vary from blush to crimson, in large clusters.
Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madame Laffey. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerable darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New, and a great acquisition.
Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color: large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer: one of the best.

SUMMER ROSES.

- Auretii**—Fine, dark velvety purple: globular and double.
Banksia, White—Pure white: double and pretty.
Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow: very showy and fine.
Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.
Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow: double and very fine.
Russel's Cottage—Brilliant red: blooming in large clusters.
Unique, or White Province—Pure white; beautiful form.

HEDGE PLANTS.

EVERGREEN.

- Arbor Vitæ**, assorted sizes.
Hemlock, "
Norway Spruce, "
Dwarf Box, for edging.

DECIDUOUS.

- Buckthorn**.
Pyrus Japonica.
Honey Locust.
Osage Orange.

TREE PÆONIES, *Pæonia Moutan*.

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from four to five feet in height, having very showy beautiful flowers, often measuring six to eight inches across, flowering early in the season before Roses. They deserve a place in every garden. Perfectly hardy.

Banksii—Very large fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple center.

Papaveracea—Very large, single flowers; pale blush, with purple centre.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, and should be placed in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom from May to July. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive well in all common garden soils.

Amabilis Grandiflora—Large and fine; outside petals flesh color, inside delicate straw color.

Bicolor—Deep rose.

Duchesse de Nemours—Lilac color; large and sweet.

Duchesse de Orleans—Violet rose; center salmon;

Dragrans—Violet rose; very sweet; fine bloomer.

Delicatissima—Delicate fine rose; very large full and sweet.

Grandiflora Plena—Outside delicate blush, center light straw color; very large.

Humei—Purplish rose color; very full and double and of monstrous size; a late bloomer.

Odorata—White tinted with yellow; large and beautiful.

Perfection—Outside petals rosy lilac, inside salmon, marked with purple.

Rosa Superba—Rose color.

Whittleji—Large, white, with yellow center; in clusters.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The CHRYSANTHEMUMS are a fine family of Autumn flowering plants. They thrive well in all soils and situations, being perfectly hardy. They should be taken up after the flower buds appear, and potted, so that they can be sheltered from the early frosts, which would injure their blossoms. The period of bloom is from October to Christmas.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The following list comprises an assortment of species and varieties the most showy and beautiful, of easy culture, and blooming at various seasons from April to November. They are perfectly hardy and thrive well in all common garden soils.

Anemone.

JAPONICA (Rubrum)—Flowers 2½ inches in diameter, bright purplish rose with golden yellow centers; borne in great profusion from July to November.

JAPONICA (Alba)—A variety of the preceding, flowers pure white with a golden yellow center.

Astilbe.

JAPONICA—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

Artemesia (Wormwood).

STELLARIS—A low spreading plant with silvery gray foliage. Desirable for lines, edgings, rock-work or mounds.

ARUNDINARIA (Ribbon Grass)—Variegated ribbon grass, one of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

CERULEA—Fine blue flowers in June; 2 feet.

Centaurea.

ATROPURPUREA—Purplish crimson; flowers in June.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)—Pure white flower, sweet scented.

GRANDIFLORA—Large, fine, blue; 18 inches. June and July.

Dielytra.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)—The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white of this plant are borne on a graceful, drooping raceme a foot or more in length. It is superb for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers in April and May.

Dictamnus or **Flaxinella.**

A handsome herbaceous plant, two feet in height, with long spikes of white flowers.

Digitalis or **Fox Glove.**

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Delphinium (LARKSPUR).

Formosum—The finest Larkspur in cultivation, having spikes of flowers of the most brilliant blue, marked by a white spot in the center of each flower; blooming through the summer and autumn months.

Dianthus. Pink.**Funkia Subcordata** (DAY LILY, WHITE).

A superb autumn flower, having broad, green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped pure white flowers that possess a delightful, though delicate, fragrance.

Myosotis (FORGET-ME-NOT).

Small, handsome plants, producing star-like flowers in great profusion.

Spiræa (MEADOW SWEET).

Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes; one or two feet.

Thyme (THYMUS).

VARIEGATED—Very fragrant blue flowers, with small foliage.

VULGARIS (Common Thyme)—Small, lilac flowers.

Tritoma Uvaria.

This is one of the most handsome of our garden plants. They are very attractive when interspersed in large groups of foliage plants. The flowers are borne on long spikes above the foliage, and thick set with pendant flowers of a bright orange scarlet, changing to yellow as they mature; each raceme from one to two feet in length. Require a slight covering in winter.

Violet, Sweet (*VIOLA ORBORATA*)—Well known and everywhere admired; low plants, with double blue and white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Vinca.

MINOR—A trailing evergreen plant, with blue flowers in June.

MAJOR VARIEGATED—Foliage variegated with green and white.

SUMMER & AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL AND KEPT IN A DRY
CELLAR FROM FREEZING.

AMARYLLIS.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

Johnsonia—Dull brick red, with a white starry center.

MADERIA VINE.

A rapid climber, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers, suitable for screens, arbors, etc.

GLADIOLUS.

These handsome, stately flowers are universally popular. They are of robust, erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves, and splendid flower scapes rising from two to four feet in height. They are of a variety of colors, such as orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon rose tints to a salmon red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, keeping the strongest bulbs for late planting. They require very little attention, and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSE.

The **TUBEROSE** is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance; the flowers are pure white, very double and wax-like, and are borne on stems two to three feet high.

TIGRIDIAS.

Conchiflora—Yellow.

Pavonia—Red.

Shell Flower—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet daily, from July to October.

TULIPS.

A good assortment of fine colors, both single and double.

VERBENAS.

Our collection comprises the best fifty varieties we can select from the many hundred kinds in cultivation, comprising old sorts and many of the newer and higher prized sorts, well fitted for transportation.

BULBOUS & TUBEROUS FLOWERING ROOTS.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is well known for its beauty of form and brilliancy of color. All persons can be successful in its culture, if the following hints are noticed: First, it delights in deep, rich soil. Let the ground be well dug and manured with decomposed loam or horse dung. They may be planted out in June, and well watered during a season of drouth, and they will be benefited by a heavy mulching of leaf mould or short manure, to keep the roots cool and moist. If the dahlia fly attacks them, a little slacked lime will be of service, dusted over the tops after rain, or when the dew is on them. The roots should be taken up in the fall and well dried. Keep them from damp, fire, heat, and frost.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alice —Rosy, lilac; good form. | Gladiator —White; very deeply laced like a Picotee. |
| Belle de Baum —Deep pink. | Little Beauty —Dwarf |
| Bob Ridley —Dark scarlet. | Mary —Purple striped. |
| Canary —Fine yellow. | Minetti —Maroon color. |
| Chang —Striped yellow and crimson. | Miss Trotter —Blush, crimson edge. |
| Crimson Beauty —Dark crimson. | Prospero —Purple, tipped white. |
| Colossus. | Popilio —Crimson maroon. |
| Cunanda. | Renville Keene. |
| Chieftain —Deep scarlet; large; fine shaped. | Ruby Queen —Ruby scarlet. |
| Disræli. | Sir Henry Havelock. |
| Dandy —Cream ground and spotted black. | Sunbeam —Scarlet orange. |
| Dr. Boyes. | Summer Queen. |
| Emily. | Turline. |
| Earl of Shaftsbury —Rich purple; exquisite shape. | Vesta —Pure white. |
| Fanny —Bright yellow; compact form. | Wilson H. Hunt. |
| Firefly. | |

BOQUET OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

The flowers of this beautiful class are small, suitable for bouquets, but as perfect in shape as any of the showy varieties; they are consequently indispensable in a garden. Dry roots of most can be supplied—strong plants in May.

Beatrice —Blush, tinted violet.	Jennie —White tipped violet.
Bertha Von Boven —Amber, shaded violet.	K. Schawman —Bright scarlet, fine form.
Bessie —Buff, shaded green.	Little Agnes —Scarlet.
Bicolor —Scarlet, tipped white.	Miss Augusta —Salmon scarlet, tipped white.
Pride of Roses —Light pink.	National —Buff and crimson.
Colonel Sherman —Light scarlet.	Pearl —Pure white.
Dr. Stein —Dark maroon.	Purple Gem —Rich purple.
Exquisite —Orange, scarlet edges.	Prima Dona —Rich crimson.
Flambeau —Bright crimson.	Sambo —Dark maroon.
Fairy Child —Crimson.	Sam Gerling —Fine crimson.
Goldlight —Straw color and white.	Seraph —Buff yellow, tipped orange.
Gros Von Striken —Crimson.	Little Pet —Delicate fawn, tinted blush.

HYACINTHS.

These should be planted in the fall from two to four inches deep, according to the size of the bulbs. A few of the finest named varieties:—

Double Blue —Various shades.	Single Red.
Double Red —Various shades.	Single White.
Double White —Various shades.	Double and Single Yellow —Fine named.
Single Blue —Various shades, finest named.	Double and Single Mixed —Various colors.

LILIES.

Lilium Candidum (White Lily)—Common.
“ Aurantiacum (Orange Lily).
“ Tigrinum (Tiger Lily).
“ Lancifolium Album —White Japan.
“ “ Roseum —Rose Spotted.
“ “ Rubrum —Crimson spotted.
“ Auratum —Gold Banded Lily of Japan. The finest of all Lilies.

The Japan or Lance-leaved Lilies are the finest of the tribe; they bloom well in open air or green-house.

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